The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1251.—Vol. XXIX. LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1859. {STAMPED......SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL (established 15 years), having resolved to ...nd his business, begs to intimate that he BUYS and SELLS every description of ...ITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, RAILWAYS, DOCKS, CANALS, ... other securities, particularly BRITISH MINING SHARES, in which dividends are ...d realising 15 to 20 per cent. per annum, with perfect freedom from any kind of risk; ...ilst speculative (or progressive) shares frequently yield large and immediate profits, ...ell bought. Advice given to capitalists by letter, or personally.
...r. CROFTS refers the readers of the Journal to his weekly review of the market, on ... 573. The present moment presents peculiar opportunities for investments on a ...e scale. Office hours, Ten to Five.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, MINING SHARE DEALER.
...r. J. LANE is a BUYER of West Caradon, Phœnix, East Caradon, Rosewarne and ...riand, Herodsfoot, East Margaret, Great Retallack. And has FOR SALE 40 Great ...ndon and Slade, 40 Holmbush, and 30 Sortridge shares, under the quoted prices.

FOR SALE, at nett prices, for immediate delivery, the following SHARES in DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES:—

...Basset.	4 Margaret.	2 St. Ives.
...Buller & Basset, £2¼.	1 Mary Ann.	5 Trelawny.
...Clifford.	1 Providence.	5 Tolvadden, £7½.
...Drake Walls.	1 South Frances, £170.	20 Unity.
...Carn Brea.	30 South Caradon Wheal	1 West Caradon.
...n Down.	Hooper, 9s.	1 Wheal Seton.

...to JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, 19, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C.

MINE SHARES FOR SALE:—

5 Trelyon, £24¾.	10 North Crofty, £8¾.	100 South Condurrow, 10s.
St. Ives Consols, £27½.	7 Stray Park, £12.	5 Providence, £75.
Camyorth, £5.	10 Trencrom, £3¾.	50 Kelly Bray.
Ding Dong, £10¼.	50 Great Retallack, £1½.	10 Old Tolgus.
North Roskear, £21.	250 Molland, 2s.	50 Wheal Unity.
Buller and Bertha.	50 Rosewarne Consols.	50 Wheal Grenville.

WANTED:—50 Bell and Lanarth, 50 Herodsfoot. State lowest price.
...r. LELEAN'S "Daily Price List of Mining Shares, and Closing Price of Consols." ...al subscription, £2 2s.; half-yearly, £1 1s.; quarterly, 10s. 6d.; post free.
...Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, Aug. 12, 1859.

INVESTMENT.—DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or ... months), from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, care... chosen, frequently advance in price 500 per cent., or more.
...TER WATSON, having 14 years' experience in every department of mining and ...nagement, together with an extensive and regular correspondence with mining ...s and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere, is enabled to judge of and select ...s of intrinsic value.

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, ...OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST.—A SPECIAL REPORT APPEARS in this CIRCULAR every ...DAY (in time for same night's post), by his own Agents. ABRIDGED REPORTS ...given, and important information on the present and future operations and prospects ...ines throughout Cornwall and Devon, with advice thereon as to purchase or sale ...ares.
...se who desire to have copies regularly sent them will be supplied for an annual ...ription of £1 1s., or 6d. per copy. PETER WATSON.
...glish and Foreign Stock, Share, and Mining Offices,
79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

...T. DAY UNITED MINES.—A SPECIAL REPORT will be given next Friday, the 19th inst., in PETER WATSON'S MINING CIRCULAR ... SHARE LIST, by his own agent (three days' inspection).

HENRY GOULD SHARP, OFFICES, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.
...YS and SELLS STOCKS and SHARES of every description, at nett prices. ...ISH MINE SHARES (well selected) are the MOST PROFITABLE INVEST...TS of the day. DIVIDEND SHARES pay 15 to 30 per cent. per annum, and ...RESSIVE MINE SHARES often advance several hundreds per cent. in price a ...onths after purchase. SOUND ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION to ...TALISTS given personally or by letter.
...G. SHARP advises the purchase of shares in the following mines:—

...eal Clifford.	Grambler & St. Aubyn.	Herodsfoot.
...eal Trelawny.	Carn Brea.	Wheal Basset.
...th Caradon.	West Caradon.	Providence.
...g Dong.	Hingston Down.	Lewis Mines.
...th Roskear.	Wheal Arthur.	Tamar Consols.
...on Wheal Union.	New Treleigh.	Great Caradon.
...eal Harriett.	Huckworthy Bridge.	Great Wheal Alfred.

FOR SALE:—70 Redmoor, 1s. 6d. per share.
WANTED:—1 Minera, £122; and 1 Foxdale, £35.

ROBERT OLDREY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 8, FINCH LANE (adjoining the City Bank), LONDON, E.C. ...ms of commission for buying or selling shares in mines, railways, or banks, for...d on application. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Commission, 1¼ per cent.

MR. THOMAS ROSEWARNE, MINE AGENT, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
...THOMAS ROSEWARNE is enabled through his experience as an underground agent in ...and Cornwall to afford reliable information to parties desirous of investing in ... From the several years' experience he has had in the London share market, he ...position to operate advantageously for those who may honour him with their con...—Dated Aug. 12, 1859.

MINING OFFICES, NEWTON ABBOTT, DEVON.—...M. TREMAYNE AND CO. beg to inform their numerous friends and the ...that they have OPENED the ABOVE OFFICES as MINE SHAREBROKERS, ...PREPARED to BUY and SELL SHARES at market prices, on commission. ...would specially draw attention to the Newton and Ashburton district, which is ...up some most promising mines, amongst which may be enumerated Ashburton ...Wheal Addams, Yarner, Devon New Copper Mines, Wheal Emma, Wheal Ex... Mills, Wheal Frances, Huntingdon, Sigford Consols, South Devon Iron, ...Hazel. Mines inspected and reported on by competent agents.

MR. J. SYKES, MINING SHAREBROKER, LEEK, STAFFORDSHIRE.
...KES wishes to call the attention of speculators to the North Staffordshire district. ...nerals found here are the richest in England, and being in the midst of them he ...to give the most reliable information.
...FOR SALE:—100 Oakamoor and Stanton, 5s. 3d. WANTED:—50 Dale.

MR. JAMES REED, MINERAL SURVEYOR AND SHAREBROKER, 27, GEORGE-STREET, WHITEHAVEN, CUMBERLAND, ...and SELLS MINE and RAILWAY SHARES and STOCKS of every descrip... the closest market prices. Terms of commission, 2½ per cent. J. REED also ...kes the surveying of mines, and reports thereon on moderate terms.
SELLER of 20 Wheal Henry (Helvellyn) at 17s. 6d.

MR. J. S. PHILLIPS, C.E., MINING ENGINEER AND SHAREBROKER, MINE, AGRICULTURAL, AND SHIPS' STORE ...ANT, IRONMONGER, &c. (50 fms. west of the railway station), 13, MILL ...OAD, PLYMOUTH.
...PHILLIPS, by the advice of numerous friends, has added sharebroking, and trusts ...strict attention and integrity, with the advantages of an extensive connection ...wledge of the mines, to be able to do business to the satisfaction of those who ...our him with their confidence.
...SALE, THREE PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, adapted for pumping or ... ONE strong, back gear, 12½ in. CENTRE LATHE. ONE strong wrought ...RPENTER'S LATHE, with foot gear, &c. ONE 3½ head MATHEMATICAL ...UMENT making LATHE, with tools. ONE excellent SCREWING STOCK, &c.

...GEORGE BUDGE, 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, has FOR SALE: 5 Old Tolgus, £16¼; 25 Lewis, £3¾; 5 North ...£21¼; 1 Wheal Clifford, £216¼; 50 Hingston Down, £1¼; 50 Kelly Bray, ...Wheal Margaret, £60; 1 West Caradon, £136; 100 Worthing, 11s.; 100 Wheal ...s.; 25 Central Minera, £4½; 5 Herodsfoot; 50 Lady Bertha, £1¼; 100 South ...tha, 5s. 6d.; 100 Tavy Consols, 12s.; 1 West Seton, £400; 3 Providence, £76; ...arne and Herland, £15½; 50 St. Day United, 21s. 9d.; 100 Tamar Consols, ...; 50 Pendeen, £2½; 5 Rosewarne, £47½; 2 Wendron, £45; 5 South Basset, ...0 Drake Walls, £1⅝; 1 East Basset, £176; 10 Stray Park, £12¼; 50 Wheal ..., £2⅞; 20 East Wheal Russell, £10⅛; 10 Great South Tolgus, £14½.

GEORGE MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
GEORGE MOORE will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, to-day, at quoted prices, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—

1 Carn Brea, £85.	DIVIDEND.	1 West Seton, £405.
20 Drake Walls, £1 18s. 6d.	2 North Roskear, £21½.	1 Wheal Buller, £102½.
1 Grambler, £61½.	1 Providence, £76½.	1 Wheal Clifford, £212½.
5 Herodsfoot.	25 Tamar Cons., £2 6s. 6d.	1 Wheal Seton, £117½.
10 Hings. Down, £4 3s. 9d.	10 Tolvadden, £8½.	3 Wh. Trelawny, £27½.
	NON-DIVIDEND.	
25 Buller & Basset, £2¼.	50 Great Hewas, 11s.	20 So. Dolcoath & Carnarthen (offer wanted).
20 Devon & Court., 5s. 9d.	50 Lady Bertha, 24s. 6d.	15 Wh. Grenv., £2 18s. 9d.
10 E. Alfred Cons., 17s. 6d.	20 North Minera, 38s. 9d.	25 Wheal Unity, 17s. 6d.
15 East Carn Brea.	25 North Robert, £2⅜.	25 Wheal Union, £5.
10 E. Gun. Lake, 58s. 9d.	20 Rosewarne Consols (an offer wanted).	20 Wheal Harriett, 16s. 9d.
25 East Russell.		

PURCHASERS of undoubted respectability can register transfers and receive CERTIFICATES of same previous to PAYMENT.

GEORGE MOORE will BUY or SELL any shares for the following rates when instructed to do so:—

For shares under £1 each	£0 0 6 per share.
Above £1 and under £2	0 1 0 "
Above £2 and under £5	0 1 6 "
Above £5	1¼ per cent.

Special arrangements made with capitalists transacting a large amount of business.
GEORGE MOORE recommends West Seton, Wheal Clifford, and West Caradon, and believes that if any speculator about adventuring in the majority of Progressive Calls (especially the Limited Ones) were to defer his purchase and make an immediate investment to the same amount in these mines, he would receive sufficient dividends in three years to enable him to then buy the originally contemplated calling stock with proceeds.
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

		1 South Frances, £167½.
15 Angarrack, 13s. 9d.	20 Lewis.	30 Treweatha, 20s. 9d.
10 Alfred Con., £5 16s. 9d.	50 Molland, 2s. 2d.	5 Trelawny, £27⅛.
50 Buller & Bas., £2 8s. 9d.	20 New Grand Duchy of Baden.	15 Trebarvah.
10 Bronfloyd, £6¾.		50 Tamar Consols, £2⅜.
10 Bryntail, £4 17s. 6d.	20 North Dolcoath, £4¾.	20 Tincroft, £4 17s. 6d.
4 Carn Brea.	20 North Trelawny.	35 Tolvadden, £8¼.
2 Cefn Brwyno, £36.	25 No. Buller, £5 18s. 6d.	35 Tolcarne, 18s. 6d.
25 Cath. & Jane, 9s. 3d.	25 No. Downs, £5 16s. 9d.	5 Trelyon Consols.
40 Central Minera, £4⅝.	100 No Rhine, 6s. 9d. pm.	30 Tretoil & Messer, 41s 6d.
20 Calstock Consols.	20 N. Robert, £2 11s. 9d.	50 Vale of Towy, 12s. 6d.
50 Cum. Blk. Ld, £4 13s. 9d	5 North Roskear, £21½.	3 West Frances, £11¾.
50 Devon Kapunda.	10 North Frances.	5 West Basset.
100 Desham Bridge, 2s. 8d.	10 No. Minera, £1 14s. 9d.	3 West Caradon, £138½.
1 Devon Great Consols.	50 New Treleigh.	20 Wheal Exmouth.
50 Drake Walls, £1 14s. 6d.	10 No. Basset, £7 12s. 6d.	30 Wh. Addams (including call.)
20 East Providence, 6s. 9d.	5 Old Tolgus, £18 15s.	
10 E. Gun. Lake, 58s. 6d.	1 Providence.	10 Wheal Uny, £9⅜.
15 East Russell.	10 Par Consols, £12⅜.	2 Wh. Mary Ann, £37¾.
30 E. Rosewarne, 7s. 6d.	10 Rhoswydol & Bachelddon United, £8 17s. 9d.	7 Wheal Margery, £11⅛.
10 East Trefusis, £3 9s.		100 Worthing.
25 East Crinnis.	25 Rosewarne and Herland, £14 10s.	2 Wh. Margaret, £59¼.
2 East Basset.		10 Wh. Kitty (Ltd.), £11⅝.
2 Grambler, £63¾.	30 Round Hill, 28s. 9d.	20 Wheal Crebor, 10s. 9d.
20 Great Hewas, 9s. 9d.	1 Rosewarne United, £44.	25 Wh. Charl., £1 18s. 6d.
10 Gt. South Tolgus, £13¼.	5 South Basset.	5 West Alfred Consols.
50 Great Wheal Vor.	15 Stray Park, £12 15s.	30 Wheal Unity, 19s. 9d. (including call.)
10 Gt. Alfred, £1 17s. 6d.	10 Sortridge, 8s. 9d.	
100 Great Wh. Martha (including call), 7s. 6d.	2 South Caradon, £247½.	20 Wh. Edward, 38s. 9d.
	25 St. John del Rey, £11.	30 Wh. Grenv., £2 17s. 9d.
50 Great Retallack.	10 So. Carn Brea, 49s. 6d.	20 Wheal Harriett, 17s. 6d.
10 Hingston, £3 19s.	30 S. Lady Bertha, 5s. 9d.	20 Wheal Gryll, £4 19s.
25 Huck. Bridge, 2s. 4d.	40 St. Day United, 19s. 9d.	50 Willow Bank, 3s. 3d.
20 Holmbush, 16s. 9d.	30 South Condurrow.	15 Wheal Arthur.
50 Lady Bertha.	100 South Caradon Hooper, (ex call).	1 Wheal Clifford, £217½.
50 Lady Eliza.		1 West Seton.

A judicious selection of sound progressive mines gives an amount of profit unknown to any other legitimate pursuits. Those who are more desirous of speculating with the object of largely increasing their capital than investing to receive good dividends, may attain their wishes, in Mr. HERRON's opinion, by purchasing shares in the following:—Treweatha, Stray Park, Tamar Consols, Lewis, Wheal Margery, Bryntail, and North Roskear. Particulars will be given on application.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, Aug. 12, 1859.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, MINE AGENTS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS are enabled, through the long experience of Mr. W. C. Vivian as an underground agent and manager of mines in Cornwall, and in various foreign countries, to afford information on most important mining districts; and to inspect and report on mines. They are also enabled, by the several years' acquaintance of Mr. J. J. Reynolds, jun., with the transactions of the London share market, to obtain every advantage for those who may want either to buy or sell mining or any other description of stock.
Messrs VIVIAN and REYNOLDS have daily information from the principal seats of mining, which is at the service of those who may honour them with their confidence.
At the request of various friends, Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS will shortly recommence the issue of their "Mining Circular and Price List," containing the most recent intelligence from the various seats of mining, together with correct information as to the state of the London share market.
Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS, in order to make their Circular as useful as possible to the public, will not hesitate to point out any cases of abuse in the conduct and management of mines which may come under their notice, nor to expose those schemes for giving an exaggerated and fictitious value to mines of a worthless character, which have been too frequently got up, and have thrown unmerited obloquy on mining generally as a commercial enterprise.
Mining of a legitimate character they will endeavour to promote as far as possible, and to show from the results which have been, and are still being, obtained in mines situated in the most highly metalliferous districts, and conducted on honest, scientific, and economical principles, that there is no branch of enterprise likely to yield such large profits, or that is more worthy of the attention of the capitalist.
The Circular will be issued every alternate Friday, the charge to subscribers being 7s. 6d. per annum.

MR. C. POWELL, MINING SHAREBROKER, 2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.
Terms of Commission, 1¼ per cent. Office hours, from Ten till Six.
Aug. 12, 1859. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

EDWARD COOKE, 54, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has FOR SALE SHARES in the following MINES, at nett prices:—

Wheal Clifford, £212½.	Gramb. & St. Aub., £65.	North Basset, £7½.
Wheal Basset, £187½.	Wheal Mary Ann, £38½.	North Roskear, £22.
	Wheal Trelawny, £28½.	

BUYER of 5 Herodsfoot, at £11 5s.
All orders entrusted to the care of the above will meet with prompt attention, and a list of closing prices sent free on application.
Aug. 12, 1859. Bankers: Commercial Bank, Lothbury, E.C.

THOMAS ROACH, MINING AGENT, 37, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

MR. R. TRIPP has FOR SALE SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, including Devon Great Consols, South Caradon, Bedford United, West Caradon, East Basset, West Basset, Wheal Clifford, &c.
Also in the following mines, expecting shortly to pay dividends—viz., Hingston Down, Dyfngwm, East Wheal Russell, East Gunnis Lake, Wheal Harriett, Wheal Uny, South Carn Brea, &c. Closing prices, and state of the market, &c., on application.
Established 1845.
Mining offices, 3, Crown Chambers, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO., SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES of any ORES, MINERALS, or ALLOYS are UNDERTAKEN by HENRY BATH AND SON.—Mining Office, Swansea, Aug. 12, 1859.

CHARCOAL PIG IRON, MADE FROM MAGNETIC ORE, SUPPLIED from London or Liverpool in LARGE or SMALL QUANTITIES.—For price, &c., address THE EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY, 8, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, MANUFACTURERS of BEST "YORKSHIRE," and of STEEL IRON TYRE BARS, for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, CARRIAGE, and WAGON WHEELS. Also of REFINED, SCRAP, STEEL IRON and "YORKSHIRE" BARS, HOOPS, RAILS, ANGLE IRON, MALLEABLE SHAFTS, AXLES and FORGINGS.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING SHAREDEALER AND AUCTIONEER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Business transacted at the closest market prices. Commission, 2½ per cent.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHARE DEALER, 11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

JOHN ROBERT PIKE, MINING SHAREDEALER, 3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. GEORGE HENWOOD, MINING ENGINEER, &c., 7, GLEBE TERRACE, LOWER ROAD, ISLINGTON, LONDON.

MINING OFFICES.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS, have SEVERAL VALUABLE COAL, LEAD, and COPPER MINING SETTS to DISPOSE OF, which they can fully recommend, and are prepared to communicate information and full particulars to *bona fide* parties. They are also BUYERS and SELLERS of SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

MINING IN IRELAND.—CAPT. JOHN ROBERTS, of the PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, SCHULL, COUNTY CORK, is PREPARED to INSPECT and REPORT on any MINES in IRELAND. Capt. ROBERTS is also in possession of mine setts in Cork and Kerry, open to any capitalists.

SHARES WANTED:—300 Great Wheal Martha, and 200 Lady Eliza. Parties having any for sale will please give the lowest price to J. W. JOHNSON, Columbia-buildings, Brunswick-street, Liverpool.

A SECOND EDITION OF
MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER AND SIX MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1859, with Particulars of the Principal Mines, and the Dividends Paid, WILL BE READY on the 8th inst. This edition will contain some further remarks.
Price 1s. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

HUNT TESTIMONIAL.—ALL PERSONS WISHING to SUBSCRIBE are REQUESTED to FORWARD THEIR NAMES to the honorary secretary, JOHN DARLINGTON, Esq., 36, Cannon-street, London.

PARTNERSHIP, in a HARDWARE MANUFACTURING TRADE, in articles in great demand for the home and foreign markets, suitable for one or two persons having from £4000 to £5000 at command, to take the position of the principal, who is retiring. Situated in the Midland Counties.—By letter, address "No. 66," at Messrs. Powis, James, and Co., wholesale ironmongers, Watling-st., City.

PARTNER WANTED.—The INVENTOR of an IMPROVED MODE of PROPELLING STEAM VESSELS, by which a speed of 30 miles an hour in heavy seas may be attained, having already employed much time and means in bringing his invention to its present issue, REQUIRES the CO-OPERATION of an ENTERPRISING CAPITALIST, who will expend about £800 in applying it on the limited scale necessary to prove its great importance, and to ensure general adoption. References exchanged.—Address, "Neptune," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, by a man of business habits, a CAPITALIST as an ASSOCIATE in a RESPECTABLE and LUCRATIVE OCCUPATION. Every information will be given as to nature of arrangements contemplated.—Address, "J. S.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

WANTED,—A VIEWER, or COLLIERY MANAGER, WISHES a SITUATION, now or some months hence. Can furnish most satisfactory testimonials from English and Scotch mining engineers. Letters addressed to "E. B.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C., will be duly forwarded and attended to.—August 10, 1859.

COLLIERY AGENT.—A YOUNG MAN, who has been for some time connected with, and has a knowledge of the general working, ventilation, and management of collieries, and is also a good accountant, is DESIROUS of MEETING with an ENGAGEMENT as COLLIERY AGENT. Good references will be given.—Address, "F. F.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a 36 in. cylinder DOUBLE ACTING ENGINE. Address, C. THOMAS, Rosemorran, Penzance.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.	OXIDE OF COBALT.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c.

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

MONEY MARKET.—BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS, BANKS, INSURANCE, MINING and RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS, are respectfully informed that EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCK and SHARES continue to be BOUGHT and SOLD, either for cash or the account, at the market price of the day through the medium of the Stock Exchange, by Messrs. FULLER AND CO., No. 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, who have enlarged their premises, thereby affording every facility for giving the hourly current price of stocks, &c. Country communications have prompt attention, and every information given to parties seeking investments. British mining shares range from 12½ to 20 per cent. Others, of a progressive character, frequently advance in price from 50 to 100 per cent. upon the outlay. The present period offers to capitalists an opportunity which cannot fail to remunerate all who invest.
Messrs. FULLER and Co. have special business to transact in the Cumberland Black Lead, Great Wheal Martha, North Buller, West Wheal Frances, West Providence, and Worthing (Australia).

MR. FRANCIS H. HEARN TRANSACTS every description of BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of MINING and OTHER SHARES, at a commission of 2½ per cent.; and has received instructions to SELL at nett prices 25 Charlotte, £2; 25 Buller and Bertha, £4; 10 Bryntail, £4¼; 25 Angarrack Consols, 17s. 6d.; 50 South Buller and West Penstruthal, £1⅛; 25 Buller and Basset United, £3. And to BUY West Seton, Rose, West Caradon, Carnewas, Providence, Gt. South Tolgus.
Mr. HEARN takes this opportunity of directing the attention of his friends and the public to Basset, Dolcoath, Buller and Basset United, Seton, Buller, South Buller and West Penstruthal, South Frances, and Old Tolgus United, as desirable investments, all of which are situated in the richest district of Cornwall, and are practically managed.
Offices, 4, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER AND SHAREBROKER, 223 and 224, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, is enabled, through his long experience as a practical miner, aided by his monthly visits to Cornwall and Devon, to GIVE SOUND ADVICE and ACCURATE INFORMATION on the position and prospects of the various mines in those counties.
Mr. SPARGO has FOR SALE SHARES in MINES paying from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum in bi-monthly or quarterly Dividends, and also a number of shares in Progressive Mines, at a low figure.

A Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall, sent free for 10s. 6d.
GEOLOGICAL MAPS of the VARIOUS DISTRICTS in CORNWALL, embracing upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED MINES, showing the boundary lines of every mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and elvan courses traversing each. The mines in these maps are arranged under three heads, viz.:—Dividend Mines, Mines Returning Ores Not Paying Dividends, Progressive Mines, and Mines Abandoned, thus showing the real position of every mine with the surrounding district, so that the merest tyro may at a glance understand the character and value of the property in which they may wish to invest. Price, 5s. each.

MR. T. SPARGO is a BUYER of SHARES in the following MINES, viz.:—Wheal Margaret, Cook's Kitchen, Tincroft, West Basset, Herodsfoot, Great South Tolgus, Great Wheal Vor, North Roskear, Botallack, Fowey Consols, and 200 Carmarthen United.
224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, August 11, 1859.

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES. Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

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Original Correspondence.

THE COPPER STANDARD.

SIR,—I have read with very great interest the correspondence of Mr. Tregay and "A French Copper Ore Purchaser" on the Copper Standard; but must confess I was somewhat disappointed in the former, as his rule is exactly the same in principle as the one I have given in the *Miners' Manual*, but not quite so simple, and his formula is far more complicated than the following, which I obtained about 12 years ago; moreover, he has not removed the "pinch" which all complain of, no doubt to the infinite amusement of the copper ore purchasers:—

If we let S = any given standard.
p = the corresponding produce.
and r = the corresponding returning charges on 100 tons of ore.
Also let S' = any required standard.
p' = the given corresponding produce.
and r' = the given corresponding returning charges on 100 tons of ore.

Then will $\frac{r}{p}$ and $\frac{r'}{p'}$ = the cost of extracting a ton of copper from each respectively; $S - \frac{r}{p}$ = the nett value of that ton of copper; and $S - \frac{r}{p} + \frac{r'}{p'} = S'$ = the required standard.

Hence the following rule in the *Miners' Manual*:—Divide the returning charges of the first parcel by its produce, and subtract the quotient from the given standard, reserve this difference; then divide the returning charges of the second parcel by its produce, and add this quotient to the reserved difference: the sum will be the standard required. NOTE.—The returning charges on 100 tons of ore must be taken in each case.

I imagine that "A French Copper Ore Purchaser" is expecting too much from a scale of differences, as it is scarcely probable that a full value is at all times given at the Ticketing for every parcel sold. Every one will purchase as cheaply as he can, and I believe the copper ore purchasers do not claim to be an exception to the rule. It seems to me that the actual amount of returning charges varies at every sale, and, therefore, no general rule can be applied for the finding the standard, as it is quoted at present, from the produce, which will ensure accuracy in every case, unless it involves the 2*l.* 15s. per ton of ore, or 275*l.* per 100 tons. I have just been comparing a few of the results of the July sales, as given in your valuable columns, and find the available returning charges—that is, the difference between the price paid to the miner for his copper, and the price the smelter sells the same copper at—as there represented, to be the following:—

July 4, 1850, the smelter obtained 18*l.* 7s. per ton of copper as returning charges; this, at the produce 7¼, gives 144*l.* 10s. 2d. per 100 tons of ore. At the corresponding sale in 1855, the returning charges per ton of copper were 24*l.* 3s., which, at the produce 6¼, gives 147*l.* 18s. 4d. per 100 tons of ore. While at the corresponding sale in 1858 the smelter obtains 25*l.* 9s. per ton of copper, which, at produce 6¼, gives 162*l.* 4s. 10d. per 100 tons of ore; but, no doubt, the smelters contrive to have another fruitful source of profit in the shape of *surplus copper*. I do not, however, consider either of these can be rendered available in any method of finding the variation of the standard, as this is a fictitious value of a ton of copper, and exists only in figures; while the price given for the ore copper furnishes the best criterion of the state of the market.

I should feel obliged by some of your correspondents informing me whether the following produces, obtained by calculation from the results of the sale for July 28 are correct or not, or by their furnishing me with the correct produces of that or any other week's sale:—United Mines: No. 1, produce, 3½; No. 2, produce 7½; No. 3, produce 6¼; No. 4, produce 3¼.—South Caradon: No. 4, produce 19¼.—St. Day United: No. 6, produce 12¼.—South Wheal Ellen: No. 2, produce 1¼.—And Visick's precipitate, produce 48.

Myrtle-street South, Liverpool, August 9. W. RICKARD.

REDUCTION OF POOR COPPER ORES.

SIR,—In the Journal of July 23 a correspondent enquires why the smelters' monopoly has not been "altogether crushed," and what has become of the shoal of unfortunate inventors and their inventions? To neither of these questions do I pretend to reply; but if "A. R." had said that he had a large quantity of poor copper ores to treat, and was anxious to have the copper extracted from them at a cheap rate, and was willing to pay for being instructed, no doubt many of your readers would have been ready to tender him information. I, for one, could give him the particulars of a process now at work in this country, and regularly reducing 1000 tons per month of copper ores, of an average Cornish assay of from ¾ to 1¼ per cent. During the last two years 14,000 tons of copper ore have been so treated. The ores have to be raised, and the whole cost of raising the ores and extracting the copper does not reach 60*l.* per ton; and in two or three months more, when the process is complete in all its parts, this cost will be reduced by 15*l.* to 20*l.* per ton fine copper. The process is simple, and the plant required inexpensive.

In the course of a few months it may be my duty to lay before your readers a statement of facts on this process, which at present commercial reasons forbid my communicating.—*London, Aug.* 9. A SMELTER.

EXTRACTION OF COPPER FROM POOR ORES.

SIR,—As this subject has attracted much attention, without appearing to have received any definite or satisfactory solution, and observing frequently notices in the *Mining Journal* expressing surprise that a subject of such interest and importance should remain unsettled, I am authorised to state that at a late board meeting of the Devon New Copper Mining Company (Limited), Mr. A. Reid attended, and requested the attention of the directors of the company to a process, which he stated was secured by patent, for obtaining the copper from poor ores without smelting, and which he stated as peculiarly applicable to the products of the Devon New Copper Mine, and the ores which he had seen there at surface. Mr. Reid was desirous of trying his process at the Devon New Mine, and made a proposal for that purpose; the subject was considered. The board were willing to have the process tried at the mine, if the patentees would undertake experiments at their own costs the company supplying the ore; this, however, they were not willing to undertake, therefore, to afford a full and fair opportunity, not to such patentees, but to any other parties claiming processes for the extraction of poor ores, and for the interests of mining generally, by ascertaining the effect and applicability of any such processes, this company offers during the autumn to place any amount of ores up to 20 tons, now at surface at the Devon New Copper Mine, near Ashburton, for the purpose of proof of the efficiency of any such processes; and will also allow the use of a small furnace for this purpose, and of all other appliances at the mine, to any parties willing, at their own cost, to bring such processes to public proof; the proceedings to be open to any person desirous of attending, and their progress and results, whether successful or otherwise, to be communicated to the *Mining Journal*. GEORGE PAGE,
16, *Barge-yard Chambers, E.C., Aug.* 8. Assistant Secretary.

MINE MACHINERY.

SIR,—From the sketch given of the V-bob by "Mine Agent" (South Wales), in the Journal of July 23, I cannot discover that the burden of the engine in the rod operates "in the bob," as near as possible to the centre of motion. If I understand "Cornish Practical" right, the motion alluded to by him was that caused by the operation of the engine vertically. In your sketch it is shown as the "break" in the shaft. The principle of this hold-back is, perhaps, the only means known for breaking any great underlie by a hold-back bob; but from the sketch given a bob so constructed would be very imperfect as regards confining the burden of the engine to the centre of motion. Suppose the rods to be 12 in. square, and the stroke in the shaft to be 6 ft.; from the centre of the vertical rod to that of the underlie, allowing for each to move freely, would be (say) 15 in.; thus the burden of the engine is transferred by the construction of the bob in the short space between the two connecting pins a distance of 15 in., the bob being so much out of lineal truth as one of the two limbs is that much from the true centre of motion; and as the burden of the engine increases below a bob so constructed, it is likely to turn the bob more from lineal truth in its action, which, when heavily laden, will subject it to breakage. A different connection of the two rods with the bob to that represented in the sketch (and now much in use) would be better adapted to it. Let one of the connecting-links with the bob be a sword, that will work either between two side plates or a loop in the other rod, with such connection the bob could be not only lineally constructed, but would operate altogether in line with the centre of motion. The principal cause of breakages arise from the great and continual vibration in the rods, by the use of bobs too short in proportion to the stroke of the engine. An extended scale for the length of bobs in proportion to the stroke of the engine, with bobs constructed so that the centre of each limb shall be at a right angle to the line of motion, would prevent many breakages now often complained of; and the fend-off bob, constructed on the same principle, is much superior to the hold-back, as it would not be subject to one-fourth of the strain on the hold-back, the latter being burdened with the load of the engine below that point. W. N.

MINE MACHINERY.

SIR,—I am glad to see that gentlemen of such standing as Messrs. Hocking and Loam have taken up the subject on Mining Machinery, although I differ from them in declaring the principle illustrated by "Mine Agent" (South Wales) as effective as the fend-off, when the latter can be fixed.

The late change of the angle-bob at Great Wheal Vor has proved that bob to be *defective* either in principle or structure; otherwise it would not require removal so quickly after being fixed there. Perhaps some one will inform us if it were on the illustrated, equally effective, principle? The time required in cutting ground, &c., ought not to interfere with erections of this kind, which are generally permanent erections; for when the captain has a knowledge of the work to be done, he has little difficulty in the general way in making timely preparations for it.

Aug. 9. CORNISH PRACTICAL.

MINING EDUCATION.

SIR,—Your facetious correspondent, "R. K.," writing in your Journal of July 30, presumes a little too much. The mineral was found in a part of the country where there are no other mines worked or working. The chemists were not of the district, nor of the class apothecary, never, I suppose, having made a bolus or pulverised any drugs, save such as came to them in the shape of substances to be analysed. The people who raised the ore trusted, of course, to their analysis. The one luminary—the practical mine captain—had travelled to some extent, and had kept his eyes open, as miners usually do; but instead of having been there all his life, he had not been there at all, the samples having been taken to him. The buyers, instead of living in some wild district of the county, as your correspondent so charitably assumes, live in that brightly-illuminated city in the East, whose inhabitants, believing they absorb all the sun's directing rays, so readily consign Cornubia's sons to darkness visible. After these particulars, will "R. K." continue to attribute this failure to want of education among the miners? Will he still say that because some other people are so grossly ignorant, we are to write the miner down an ass? Had the assertion of a miner who had combined science with practice been regarded, much money would have been saved. And had "R. K.," and others, not been quite so loud in publishing to the world universal ignorance as the miner's peculiar attribute, his assertion would have been regarded. Is it not going a little too far to say that because other people cannot learn a miner's business, the miner himself must be defective? This is the whole significance of that cry raised by those who, because themselves do not and cannot understand it, believe the miner himself does not. They are like the youth who, having entered upon the threshold of the differential calculus, viewing the mighty arcana beyond by the first glimmering ray of light, reasons erroneously, and concludes that his teacher is purblind, and not himself. If these gentlemen will place education more in the miner's reach, let them do so, and prosper. But meanwhile, do not ignore the knowledge the miner already has, and, above all, do not educate quite another class of men, and call that extending education to the miner. This is the strange error fallen into by the promoters of every mining school that has ever been established in this country, except that at Bristol, and the whole secret of all the others having fallen while that stands secure. There is another mining school in this country it is true, but it is supported by the Government, who, in all their grants, will take especial care to extend education only to those who otherwise would have been educated without them, and who, if they establish a Mining School in this country, would be sure to teach the sons of the comparatively rich and influential classes, leaving the miner in just the same position he at present occupies. Such aid we do not want. Any means of obtaining knowledge placed within the miner's reach he will readily grasp. But if placed beyond his reach he cannot be expected to feel especially interested in seeing that mental food, ostensibly designed for him, exclusively given to others. Let any educational plan be brought within his reach, and others are welcome to avail themselves of it if they choose. The miner fears not competition; he has no dread of the emulation of any, or of every, other class, but he opposes practical exclusion, and will do so for ever.

Aug. 9. A MINE CAPTAIN.

MINING EDUCATION.

SIR,—I come before you with a plan for extending education to the miners of Cornwall and Devon, against which many objections may be raised, no doubt; but it appearing to me to be about the only means by which this class can be reached, induces me to offer it for insertion in your Journal; fully believing that either something near it must ultimately be adopted, or the miners left to depend as heretofore upon their own resources.

In considering any plan for extending education, among the first things to be considered are the schools already in existence. We will first make a few remarks on those schools to which the bulk of miners' children are sent in their earlier years, and then endeavour to point out in what manner such schools could be made available in contributing toward the object in view. The schools scattered among the towns and villages of these counties may be divided into so many classes, that following these divisions would make this communication much too lengthy; but those available for the sons of miners are those which are not too expensive—say, sixpence per week per individual as about the top price. For this the boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and in the National Schools, which are generally somewhat less expensive, their duty to God and man. Most of the schoolmasters are men by whom a small additional income for extra exertion would be regarded as a great boon, and who, therefore, it would be no difficult matter to induce to introduce into their teachings some elementary knowledge of the sciences immediately connected with mining, for which they might be paid according to the number of points gained by their pupils. To give effect to this there must be appointed an inspector of schools, to whom every schoolmaster who wishes to share the benefit of this system must submit those boys for examination whose parents or guardians desire may be instructed in those sciences. It would be desirable that this inspector should have a knowledge of geology, mineralogy, chemistry, physics, mathematics, mechanics and engineering, underground and surface surveying, and, if possible, should have been a practical miner. These attainments, some will say, are not to be found in any proficient degree in any man, but I may be allowed to think differently. Nevertheless, if no one man be found to give satisfaction on all these points, two would have to be appointed; but we will, for the present, presume that one can be found to do it all. The inspector would report to a committee of gentlemen, who would, in accordance with his report, award the degree or amount of compensation to be paid each schoolmaster for his additional exertions, and prizes to the boys who deserved them. In connection with this there should be a central mining school in Truro, to which deserving boys, selected for superior ability and industry, might be sent for higher instruction during a part (not exceeding half) of the year, being compelled by the rules to find employment in the mines for the remaining part. These boys not being of a class who could afford to maintain themselves at school, provision must be made for them during the time they are there, they being left to their own resources, or that of their parents, while at the mines. In this arrangement the sons of others as well as of miners might be admitted under the same privileges, provided they, likewise, were employed in the mines during the intervals of attending the school. This central school should also be available for the sons of a higher class, who would pay the necessary fees for their education and board at their own cost; which class would, of course, be free from any compulsory employment in the mines, but that should be the only distinction.

This plan would necessarily incur some expense, but I hold that no efficient system can be established without it. The inspector must be paid a remunerative salary, as the whole system would depend, at first especially, upon his proficiency, industry, and devotedness. He would have great difficulties to contend with, among which, not the least, would be the bringing the masters of the local schools up to the mark, ascertaining their capabilities, and in some cases rejecting their names from the list. A man, however, who had this work at heart might begin at a smaller salary than he would consider a fair remuneration until the system had become fully established. The central school would partly support itself, but the principal part of its income would require to be provided for by a Government grant, or by public subscription. If either the Government or the local gentry feel as interested in the education of the miners as they so

lately professed, there need be no difficulty whatever. Calm reflection must reveal to them that the classes whom it is desirable to educate cannot do all this of themselves, and that the expense must somehow be provided for, or the whole subject left again to fall to the ground. It does not redound to anybody's honour to cry out against the miner for rejecting that which he cannot by any possibility reach. Had the fox in the fable the means of reaching the grapes he would not have rejected them for being sour. Nor when the miner has the means of gaining scientific knowledge does he reject it because it is sometimes hard to crack.

The plan now laid before the world may require some modification; I do not say it is altogether perfect, but I do say that its broad principles must be adopted, or education cannot cannot be extended so as to much benefit the miner. I also say that those who have seemed so anxious for the miners' education are bound to consider its feasibility, or prove their insincerity. I furthermore say that, considering the mighty extent of our mineral wealth, its enriching influences upon such large numbers of the community, and its immense importance to the country, there should in all sober reason be no lack of funds for bringing the blessings of sound moral training, intellectual culture, and scientific knowledge within the reach of that large class of the rising generation destined to be engaged in bringing forth the hidden treasure from the dark depths of the earth.

Aug. 10. A MINE CAPTAIN.

MINING PROSPECTS IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.—No. II.

In addition to the rocks and minerals enumerated in my paper in last week's Journal, I have found greenstone and hypersthene, with actynolite and epidote finely crystallised. These occur in the immediate vicinity of the copper and sulphur lodes, and closely resemble the rock at Wheal Cock Cairn (part of the Botallack Mine); I have not yet succeeded in finding axinite, but doubt not further researches would be successful. That the mica slate was once overlaid by the red sandstone in the western part of the shore as well as the eastern can scarcely be doubted, the whole beach being strewn with millions of pebbles of that formation, varying in size from the child's marble to rocks of hundreds of tons; these are thickly interspersed with quartz pebbles, in pretty much the same proportion as the denuded rocks display *in situ*. No commercial advantage has as yet accrued to the proprietary from the working the stupendous quarries existing even close to the sea shore. The indestructibility of this beautiful sandstone is proved by the amazing sharpness of the angles of the blocks which have been exposed to the weather for generations. It appears to have been considered public property until lately, as several fine buildings have been erected with stones procured from this place. Surely this might be made a source of wealth and employment, as it can be easily wrought and cheaply shipped. For docks and other buildings exposed to sea action nothing can be found more durable; whilst blocks of any required dimensions can be procured. Being within 100 yards of the sea, an incline plane might be constructed, which would effect all desired. I hope this notice may induce attention to this matter, as I can assure contractors for large works it is worth their while to visit this spot. The stone cleaves well; the plane face of subsidence not yielding more readily than the transverse cleavage, renders squaring an easy matter. The mica slate, before spoken of, may be readily split into flags of any desired thickness, and dressed for flooring. This has long been practised by the country people, but in so rough and primitive a manner as to greatly prejudice the real capabilities of the material.

In Clew Bay is an archipelago of small islands, principally composed of sandstone, of the same quality as that before described. On the shores of these, however, boulders of mountain limestone are found in immense quantities; these contain the fossils usually met with in that formation, plainly indicating their origin; these are collected, and form a cheap and valuable acquisition to the farmer as well as to the builder. Vast quantities are used as manure, the burnt lime being admirably adapted to the natural requirements of the soil.

In Achil Sound, about midway between Achil Bay and the Sound, at an elevation of 500 feet, a curious vein of lecomposed mica slate occurs, full 100 feet wide; this substance is highly impregnated with iron in a state of oxide and carbonate, is extremely unctuous to the touch, and disentegrates by the action of frost or rains; it has the appearance of a vast lode, running north-east and south-west. Wherever the mountain floods have washed the substance its presence may be traced by the beautiful verdure; for though in so elevated a situation, clover and meadow grass, with the foxglove, daisy, primrose, with the London pride, indigenous to this locality, flourish and supersede the heathers, wild mountain grasses and mosses, by which this oasis is surrounded. Beautiful springs of water issue from the fissures of the rocks; these might at a mere petty cost be the means of transporting the rich fertilising mineral in any required quantities to the extensive plain below, now being reclaimed and cultivated, as all that is necessary for this purpose is to cut a channel in the side of the mountain for the descent of the water into which the mica slate has been washed, by merely hacking it out of the slope in the hill side; this would then be marketable at a remunerative price; it would confer a real blessing on the neighbourhood, and would soon be as highly valued as manure for grass lands as any that can be procured.

In making these observations I may by some be charged with going out of my path of seeking minerals for mining purposes; to this I reply, if in my peregrinations I meet with anything that can be utilised, though it may not be strictly within my prescribed profession, I shall at all times digress, to endeavour to do good, as in this instance I firmly believe I am doing, and hope my reccommendations will, at all events, be tried—the expense is *nil*.

The shore, or beach, at Achil Sound being low, and moreover covered with pebbles of sandstone or chert, renders exploration exceedingly difficult. The rock where it can be observed on it, as well as in the hill side (Carrawn Mountain on the north-west), is sandstone of various colours, exceedingly sharp and fine grit, with beds of brecciated quartz and chert firmly cemented. The same rock prevails until we reach a spot near the Roman Catholic chapel, where the mica slate crops out, of precisely the same charater as that seen at the south-east base of the mountain. The slate is traversed by quartz of a similar character, but I failed to detect any mineral but a few spots of iron pyrites; these were cubic and isolated. A channel of ground occurs beneath this rock having much the appearance of fine granite, but examination shows it to be only a kind of gneiss. It is well known this formation is usually found immediately over or in connection with granite. I have, therefore, some ground for supposing the actual base and internal rock of the mountain may be granite. In this hypothesis I am strengthened by finding the earthy minerals and crystals before enumerated, as they are always associated with trap rocks, which have been protruded through granite and the rocks superincumbent on that formation. It is evident, also, that in this instance the micaceous slates occupy the physical and economic position of the argillaceous formation, nor are they less calculated to become highly productive of metallic wealth than killas, except for tin ores. These are never found in the Cambrian, or Cumbrian, slates; yet these, it is well known, are wonderfully rich in blende, lead, copper, and iron. From the indications observed at the junction of the rocks in Clew Bay, I am of a decided opinion immensely rich lodes will be met with, yielding sulphur of great purity, and copper ore of the most valuable description at sufficient depth; I, therefore, should urge immediate steps being taken for their development.

Within the space of half a mile only any given quantity of the best peat may be procured at a very low price; this might be easily appropriated to the distillation of sulphuric acid on the spot, without incurring the expense of freight on the ore, and may be depended on as a remunerative operation, with all the facilities which are here at command; indeed, so satisfied are parties on this head, that measures are in progress to realise the fact.

Another feature worthy of notice is near the red sandstone junction, where the varieties occur in beds of various degrees of density and hardness; the softer kinds being undermined by the wash and spray of the sea, disentegrate and bring down the harder layers with them, thus causing a continual wasting of the cliff.

A visit to this place will well repay the student in geology, as a finer example of the old red sandstone formation can hardly be found anywhere. One of the beds is of a curious description, being marked by veins, in the same manner as the eccentric ramifications in Septaria. Here, also, may be seen the extraordinary transitions from one colour to the other: thus, in this case, the red gradually changes into a green stone of a decomposed character, containing nodules of iron, which indurate the surrounding sand, and form kidney-shaped masses, by many mistaken for, and called, coprolites. This name has been assigned to them by many eminent geologists, but after a careful examination of them I feel convinced they are mistaken. The earth, or sand, in which they are embedded is, however, a most valuable fertiliser, containing a large proportion of alkali, potash, and silicate of iron. This substance may be procured in any quantities, but its valuable properties appear to have been entirely overlooked and neglected; it is as equally desirable as the marl pits found in many parts of England, and would, if applied, be appreciated by the farmers of Ireland. Here, again, is another source of wealth to be developed. I hope some spirited individual may be found willing to test the truth of my remarks, and hope he will publish the results in a future number of the Journal, for the benefit of parties who are in possession of similar deposits, when they may be encouraged to follow a leader. Too often prejudice and familiarity act as powerful hindrances to the best auxiliaries in the world.

Galway, Aug. 7. G. HENWOOD.

IRON SMELTING.

SIR,—Mr. Player need not be surprised at Mr. Morgan taking out a patent for the employment of silca as a flux. Those who are in the habit of perusing the "lists of new patents" are well aware that many of the so-called new inventions are old applications, but probably not so known to the inventors. The majority of patent agents act as mere commision agents, and will take out a patent for anything, however old it may be, provided the inventor pays the fee. After filing the specifications, two-thirds of the patents are either "not proceeded with," or end in the mere possession of "seals," to remind the inventors of the folly of taking out patents without being well advised.

The use of silex as a flux is as old as the use of "bottle glass" in assaying. I have used it, and seen it employed, upwards of 20 years ago. Those who have been confined to iron making in Wales, Staffordshire, &c., may labour under the impression that the flux must always be mere limestone; but those who have had to reduce all varieties of iron ore are obliged to vary the flux according to the quality of the ore. For instance, the carbonates and protoxides of iron are always reduced with a mixture of siliceous iron ore; and if the latter be not obtainable, silicate of lime, silicate of alumina, or clean sand is added, in order to produce a good fusible slag. The iron ore of the Forest of Dean requires silicate of alumina if smelted alone. (See Mushet's valuable work "On Iron and Steel.") The Northampton ironstone requires a silicate of lime or silicate of alumina to smelt well and make a good yield. A proportion of the most transparent slag is always employed as a flux at Heyford; hence the cause of their success in smelting the Northamptonshire ironstone alone.

The patentee could not have known what is doing in the iron trade at home and abroad, otherwise he would not have incurred the expense of taking out a patent for the use of silex as a flux, with non-siliceous ironstone or non-siliceous iron ore. EVAN HOPKINS.

Clarendon-gardens, W., Aug. 9.

THE MINING COLLEGE AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

SIR,—The publication of the statement relating to the proposed Mining College will undoubtedly give your readers an opportunity of judging of the character of the intended institution; but I think it will have the effect of rendering it more than ever questionable of what utility the establishment will be. What is the stated object of the College? To prepare students for the office of mine managers, as I understand it? Now, I would ask, what class of men are likely to study in the new College?—Mine managers? No; for the fees are far too high to permit them to avail themselves of whatever advantages may accrue to students there. The sons of mine owners, then? No; for if a mine owner be desirous of giving his son the advantage or a university education, with a view to assist him in being enabled to manage the mines he is to receive as his patrimony, he will certainly choose one of the Durham colleges or halls as far better calculated to instil his offspring with the knowledge necessary for a gentleman and a mine owner than the indescribe abortion which is to be neither a college nor a mining school.

The principal object has, undoubtedly, been to give students the advantage of a distinguishing suffix to their name; but the steps taken for attaining that object are not likely to succeed. I am quite of opinion that the Government Mining School in Jermyn-street would greatly increase in favour if the students who had most distinguished themselves were given a suffix (even if nothing less awkward than C.P.G.S.M. could be chosen, and although it were difficult to tell from the initials whether the title was derived from an educational establishment or a masonic lodge), and I can, therefore, readily understand the feeling; but I should rather have seen a charter for power to confer some practical degree applied for, and degrees conferred by the college, which would then have stood upon their own merits. But what will be the position of students who have obtained their "C.E." degree *via* Newcastle? They will be much in the situation of the Oxford and Cambridge "A.A.'s," who are looked upon with contempt even by B.A.'s who have but just escaped plucking, and met by the general public with much the same feeling. They will be like the highly educated man without friends or money—too proud to work as a common labourer, and not sufficiently influential to obtain a position in which they can gain a livelihood.

It is written, "Instruction shall be provided for increasing the usefulness of schoolmasters in the mining districts," a clause evidently copied from Truro. How did it work at Truro? The only schoolmaster that I have heard of as having anything to thank the Truro School for is Mr. Rickard, who was professor of mining, and I believe he has now a small school in Liverpool: not much mining knowledge required there, I should think. If Mr. Rickard were to communicate a few words as to his opinion of the cause of failure of the Truro School, it might have the very excellent effect of preventing a similar fate to the Newcastle establishment.—*Aug.* 1. D. J. R.

THE PROFITS OF MINING.

SIR,—No doubt the letter of "J. R.P.," eulogising the Carn Brea Mine, published in the Journal of July 30, gave a very fair idea of what successes are occasionally met with in mining, but in my opinion these inflated statements, although not incorrect in the strict sense of the word, tend rather to injure mining than to benefit it; it creates a doubt in the minds of capitalists whether there is anything like honesty in mining; for, it is said, if there be no firmer basis for argument than the price which shares were worth 25 years ago, and but a single mine, or a very limited number of mines, can be mentioned as fit to compare with "3 per Cents.," even after so long a search for a starting point, Mining must be a questionable enterprise indeed. No wonder, while such delusive calculations (which on the face of them show that they are written to mislead) are published, we so frequently hear the exclamation, "I prefer the glorious simplicity of the 3 per Cent. Consols." Let Mining, however, stand upon its own merits, and it will receive its full share of support. I believe it would be more beneficial to British Mining if it were officially branded by so unfavourable a statement as that which you published in your last Journal with reference to Spanish mines—that there were 44 failures to each success—than to be subjected so continually to an amount of laudation which, from its obvious fallacy, can but disgust, and in too many cases has the effect of causing capitalists, otherwise inclined to mining enterprise, to avoid it altogether.

Without going to these extremes, and by employing premises which the most scrupulous cannot object to, it may be indisputably proved that an average of 7 per cent., or very nearly, may be realised, and this is not only a high percentage, but one above which capitalists will not believe that there is no risk. The only criterion of the profits of mining, or indeed of any enterprise worked by joint-stock companies, is to consider the annual interest received upon the capital expended in the purchase of the shares. The mere mention of the Devon Great Consols in comparing the profits of mining with the profits derivable from any other class of enterprise almost invariably calls forth an accusation that it is the most profitable, if not the only profitable, mine being worked. But what is the fact? The Dividend List of the *Mining Journal* each week contains the names of upwards of 30 mines, which pay considerably higher interest to the purchasers of shares than the Devon Great Consols. The are some half a dozen mines—as Wheal Margaret, Herodsfoot, Rosewarne and Herland, Providence, and St. Ives Consols—the profits from which compared with the Devon Great Consols are three or fourfold, the Devon Great Consols returning but 10 per cent., while the others give from 30 to 40 per cent. Trelawny, Tincroft, Buller, Basset, Bedford United, Dolcoath, East Darren, East Basset, Par Consols, South Caradon, South Garras, South Frances, South Tolgus, Wheal Mary Ann, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Great South Tolgus, Wheal Kitty (Lelant), Levant, and many other mines return more profits to investors than Devon Great Consols; so that the idea of the Devon Great Consols being the only profitable mine is obviously erroneous. Taking 50 mines almost indiscriminately from the Dividend List of the *Mining Journal* from 6 to 7 per cent. may be realised, and that without any speculation whatever; and by embarking in more speculative concerns much larger profits may be obtained, although, as the writer in your last Journal remarks, the risk will be proportionably greater.

Aug. 8. C. S.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.

SIR,—I observe in the report of East Wheal Russell, published in the last Journal, that Capt. Richards comments on my recommendation to drive a cross-cut north in the 88 in such a manner that I think it necessary to reply; and I will thank you to insert this letter in your next impression. It will be remembered that a cross-cut was put out north a few fathoms behind the junction of the two lodes, and after driving about 2 fms. the north lode was intersected, worth 4 tons of good ore per fm. The south lode was poor, and I think it was the height of folly to drive on it when there was a rich lode 2 fms. north of it, especially as in a few fathoms the two lodes would unite. Captain Richards appears to have seen his error, and after driving about 6 ft. on the south lode reports, under date April 20, "The drivage is turned more northerly, for the intersection of the orey part of the north part of the lode," and on June 4 reports having "intersected the south part of the north lode, on which the drivage has been continued;" but the orey part of the north lode is the *north*, and until it is proved by a cross-cut that I am wrong, I shall contend that the orey part in the cross-cut is north of this drivage, its bearing being much more north of east than the south part of the lode on which they have driven. This appears to have been Capt. Richards's opinion, for in the same report he adds—"The main north wall of the north lode, where the lode will, in my opinion, be found most productive, is not yet reached;" and the other agent, June 30, reports—"We are carrying 5 ft. of the lode, there being still a part of the lode north of the drivage; the drivage will be continued on the south part as far as the winze, when the lode will be cross-cut, and a rise put up against the winze below the 66." Now, as the north and orey part of the lode has not been driven on, I advise cross-cutting the lode, and, perhaps, in 2 or 3 fms. a good lode may be cut; and who would not prefer waiting two or three weeks to do this, with the chance of at once laying open ore ground, and being satisfied that the ore driven through in the 66 holds down good, to driving on an unproductive part of the lode? If the short bunches of ore hitherto met with in this drivage are to be characteristic of the lode in this level, then the prospects are gloomy enough, and holing to the winze is of little importance. I am at a loss to know what Capt. Richards means by, "When the point of junction is reached a drivage can be carried back west on its course;" for there is no distinct lode north, the orey part being simply the north side of the lode, and it may maintain its width for a considerable distance. Capt. Richards very properly objects to useless cross-cuts, and no sane man would advise driving them, though we may differ as to what is and what is not useless. I advised driving the cross-cut he refers to, and in 2 or 3 fms. the north lode was cut, worth 4 tons per fm., but should never have thought of continuing it 8 or 10 fms. farther than the lode through "killas," though it may be charged with chlorite, and in places stained with ore. It is unfortunate for Capt. Richards that he refers to useless cross-cuts, for all will remember that upon his advice, and under his direction, cross-cuts from Homersham's and Hitchins's shafts were driven to cut the ore said to be holding rich west of Tom's pitch, and too many have to regret the confidence placed in that advice

Capt. Richards takes credit for having foreseen the exact point where the 88 was to cut rich; but would not any one, for a long time past, on reading his reports, think that a course of ore may be hourly expected? And, after all, as the 66 was rich for a long way both east and west of the junction, why may not this be the case also at the 88, and not simply east of it? It appears that the 88 is not as far east as the winze, and that a rise is to be commenced, and yet in the same report gives it as his opinion that the part on which the winze is sunk is *south* of the level. Surely, Sir, the rise should not be commenced at random, but the levels carefully dialled; and if satisfied that the winze is on a part *south* of the drivage, it should be cross-cut to, and a rise put up on its course.

West End, Redruth, Aug. 8. W. H. REYNOLDS.

MAGNETIC IRON ORE IN SCOTLAND.

SIR,—Every contribution tending to facilitate the development of the mineral wealth of Scotland I know will be acceptable to your readers. I may, therefore, state, in reference to the magnetic iron ore advertised in another column, that it is reported to me by two very intelligent mineral engineers, that "The magnetic iron ore is in greenstone and basaltic dykes traversing the beds. It is in part in a decayed state, and would prove a valuable flux, as it is easily soluble; and we have no doubt, from the proof by the magnet (which shows great attraction), that the under strata are very rich ore. The surface assay is 19 per cent. The veins seem extended above a mile in one direct course, east and west. A large vein of spathose iron crosses this ore, and runs south-west and north-east."—*Erins, Aug.* 10. W. FORLONG.

MINING PROSPECTS IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.

SIR,—In last week's Journal there is a report from Mr. Geo. Henwood on the Clew Bay and Benderg Mines, which I think is everything that could be wished for. Will Mr. Josiah Hitchins be kind enough to read it carefully over, and let his own report of that property be seen? Also, let Mr. Dombavand, of Liverpool, inform us of the nature of his views. Mr. Josiah Hitchins, I believe, is the only person who ever reported badly on these mines since they first commenced working. And it was he who advised the Benderg Company never again to spend another shilling on it, which advice was taken at once by the company. Now, the writer of these remarks well knows the Curraine Mines, and believes if ever there was a mine in the county of Cornwall there is one in that district.—*Lostwithiel, Aug.* 8. AGENT.

THE ASHBURTON DISTRICT.

SIR,—Those interested in the success of this district will be pleased to hear that its prospects are daily becoming of a more substantial character, and bids fair to prove what has been long predicted—very valuable.

Notwithstanding the ancient celebrity of the district, and the opinion of the greatest authorities—that judicious workings would cause it to again flourish—until the present time, owing to mismanagement, it has failed to improve its position. Scores of thousands of pounds have been spent in "developing" the mines, when even nothing but the surface has been touched,—to the loss of those embarking, the injury of the district, and the regret of all who wish to secure, for well-meriting concerns, the capitalist's attention. With the exception of one melancholy instance, in the present mining era good practical talent has been used, and the capital expended in a miner-like manner. The Ashburton United, about whose legitimacy so much has been written, has been the opposite of this, which will be inferred from the almost incredible fact that 10,000*l.* has been spent, and, up to a few weeks since, the shaft, the chief object, not sunk 1 fm., whereas an opposite course would, no doubt, ere this have made it a dividend mine.

Mismanagement is at all times grievous; but when it is associated with "manufacturing" charges, and other disreputable proceedings, it is rendered ten times more intolerable. The management of the mine now is undoubted, and as the prospects in the bottom are said to be good, there is scarcely a doubt the mine will turn out well.

There are others progressing steadily, of highly promising prospects, which will, no doubt, turn out satisfactorily. Amongst these, Devon New Copper, East Ashburton, Devon Great Central, and Sigford Consols stand well; the latter two especially are becoming very attractive, on account of a rich tin lode being discovered to run through them.

Great credit is due to those who have so attentively kept the merits of this neglected district so prominently before the public through your valuable Journal; and it is gratifying to see that their efforts in inducing attention are crowned with success.

Ashburton, Aug. 10. WM. RICHARDS.

WHEAL UNY.

SIR,—The committee will be obliged by your inserting the following answer to your correspondent's letter of last week:—

1. No such statement as he alleges was made at the meeting on the mine, or elsewhere.
2. On no occasion has Capt. Rowe's advice been overruled by the committee, excepting on that of his leaving. The results now rapidly developing themselves will show if the agency of the mine has been improved,—we know its cost has been considerably reduced.
3. The costs of the committee periodically going to the mine have always appeared a separate item in the accounts, and adventurers have always expressed their approval. Any friend of Capt. Rowe's might possibly object to the committee looking in this manner after the interests of the adventurers, seeing that their visits to the mine informed them of the circumstances which led to Capt. Rowe's dismissal. WM. MUNT.

7, *Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C., Aug.* 9.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.

SIR,—When I heard of the improvements in the bottom of this deep mine, I felt much satisfaction in the hope thereby created that the energetic company who have persevered so long under difficulties may be reimbursed a part at least of their enormous outlay. The great lode at this point was the chief inducement for re-opening this mine, but much assistance has been afforded by the produce of tin at Wheal Metal, and parallel lodes, which still warrant good expectations. There are several lodes in the sett but very slightly proved, which, under the able management of Captain Gill, will, no doubt, be properly developed. Under the old company the following mines were simultaneously worked:—Wheal Vor, Wheal Vreah, Carleen, Polladras Downs, Penhale, Poldown (now called Sithney Wheal Buller), and Wheal Sithney; and at that time the returns were about 10,000*l.* per month, the price of tin being about half its present rate! The present company do not work Polladras Downs, Penhale, or Wheal Sithney, and I find that their outlay has been such as to induce them to limit their attention to the others. But Polladras Downs, which is now ungranted, presents a good opportunity to speculators to apply a few thousand pounds to a good use. I think from the circumstance of the mine when abandoned at a time when tin was low, that the returns would immediately on its being drained pay the current cost, and, after a fair opening on the several lodes, would probably yield large profits. The late adventurers worked on three or four lodes, which they did to advantage for years, which are now far from being exhausted, and there are several other lodes which they never touched, but which (Penhale) yielded a large quantity of tin. Wheal Vor adventurers have enough in hand, and I wish them success, but Polladras would do well by itself, if properly worked. The land is the property of Mr. C. Wallis Popham, of Trevarno, near Helston, who, no doubt, is disposed to grant on liberal terms. R. SYMONS.

Truro, Aug. 9.

CARADON AND SLADE MINES.

SIR,—Whoever it is that writes from the "Corner" about the Great Caradon and Slade Mines has made a false statement. The lode is as good as can be expected at the depth, considering the ground has been disordered by a horse of killas. The same was the case in the south lode at the same level: the whole remark appears to be invidious. The gentleman who made that truly unjustifiable statement at the "Corner" had better look sharp after his own gold, or his pay-days may not be very regular in time to come. It will take rather a good *magnifying-glass* to find any lodes in some people's mining setts. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones, even over the hedge. We are sinking Bisdee's engine-shaft with good speed, and the lodes in each of the ends are improving. I hope you have seen the box of specimens at the office from the 20, under adit, north lode.—*Aug.* 10. SAMUEL GREGORY.

NORTH MINERA MINE—IMPORTANT TO WITNESSES.

CHESTER ASSIZES.

WINGETT *v.* DUNN.—This action came on for trial at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, before the Right Hon. Sir A. Cockburn, and did not terminate until Tuesday evening, thereby occupying the Court two entire days. The action was brought by Mr. Wingett, late of the Cross Keys public-house, Wrexham, against the defendant, Mr. Dunn, Mine Inspector, of Adwyr Clawdd, near Wrexham, whereby the plaintiff sought to recover from Mr. Dunn the value of 80 shares in the North Minera Lead Mine, which shares the plaintiff alleged the defendant, Mr. Dunn, agreed to transfer to him on Aug. 2, 1858, and for which he further alleged he paid Mr. Dunn 10*l.* on June 16, 1858. The case for the plaintiff was entirely denied by the defendant and his witnesses, and a verdict was entered for Mr. Dunn. Immediately after the verdict was recorded, Sir A. Cockburn ordered the plaintiff, Henry Wingett, to be taken into custody, and signed a warrant, committing the plaintiff to Chester Castle, on a charge of having committed wilful and corrupt perjury as a witness in the cause; and the defendant, Mr. Dunn, subsequently entered into the necessary recognizance before Sir W. Channell to prosecute Wingett at the next Chester Assizes. The judge gave Wingett leave to put in bail—himself in 150*l.*, and two sureties in 40*l.* each; but bail not being forthcoming, he was removed to the Castle. Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Welsby and Mr. McIntire; for the defendant, Mr. Grove, Q.C., and Mr. Giffard; attorney for the plaintiff, Mr. Rymer; attorneys for the defendant, Messrs. Edgworth and Devereux Pugh, Wrexham.

MINING PROPERTY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The directors of the Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company, agreeable to the terms of a resolution passed at a meeting of shareholders, have determined to submit to public auction the freehold estate, known as the Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Works. This property, comprising an area of 635 acres of freehold land of a most metalliferous character, is about 30 miles from Adelaide, 12 miles from the River Murray, and 36 miles from Port Elliot. With regard to its mineral resources, it is stated from results already ascertained, as also from reports of competent mining surveyors, there needs but a comparatively small outlay thoroughly to develope and work them to advantage, there being already on the property every requisite, in an efficient working condition. The land is also well adapted either for agricultural purposes or for cattle or sheep runs, and is capable of great improvement. The township of Strathalbyn, already an important place, is daily increasing, by reason of its eligible situation, being on the direct road from the gold fields of Victoria to Adelaide. The reasons which have compelled the directors to dispose of this eligible property our readers will find stated in last week's Journal; the board stating they will never cease to regret that at the time when there was every reason to hope that compensative results would soon be realised the means for the development of the mine were withheld. This was done even in the face of the assurance of the company's agents and others that above the 22 fm. level more than 2000 tons ore, of about 18¼ per cent. for lead and 16½ ozs. of silver per ton of ore, were already laid open for working, the which could be raised at the rate of 300 or 350 tons per month, and concentrated by water dressing to about 60 per cent. for lead, and about 50 ozs. of silver to a ton of ore. From the increased size of the vein, and the richness of the ore itself, it is but fair to assume that the deeper workings will result in much more beneficial results. The directors recommend the property to the attention of any gentleman proceeding to the colony, being of easy management for individual enterprise, and at the same time possesses great advantages for successful working by a company with limited liability.

PROGRESS OF MINING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Southampton portion of the Australian mail has brought us interesting information, from our private correspondent at Adelaide, respecting the progress made at the various copper mines in South Australia now being worked by the different London companies:—"The Kapunda is steadily progressing in developing its mineral riches. Mr. Maturin, the late manager at the mine, has left Adelaide for London, and taken various reports to the London board, preparatory to the annual general meeting in October next. A temporary cessation of smelting ores had occurred at the works. The present state of the mine is most encouraging.—Respecting the North Rhine Mine very favourable reports are current at Adelaide. The property is being rapidly developed. The deepest shaft is about 22 fms. down, and the ground so soft and congenial that sinking is effected at less than 3*l*. per fathom, and the ore raised very rich.—The Bremer Mine looks most promising. Ore continues to be raised in the 12 fm. level, 25*l*. per fathom is paid for sinking, the ground being hard.—The Box Accord works are retarded by insufficient steam power to keep the water in fork. The indications of the mine continue favourable, and the captain of the mine is sanguine of ultimate success. Mr. Selwyn, the geologist, is in the colony, and purposes visiting the whole of the mines in the North. A gentleman (Mr. Hart) leaves the colony to-day (June 17) for the ostensible purpose of calling the attention of British capitalists to the colony as a field for investment in mining enterprise. If this is the sole object of his visit it appears quite superfluous, as your Journal has already achieved the object sought to be attained, and, with singular ability and accuracy, kept the public well informed, not only of the progress of our copper mines, but also as to the social, political, and commercial progress of the whole of the Australian colonies. The colonists generally, and of South Australia in particular, acknowledge the deep obligation they are under for your impartial advocacy of the postal question."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—At length there is a prospect of that fine mineral property, the Princess Royal Mine, being released from the strong boxes of the few large holders of shares in the company to which it belongs, where it has been imprisoned for some time. Persons who knew anything of South Australia a dozen or more years ago may recollect the great excitement that agitated all classes on the discovery of copper on this property, and how much the excitement was increased by the further discovery of copper a little more to the north, where lies the unequalled Burra Burra Mine.

The land regulations in force at that time provided for all Crown land being sold by auction, unless taken in blocks of 20,000 acres, the first applicant having, of course, the first right. Every exertion was made by the fortunate discoverers to raise the required 20,000*l*. for the purchase, but they could not muster more than the half of that sum. Other more affluent persons had also cast a longing eye at the luscious morsel—eager for the moment when the others would fail, that they might pounce upon it. However, as the first discoverers have an undoubted legal claim, of which it would have been cruel to deprive them altogether, a compromise was made, and it was agreed that both parties should join in the purchase, to be afterwards divided into two equal parts, the possession to be determined by lot.

The position in which the two discoveries of copper were situated facilitated this arrangement, which resulted in the northern half, or the Burra Burra, falling to the lot of the original discoverers. The altogether unprecedented prosperity that has rewarded these fortunate adventurers is of world-wide notoriety.

The party who gained the southern half formed themselves into a joint-stock company, under the designation of the Princess Royal Mining Company, and who, in apparent utter ignorance of the requirements and cost of mining, and it may be supposed imagining that because the Kapunda Mine, which was then in full work, had got on without capital, every other mine was to do so likewise, did not, therefore, in their deed provide any, or at least very little, capital for working the property, while their directors were forbidden to incur any debt; so that when machinery became necessary there were no means of procuring it. The result was, operations were suspended, shortly after which the gold discoveries in the neighbouring province of Victoria turning the heads of our entire population; all other pursuits were abandoned for that, and even the Burra Burra was all but shut up. Shares in the Princess Royal, as a matter of course, became depressed in value, and were by degrees accumulated by speculative capitalists who could afford to wait for better prospects. These are the men who have now advertised their intention of winding-up the company under the provisions of a local Act of Parliament, which requires that all the property shall be sold by public auction.

The estate consists of 10,000 acres, in an exact square block; it is traversed nearly through its centre by a creek of running water, which formed at one place several large water holes. A considerable portion of the land is of fair quality, capable of being cultivated, the other portions being chiefly stoney hills, throughout which copper is extensively dispersed.

South Australia is full of copper, iron, and other metals, and is most certainly destined to preserve for England her high position of supplies of metals to the whole world. An Old Colonist.

Adelaide, June 17.

MINING NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

In the Journal of May 28 we published a letter from Capt. J. B. Clymo, Bathurst, New South Wales, in which he directs the attention of our readers to the discovery of a remarkable deposit of rich copper ores in a mountainous group named "Canoblas," about 160 miles westward from Sydney, and 40 miles from the town of Bathurst. We quote the following additional particulars from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of April 21:—

"We have received some particulars of the working of a very valuable copper mine near the Canoblas Mountains, which we hasten to present to our readers. A letter appeared in this journal about a month since from Captain Clymo, a well-qualified but thoroughly disinterested person, describing the mine as 'one of the most magnificent deposits of copper ores ever found in any age or country,' as ranking second to none of those in Cornwall or Devonshire, and equal, if not superior, to the far-famed Burra Burra. Allusion has also been occasionally made in the local papers as to its existence and progress, but a distinct notice is requisite to give the public an adequate idea of its extraordinary richness. Operations were commenced at the mine in October last, and although up to the present time only six men have been engaged, and these have frequently been employed on other work, about 300 tons of rich ore have been raised. The ores consist of virgin copper, black and red oxides, carbonates, and black and yellow sulphurets; the average production of copper is estimated by Capt. Clymo at between 30 and 35 per cent. Some specimens of the several ores have been brought down, and these fully bear out the reports that have been sent as to their very great richness. The mine in question is situated on a spur of the Canoblas Mountains, about 40 miles westward from Bathurst, and 12 from the rising town of Orange. In a report of a geological survey, dated July; 1851, Mr. Stutchbury remarked on the rich deposits indicated at this place, particularly noticing the yellow copper ore, and the traces of blue and green carbonate of copper, also a rich lode of grey sulphuret of copper. The land was at the time advertised for sale, but in consequence of the Government geologist's representations of its high promise of mineral wealth, it was withdrawn. Two years afterwards, however, the Government, having either lost sight of their original intention, or else resolving on a different policy, again placed the allotment in the market. The land was then purchased by Mr. S. Samuel, J. R. Want, and J. S. Rodd, the present proprietors, who have entered into an arrangement with Mr. Edward Coombes, the manager of the Wentworth gold fields, who has undertaken to work the mine for five years for one-fourth of the produce. The newly-erected smelting-works, belonging to the Carangara Copper Mining Company, are distant only 18 miles from the Canoblas Mine, over a tolerably good bush road; and an arrangement is, we understand, being made for the smelting of the Canoblas ore at the former place. We may, therefore, expect before long to notice the arrival and shipment of some large quantities of copper regulus.

Unlike most copper mines, which are worked by means of shafts and galleries, the Canoblas Mine is worked by an open cutting, similar to those required in constructing railways, the ores being literally quarried out. The enormous expense involved in sinking a deep shaft, in connection with the cost of carriage to a shipping port, would have almost amounted to a prohibition of the enterprise; but, fortunately for the proprietors, owing to the rich deposits lying on the surface, this initiatory expense has been saved. The cutting is made in the bed of the creek, across the lode, which is about a chain wide; the bottom and sides of the cutting are described as magnificent in the extreme, presenting walls 40 ft. in length, thickly studded with rich ores of varied and brilliant colours. The value of the ore already obtained is estimated at 8000*l*. As it is unlikely that the proprietary will desire to part with so productive a property, no motive has operated to cause exaggerated representations of its richness. Mining companies in this country have, in most cases, turned out unprofitably; the copper mines in particular have failed to answer the expectations indulged in when companies were started to work them. The existence of quantities of rich ores in the Orange district is, however, well ascertained, and it is hoped that the success now reported will encourage the other companies to renewed and ultimate successful efforts. The working of the Canoblas Mine will, in itself, add materially to the productive wealth of the country, but it will do still more by stimulating in other directions the development of our mineral resources."

Specimens of Copper Ore from South Australia.—We called attention a few weeks ago to the malachite nugget from one of the newly-opened mines in the north of South Australia (Chambers') at the offices of the North Rhine Company, and we have now to recommend those interested in our colonial productions to inspect some rich and really beautiful specimens of carbonates from the North Rhine Mine itself, which arrived a day or two ago. We hope these specimens will at some future day be deposited at the Museum of Geology, as we feel certain that all interested in geology and mineralogy will consider them both attractive and instructive.

Iron and Coal Mining in New South Wales.—The Fitz Roy Iron and Coal mines in Mittagong, to which we have on several occasions referred, have recently been reported upon by Mr. J. H. Thomas, of the Railway Department. Mr. W. Keene, the Government Examiner of Coal Mines, reports that there is ample evidence of the existence of a very regular deposit of true coal (not lignite) belonging to the secondary true coal formation; it is overlaid by regular beds of secondary sandstone, and reposes upon a true coal schist, which covers a second bed of coal of considerable thickness. The whole of the sandstone strata are laid bare down to the coal seam in a water-cut ravine 70 ft. deep from the top of the overhanging rocks which form the surface of a table land, having a gentle undulation to the south. One of the seams, 4 ft. thick, is laid bare for a length of 18 yards; the other below it is separated by a bed of flasile clay-slate of rare regularity. The top of the lower seam of coal forms the bed of the stream, and from an examination of its course he judged the coal to be about equal in thickness to the upper seam. It is a free burning bituminous or coking coal, fit for household or manufacturing purposes, and convertible into good coke. The workings are liable to be disturbed, owing to the seams having been distorted and the obstructions made by the protruding dykes, yet Mr. Thomas is of opinion that there is unquestionably sufficient coal at this part of the property to supply the iron-works for many years to come. Mr. Thomas recommends a tramroad between the coal shaft and the iron-works, and estimates the cost at 500*l*. or 600*l*. The iron produced is described as similar to the Lowmoor iron, and from the very superior quality of the ore it is anticipated that the iron manufactured from it will be ready saleable to our Sheffield manufacturers for manufacturing the finest steel, such as is used for surgical instruments, and similar purposes. The limestone has to be brought a distance of 12 miles; but from the nature of the Mittagong ore requiring but little flux this is unimportant, the charge being in the following proportions:—Ore, 336 lbs.; charcoal, 160 lbs.; limestone, 25 lbs. It appears, therefore, that the prospects of the company are highly encouraging.

Diving in a Coal Pit.—The first application of diving apparatus to mining purposes was made at Wallsend Colliery, Tomago (N.S.W.), in June last. Mr. James Williamson, the proprietor of the colliery, in a letter to Mr. Keene, the Government examiner of coal fields, state that his engine and pumps had been got in full working order, and everything going on well for getting out the water, in a few days, that had accumulated for the previous seven or eight weeks. The water was reduced from 250 ft. to 50 ft. deep, and he returned to Sydney, but to his dismay he received a letter the very next morning from Mr. Young, stating that shortly after his leaving the lower pump lost its water, and that he was busy fitting casks to draw the water. Next day and the following he reported being able to make no impression on the water, and Mr. Williamson resolved, as a desperate resource, to endeavour to make available the services of the divers employed by the firm in Sydney. For this purpose, after arriving here with the men and requisite apparatus, a stage was erected in the fore pit about 12 feet above the water (which had by this time risen to 60 ft.), and two ladders spliced together placed perpendicular in a line with the brattice, with four large lamps burning at the surface of the water, and the diver safely descended, and found the bucket-door broken. He then descended to the clack-door, 58 ft. below the surface of the water, and carefully examined it by feeling, and found it in good order. He then examined the bucket valves, and detached and sent up the broken door, and returned to the surface and made his report. A new bucket-door was then sent down, properly fitted with a leather gasket, and he again descended, and at the depth of 48 feet placed it in its position, and in four hours he had finished screwing it up and fitting it perfectly tight. The time employed altogether in this most difficult undertaking occupied 12 hours, and the lamps being found of no service to the diver at a greater depth than 9 ft., the entire work had to be done in total darkness; and as Thos. Macnab, the diver, had never in his life before been in a coal pit, he was a brave fellow to undertake the job, and a smart fellow to do it. The pumps were soon after working beautifully, and it was expected that the water would soon be cleared out. It may be remarked that the new cover which Macnab applied was a plate of iron 20 in. square, and almost as much as a man could lift.

Coal Tar Composition in Blasting Operations.—A correspondent of the *Colonial Mining Journal* suggests a composition composed of dry coal-cinders, 1 peck; gypsum (or burnt fish shells will do), ¼ peck; dry sifted sand, 1 peck; cast metal borings, 2 lbs.; and sufficient coal tar to mix well, thoroughly incorporating the mass whilst boiling hot, for making sound the bottom of blast-holes in rocks in which fissures exist. The writer says that while employed on a railway in England it was found troublesome to blast the clay-slate and ironstone beds satisfactorily; he suggested the deep shots of 3 feet and upwards, being rammed or filled with a composition formed as above, and that the desired effect was produced, and many tons followed where barrowfuls were thrown down before.

Fusion of Quartz.—A paper on this subject was read before the Melbourne Mining Institute, on May 2, and discussed on May 23. The paper was considered a second edition of Count Dembinski's ideas, with few exceptions, and that which was novel was impracticable and visionary. Mr. Watt proposed working a boiler at a great temperature, and under enormous pressure, and made a wonderful calculation as to the value of his residue. The absurdities and crude notions of Mr. Watt were well exposed by Mr. Osborn, of the meteorological department. The *Colonial Mining Journal* suggests that there should be some supervision of the matter that is to occupy the time of members, but we cannot see what advantage could arise from such a course. The subject of fusion, however, is recommended to the members as a fit subject for deliberation, and if the residuum can be utilised, it is by no means certain that quartz cannot be melted, and the gold procured, even though the cost of the flux should amount to a considerable sum.

Drilling Match.—A match for 10*l*. aside, to drill a single-handed hole 20 in. deep with four drills, the smallest to be ⅞ inch with 2-inch steel, took place on the Adelong gold field, on May 7, between two miners—Charles Lewington and James Hawkins. At the first measuring Lewington was down 12 in. and Hawkins 13¼ in., when the latter detected his rival using both hands. Hawkins soon after broke his long drill, on which he gave up the contest; the measuring told 15 in. each. The time occupied was three quarters of an hour. Hawkins not being defeated, is open to drill any man in the colony single-handed for 50*l*.

Gold Amalgamation.—The *Colonial Mining Journal* gives an illustration of the gold amalgamating machine invented by Mr. Richard Goulding, and with which our readers are familiar. Mr. Goulding is now in a position to supply machines and issue licenses, the colonial patents having been secured.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

LADY BERTHA MINING COMPANY.

The general quarterly meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, St. Helen's-place, on Thursday, Mr. Orr in the chair.

Mr. Lavington (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The report of the agent was then read, as follows:—

Aug. 10.—Since the last general meeting our mine has progressed satisfactorily, and the following will show the principal work which has been accomplished since that period. Moyle's engine-shaft has been sunk 3 fms. 1 ft. 6 in.—total depth below the 41 fm. level 6 fms. 0 ft. 6 in.; I am happy to say the ground is a little easier for sinking, which is occasioned, I think, by the branch or lode coming into the shaft which is driven through in the cross-cut above. The 41 has been driven west 4 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.; the ground in this end has been, and is now, very spare for driving. We are keeping the south wall as well as possible, on which in the country we have branches of mundic and ore; in the course of a fathom or two more driving we shall again cut through the lode. Although we are not yet back west far enough for the ore ground, I think we have about 12 fms. more to drive. The 41 has been driven east 4 fms. 1 ft.—total distance from the cross-cut 11 fms. 1 ft.; the lode in the end, or what we have passed through, is 1½ ft. wide, principally of capel and mundic. Judging from the dip of the shoots of ore in the levels above, I do not expect, being so far east, we shall have much ore to value to the west of the cross-course, which is now about 6 fms. east of the end. The shoots of ore seen in the 10, 20, and 30 fm. levels dip east faster than the cross-course, which is proved by the latter level east. In the 30 east, and east of the cross-course, we have taken down and driven 2 fms. 3 ft.; the lode at this point is full 4 feet wide, of peach, can, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 6 tons, or 30*l*. per fm. This end is now about 17½ fms. west of Gray's winze, and judging from what there is east, we have a course of ore the whole distance. Gray's winze was first holed to the rise by driving north and south, since which we have driven a cross-cut from the 30 north, and cut through the lode, which is 4 ft. wide, sunk Gray's winze and communicated to the cross-cut, and put in railroad—in fact, everything made available for taking away the ore ground above. The stopes west of the said winze are worth 6 tons, or 30*l*. per fm., and the stopes east are worth 5 tons, or 25*l*. per fm.; I must here remark, this is quite an unexpected one, which is now proved by the holing of the winze. In addition to this the north lode is a productive one, where we have driven through a good lode 6 fms. in length, worth on an average 2½ tons of good ore per fm. In this level, in the 30 east of the cross-course, we have cut out some good reserves. The 30 west has been driven 4 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; this end is now suspended, being back near the boundary. Rodda's stope, in the back of the same level, at the point they are now stoping, is worth 4 tons, or 16*l*. per fathom. The 20 has been driven 5 feet 2 inches, at which point I have nothing to report; the end is suspended, and we have commenced to drive a cross-cut to the north lode, to cut the shoot of ore seen in the level below, in which we have driven 1 fm.; I expect we have about 2½ fms. more to drive. We have five pitches working throughout the mine, at an average tribute of 12s. 4d. in 1*l*., and the men I hope are getting wages. In conclusion, I beg to say our mine is steadily improving, and the reserves have increased, which may be computed at 1080 tons; this is an increase of 380 tons. The last sampling was about 150 tons, and we may calculate on the same quantity next. Our cost for the next three months will be much the same as for some time past—say, 1000*l*., whilst our returns, including the next sampling, will be 300 tons, worth at the present standard 1500*l*., including carriage. We have sold 30 tons of mundic at 10s. per ton, and have about 50 tons more on the floors, worth 25*l*.—James Metherell.

The accounts showed—

Balance last audit	£701	5	9
Calls received	54	2	6
Carriage	6	5	9
Copper ore sold	716	0	11 = £1477 14 11
Mine cost, April to June	£894	14	11
Committee	7	17	6
Merchants' bills	479	19	10
Discounting ore bill	0	19	10 = 1383 12 1
Leaving credit balance			£ 94 2 10

The balance of assets over liabilities was 1107*l*. 14s. 3d.

The Secretary, in answer to questions, stated that the cash at present in hand, with ore bills, amounted to 900*l*., and the June cost was paid. The statement of accounts showed two months' ore against three months' costs. The accounts as presented showed an apparent loss, arising from that fact; but at their next meeting the accounts would show four months' ore against two months' costs.

Mr. Peter Watson said, although there was no doubt their mine was steadily improving, and that their reserves had increased to 1080 tons, which was an increase from last meeting of 308 tons, he thought it desirable that Capt. Metherell should estimate the value of those reserves,—whether they were worth 9*l*. or only 4*l*. per ton.

Mr. Jones said the improvement that had taken place was the better price that had been obtained for their ore. He had no doubt that 100 tons per month could be returned.

Mr. T. Fuller, who had recently visited the mine, was satisfied it was improving. It had, in fact, since last meeting increased in its intrinsic value 50 per cent., for every day they were opening fresh ground; and he could not help saying that Capt. Metherell was now over-cautious in his reports.

Mr. Jones had no doubt that in all his estimates Capt. Metherell had given a minimum value. The prospects in the eastern ground were opening out well.

Mr. Peter Watson was sorry that there was so great a discrepancy between the estimates made by Capt. Metherell and the amounts actually realised. He did not wish to say anything with regard to their captain, but he (Mr. Watson) could not refrain from complaining of his judgment and management. He had made remarks to that effect at their previous meeting, and since then he had been confirmed in his opinion, for he found that the value of their ore had been estimated at 900*l*., whereas it realised only 716*l*.; and if they took their ore sales, they would find that they realised about 200*l*. less than had been estimated. It might be said that the standard was failing, but it certainly did not fall to that extent. He (Capt. Metherell) had estimated for the last two months the returns at 850*l*., and although the standard had gone up considerably, instead of 850*l*. they had received 760*l*. In the four months there had been a deficiency of 300*l*. upon the sum estimated. Those discrepancies had been going on for a long period, and that was the only thing which caused their shares to be at such a depreciated figure—a want of confidence in the estimates of their captain. There could be no doubt their mine was progressing in a very satisfactory manner.

Mr. Jones thought the reserves could be safely estimated at a medium price.

Mr. Fuller said that going east the copper ore had very much improved in value.

The Chairman suggested that a letter should be sent to Capt. Metherell from the committee, requesting him to make an estimate of the value of their reserves.

The Secretary observed that Capt. Metherell, on previous occasions, had stated the reserves to be of an average quality, worth about 5*l*. per ton, and as the report said that their reserves had increased 380 tons, it was a natural inference that the increase was of the same quality as that which had been previously estimated. The reserves might, therefore, be safely estimated as being worth between 5000*l*. and 6000*l*.

The report was approved, and the accounts allowed and passed.

The Secretary, referring to the proposed erection of the account-house on the mine, said that matter had been under the serious consideration of the committee, who had put out tenders, and had advertised in the local papers, and the lowest tender that had been received was for about 300*l*. The general meeting being so near at hand, the committee had deemed it advisable to defer the matter till that time, for the shareholders to decide.

After some further conversation, it was resolved that the matter be left in the hands of the committee, with the provision that the sum expended does not exceed 250*l*.

Mr. T. Fuller suggested that in future the meetings be held once in two months, for he was quite satisfied that in two months hence their mine would be in a much better position than it then was.

The Secretary suggested, that as he believed the mine was on the eve of taking an important stand, it would not be advisable, at least at present, to alter the time of meetings for the ensuing three months.

Messrs. Orr, P. Watson, and T. Fuller were appointed the committee of management.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been unanimously accorded, the proceedings terminated.

NORTH DOWNS MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street,—Mr. Richard Hallett in the chair.

Mr. Dunsford (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The accounts for four months ending June 30 showed:—

Balance last audit	£ 239	8	10		
Mine cost, March to June	1140	3	6		
Merchants' bills	383	3	6		
Dues	61	9	10		
Interest and discount	1	17	4 =	£1826	3 0
Call	£ 261	17	6		
Copper ore sold May	686	17	4		
" " June	643	1	3 =	1491	16 1
Balance, debit				£ 334	6 11

Mr. F. Pryor then read his report, as follows:—

Aug. 11.—The engine-shaft is now being sunk below the 40 with all speed, and we hope to reach the 50 in about six months: we have been delayed in sinking this shaft by having had to cut a trip-plat, as well as to take down a piece of ground, in consequence of the lode having been thrown about 4 ft. north by the slide which we passed through in the back of the 40; the lode is more regular than it was over the slide, and produces occasional stones of ore. The sump-winze is completed to the 40; lode for the last 7 ft. sinking produced about 7 tons of ore. The 40 is extended east of engine-shaft 35 fms., which is 5 fms. east of sump-winze; the lode for the last 10 fms. driving has produced 45 tons of ore, or 4½ tons per fathom on an average; present end worth 30*l*. per fathom. The 30 is extended east of engine-shaft 70 fms., and is now through Bennetts' cross-course, which at this point is 5 fms. wide, and has thrown the lodes south, in which direction we are now driving to cut the same. This point is of great importance, as both the north and south lodes in the level above have opened up good tribute ground. The winze sinking below the 30, and 9 fms. before the present end in the 40, is worth 15*l*. per fathom. The 20, on the north lode, is driven 36 fms. east of Bennetts' shaft; lode 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. There are two pitches working in the back of this level, at 8s. in 1*l*. tribute; men getting fair wages. The 20 is driven east of cross-cut, on Pryor's lode, 20 fms., and holed to the winze sunk from the 10, which has well ventilated the levels, and opened tribute ground. The 20 is driven west of cross-cut 12 fms. We have two pitches working in the back of this level, at 7s. 6d. in 1*l*. tribute; men getting fair wages. The objects before us, which I shall loose no time in seeing accomplished, are these—To sink the sump-shaft as fast as possible to the 50, with a view to see the ore gone down below the 40; to resume the sinking of the sump-winze, so as to be down to the 50 at the same time as the shaft; to continue the driving of the 30 with a full pare of men, with a view to intersect the north lodes in this level, which I calculate will take three months from this time; to sink Bennetts' shaft to the 30, for the purpose of cross-cutting south to cut Pryor's lode, which has produced in the level above 480*l*. worth of ore from 20 fms. of ground; to clear the deep or county adit as fast as possible, which will considerably diminish the consumption of coals, and for which purpose we have now a full pare of men employed. We shall sample at our usual time from 90 to 100 tons of ore, without taking away any ore below the 50. In conclusion, I have much pleasure to be in a position to confirm my former reports and opinions expressed of this mine by estimating the ore which can be fairly called in reserve not less than 8000*l*., and that every point is properly working with a full pare of men, as a proof of which we have 44 men on tutwork,—I mean driving levels and sinking shafts and winzes, not stoping; and 20 men on tribute. I think the time has now arrived when a steam-whim and crusher is absolutely necessary; and the mine will in every respect justify the outlay, as I look forward to a gradual increase of our samplings; in the meantime having due regard to the proper and effectual mode of working the mine.—Francis Pryor.

The Chairman was glad to hear such a satisfactory report.

Mr. F. Pryor, in answer to questions, stated that it was now absolutely necessary that a steam-whim and crusher should be erected, which would cost between 500*l*. and 600*l*. There was plenty of ore fairly laid open, and they had already gone through a course of ore 40 fms. in length, from which nothing had been taken away. Their samplings could be increased when they thought proper, and profits made. By means of the calls which had been made since he (Mr. Pryor) had had the management of that mine, which amounted to 3000*l*., a large quantity of ore had been discovered, and the mine placed in an efficient working condition. By the erection of the proposed steam-whim their dressing cost would be considerably decreased, and drawing carried on at a much cheaper rate.—The report was approved, and the accounts passed and allowed.

A call of 5*s*. per share was then made.

Mr. F. Pryor stated that he had worked that mine with a view of making it a lasting and permanent property, as he had been in the habit of working all mines entrusted to his management, and not simply for the purchase and sale of shares.

A Shareholder enquired if there were sufficient pumping-power to keep the water with safety?

Mr. F. Pryor replied that the engine on the mine was of sufficient power to put them as deep as they would require to go. They had not experienced any inconvenience from the water, but that he intended to clear the deep adit forthwith, as mentioned in his report.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. F. Pryor, for the ability and judgment he has displayed in the development of the mine.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman and secretary having been unanimously accorded, the proceedings terminated.

PELYN WOOD MINING COMPANY.

The bi-monthly adjourned meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Bucklersbury, on Wednesday,—Mr. Gregg in the chair.

The Purser read the notice convening the meeting, and also the minutes of the meeting held on the 4th inst., which were agreed to.—The following report, from Capt. Seymour, was then read—

Aug. 3. I herewith furnish you with particulars, as near as possible, of work done since May 23 last. Our first performance was to shift a large piece of rock, about 20 solid fathoms, for the foundation of the wheel-pit, and to enlarge the place for the smithy. The whole of the buildings required for the mine were let to Mr. Geach, builder, on May 23; and on the 26th he, with his men, commenced the smiths' shop walls, which are made 35 ft. 6 in. in length by 18 ft. 6 in. wide. We have erected a good carpenters' shop, 25 ft. long by 22½ ft. wide, a good and convenient counting-house with three rooms in it, a small kitchen and changing department for the captains and others, and a good pay-office overhead. We havr also built the walls for the wheel 24 ft. 6 in. high, 50 ft. long within, each wall averaging 4 ft. thick (a better piece of masonry cannot be erected for the purpose). Also built walls for the bob-stand, and have done the following surface work:—Removed some thousand or more cartloads of rubbish, to make place for the dressing-floors; built the head weir, to take up the water to go over the wheel, and completed the lent for the same; have taken out a large piece of ground for the whim-round, and fixed the whim and pulleys all in readiness for drawing; have broken about 800 cartloads of stone, besides shifting the rubbish from the back of the quarry; have reared up the engine-shaft with timber 21 ft. above the adit level (I am obliged to get this done to have room for the deads); have carted some 200 loads of stuff over the road, which is now good and substantial from the main road to the mine, there being none there before. In the underground department, we have sunk a shaft from surface 10 fms. 3 ft.; this is intended for a whim-shaft, for the discharge of the deads broken in this part of the mine; the lode here is very kindly, showing a little black ore. We have somewhere about 11 fms. more to sink this shaft to communicate with the adit level. The caunter lode, south of this adit level, has been driven about 9 fms. on a very promising lode indeed, averaging about 2½ ft. wide throughout; the lode in the present end is 2½ ft. wide, producing from 4 to 5 cwts. of good ore per fm., of the same character as that I sent you yesterday; the other parts that compose the lode are mundic, barytes, flookan, &c. The lode in the end is one of the most promising I ever saw to produce a large quantity of rich copper ore; in fact, no mine can present a better appearance at an adit level, and can be wrought cheap, as the ground, generally speaking, is easy for exploring; the price given for this end is 50s. per fm., the taker to pay all costs and charges; they have 64 fms. to wheel the stuff. I think we had better lay down a railroad in this level; we have plenty of iron on the mine for the purpose. We have 10 tons of ore broken, and on the dressing-floors.

All the wheel and pitwork is on the mine, and the engineers are coming to-morrow to put it together. I need not tell you we have had a long time of dry weather, and that most springs are dried up; still we have plenty of water, and should there be any deficiency at any time we can work our water over as many time as we please, having more than 100 feet fall for all the water. I have confidence in what I am told about the 10, that there is a good lode in the end, and gone down in the bottom. There are three east and west lodes very near the shaft north: these lodes have not been seen below the surface, except one in the wheel-pit, here it is 3 to 4 feet wide, composed of soft spar very much decomposed, mundic, flookan, and a little yellow and black copper ore, with a fine gossan. This lode has also been seen in a lobby further west; in this place, too, it has a very promising appearance, and produced some fine prills of copper. We shall have about 22 fathoms to drive on the main caunter lode to intersect this lode in the 10, and from the appearances of both lodes there can be no doubt of good results at that depth. Being informed that the former party had driven the north level somewhere about 120 fathoms in pursuit of a very large tin lode, and had stopped short of reaching that object, I placed four men in that end to try to intersect it. They drove about 2 ft., and intersected a copper lode, in very hard ground; this lode is about 2 feet wide, composed of spar, capel, and some little strings of yellow copper. As the ground appeared to ease

a little inside the lode, and a large stream of water issuing from the end, I thought we had got through the hard ground, but I find to-day that it is not so, consequently I have stopped driving in this direction, but it may be resumed some future day. I intend at present to direct my attention to the softer ground, where there is copper to be got at, and speculate by-and-bye when we have plenty of copper to return to meet costs and pay dividends. I have to-day discharged several of the men that have been employed, as most of our surface work is done. I have now employed nine men in the whim-shaft—six miners and three labourers; I want to get this shaft through with all speed, both for ventilation and discharging the stuff, as there is not room for it at the mouth of the adit. Three men are employed taking out ground for a whim at this place; six shaftmen are employed in getting the pitwork in order to drop it in the shaft next week. We have two smiths, three carpenters, and two sawyers who must be kept on for some time to come. I shall want one horse and cart for a few days more to get down a few loads of stone for the sumpmen's house; this and a small powder-house are all the buildings we shall want for some time to come. In conclusion, I beg to say that the shareholders may congratulate themselves on the prospects they have in this undertaking; it is my decided opinion that 5s. per share more than has already been laid out as working capital will be all that will be required to bring the mine into a dividend state of working.—JOHN SEYMOUR.

The CHAIRMAN stated that if Capt. Seymour was correct in his views he might congratulate the shareholders on having prospects of one of the prizes with which Cornwall sometimes rewarded those who sought after her treasures. The indications presented were very good, and the location excellent, having abundant water power. The Fowey Consols, which had the same lodes as those which passed through Pelyn Wood, had proved one of the richest mines in Cornwall. Some of the Pelyn Wood ore taken from the adit level had been assayed by Messrs. Mitchell and Rickard, and it had yielded 55 ozs. 10 dwts. 16 grs. of silver, and 32 8-10ths per cent. of copper. Mr. Henwood and other practical miners had spoken in exceedingly high terms of the excellent prospects which this mine afforded; through their advice he had been induced to join the company, and he thought they might now reasonably hope for successful results within a short period. They had seen that the accounts to the end of June showed a balance of 456*l.* 1s. 1d. in favour of the company.

Mr. JONES then moved that the accounts and report be received and adopted, seconded by Mr. CLEMENTS, and carried unanimously. It was then resolved, that the former committee be re-elected for the next three months, and that Messrs. Jones, Clements, and Dr. Winter act with them for that period.

Mr. CLEMENTS expressed himself as highly pleased with the character of the ore, and proposed that plans and sections, showing the work done to the present time, should be prepared.—Seconded by Mr. ROBINS, and carried. A resolution, proposed by Mr. JONES, to return a large quantity of iron sent by a merchant in excess of order was agreed to. A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CARVATH UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Wednesday, Dr. A. BEATTIE in the chair.

Mr. W. CHARLES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The accounts showed—

Balance last audit	£ 593 11 5		
Tin ores	1530 12 11		
Advances	47 11 11		
Club	41 18 9		
Capital	2207 7 10	= £4421	2 10
Mine cost	£1874 6 4		
Merchants' bills	1664 19 4		
Sundry bills	85 1 8		
Shareholders' relinquishments	513 9 8		
Rents, dues, &c.	90 18 2		
Repayment of advances	23 19 5	= 4252	14 7
Leaving credit balance		£ 168	8 3

The balance of liabilities over assets was 789*l.* 11s. 9d.

The report of the agent was then read, as follows :—

Aug. 9.—We have driven the 20, 30, and 40 to a considerable length on the course of the lode, and the whole of the paying ground is taken away in the backs of these levels, down to the bottom of the 50. In the bottom of this level the lode is going down to a considerable length, and is the best I have ever seen in the mine, but the 60 end is not driven far enough west to get under this run of tin ground going down below the 50. I would recommend the driving of this end with all speed to get into this tin run. I would not recommend the driving of any of the shallow levels, for I am certain in my mind that it would be a waste of money to do so, but should strongly advise the continuation of the driving of the 60 until this ground has been proved, which will not take long to do, and I am positive that there is a shoot of tin ahead worthy of notice. The lode in this end is 3 ft. wide, producing some good stones of tin, and I do not think it will be long before we shall see the lode greatly improve in this end. The new engine-shaft is down to the 10, and we have begun to open out on the course of the lode east and west; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and producing some good work; it is embedded in a good stratum of killas, and easy for driving, so that it will not take long to open out a large piece of ground. I should recommend the sinking of this shaft with all possible speed to the 20, then we shall open out a large piece of ground in a short time. The winze is down 8½ fms. below the adit, and the water is too much to sink further until the end is driven west to let it down, which will be in a short time. When these works are carried out I believe we shall have a good paying mine. The machinery throughout the mine is going on well.—R. HANCOCK.

The CHAIRMAN, judging from the report, thought the lode in the east mine was of a decidedly favourable character, inasmuch as it was upon the same lode as that in the adjoining property—Wheal Polmear, which was at the present time yielding rich ore. Their new shaft was down to the 10, and had commenced driving east and west on the course of the lode, which was producing good work for tin in each end. A winze was being sunk in the western adit level, which would soon be communicated to the 10, when increased returns of tin might be expected from that part of the mine.

The SECRETARY, in answer to questions, recommended the driving of the 60, in the west mine, a few fathoms further, to prove and open the tin ground gone down in the bottom of the 50, where a shoot of tin was driven through 30 fms. in length. In sinking to the 60 the ground had much improved, and there was a chance of the lode being found more productive than it was in the 50.

After some conversation, the report was approved, and the accounts passed and allowed.

It was then resolved that the driving of the 60 be continued, subject to the favourable reports from the agents, to prove the run of tin ground driven through in the 50, and that the works in the east ground be continued, as decided on. But should not the 60 open out tin ground equal to expectation, the works of the west or old mine shall be abandoned.

A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, payable on or before the 24th inst.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been unanimously accorded, the proceedings terminated.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY (SOUTH AUSTRALIA).

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, on Monday,—Mr. RICHARD HALLETT in the chair.

Mr. LAVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said, that being their annual general meeting the business they had to place before it was of a formal character, but on that occasion the intelligence they had to communicate was more pleasing than usual. After the report of the directors and the balance-sheet for the past year had been submitted, and, if approved, received and adopted, the meeting would have to elect two directors in the room of himself and Mr. W. G. Jackson, who went out of office by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves accordingly; to elect one director in the room of Mr. Jesse Hallett, deceased; and as Mr. C. R. Essex, one of the auditors, had signified his intention of becoming a candidate, he had much pleasure in recommending him to the shareholders as a gentleman every way qualified to efficiently discharge the duties pertaining to that office. It would then become the duty of the meeting to fix the remuneration of the auditors for the past year, and to elect auditors.

The SECRETARY read the report of the directors, and the accounts and balance-sheet. The report stated that during the past year the operations of the company at Bremer Mine had fully confirmed the favourable opinions previously expressed of it. Communication had been effected between Hocking's and Wootan's shafts, and the lode, with the exception of about 10 fms., had been productive the whole distance, thus laying open a course of ore of at least 60 fms. in length. Judging by these data, the directors felt that the Bremer Mine would ere long repay the shareholders for their outlay and perseverance, in which they were confirmed by the views of the colonial committee. A 60-in. cylinder engine and pitwork had been purchased in the colony, which, from recent advices, had been erected, and would go to work at Midsummer Day. Several well-defined lodes traversed the sett, which were expected to be equally productive to the one on which operations were being carried on. An opportunity having offered for the purchase of the Bremer smelting-works, on most advantageous terms, the directors at once embraced it, which so far had been very beneficial to the company. During the past 12 months 230 tons of copper ore had been raised, 130 tons of which had been forwarded to England; 40 tons had been sold at an average of 13*l.* 18s. per ton, and 89 tons remained yet for disposal, the directors deferring realising it owing to the lowness of the standard for copper. There were also at the mine about 20 tons of fine copper and regulus, worth about 2000*l.*, besides 60 tons of ore at the works ready for smelting. The accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 293*l.*

The CHAIRMAN said that report, which was made up to Friday last, had been in the hands of most of the shareholders, and if they had remarks to make he should be glad to hear them, or if they had questions to put he should be happy to answer them. Subsequent to the making up of that report, however, despatches of a much later date had been received, which were of a very gratifying character. His only business then was to move the adoption of the report, the accounts, and balance-sheet. After these had been received and adopted those despatches would be submitted, when they would proceed to their formal business.

A PROPRIETOR enquired what were the prospects at Bremer Mine?

The CHAIRMAN replied that it was confidently thought that the Bremer Mine would shortly take a very important place in public estimation. A large quantity of ore ground had been laid open, and the machinery was sufficient to carry on the operations of the mine for some years to come. Apart from the profits accruing from the mine, the property, being advantageously situated, would yearly enhance in value. Consequent upon the augmentation of labour at the Bremer Mine, the population in the neighbourhood had materially increased, and an application was made to the directors to grant a site to erect a school-house, which was at once acceded to, and directions given to the colonial committee to carry the same into effect.

Mr. WESTLEY complained that so long a period of time elapsed between the holding of the company's meetings that the transactions of one entirely escaped the memory before the next meeting took place. He wished to know what they were then doing in the Worthing Mine? He meant the Worthing Mine estate.

The CHAIRMAN replied that they were then not doing anything in the mine, but there had been received during the past year for rent from the Worthing estate 477*l.* 14s. 6d. The amount realised would have been larger, had not some of the tenants fallen into arrears in consequence of an indifferent harvest. With regard to the mining operations, there had been nothing doing during the past 12 months. When the engine-shaft had been sunk about 40 fms. the lode was cut, and found to be so uncongenial that it was deemed advisable to discontinue prosecuting any further operations, and they, therefore, very wisely determined to abandon it.

Mr. WESTLEY required some information with regard to the item which appeared in the balance-sheet, of 10,185*l.* for the Worthing Mine working account.

The CHAIRMAN stated the sum in question included the whole cost of the mine, the purchase and building of houses, &c.; in fact, everything that had been done upon the mine. Legg's was the last shaft sunk.

Mr. LEGG (a director) said there had been nothing done at Worthing for two years, and if the hon. proprietor would refer to a former balance-sheet, he would find that the item to which he referred stood to the debit of the Worthing Mine two years since.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, replied that they had sunk shafts and driven levels to the extent of 160 fathoms in the Bremer estate.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question from Mr. J. Procter, said that the sum of 447*l.* had been received for surface rent from the Worthing estate; the mine, proving a failure, being abandoned two and a half years ago. In order to satisfy the shareholders upon the point, however, a sum of 2000*l.* had been expended, when the local committee very properly abandoned it, seeing that it was a hopeless adventure; and they were requested to look out for a more profitable investment. There was now no expense whatever on the Worthing property, the company merely receiving the accruing rents. Instructions had been forwarded that whenever the land could be disposed of at 10*l.* per acre, the colonial committee be authorised to sell it. It consisted of 1000 acres, and was now only a source of revenue, without any expense attending it. The property was situate within 12 miles of Adelaide to the south, and had considerably improved since it had been in the possession of that company. The whole of the land in the neighbourhood had been settled, and, therefore, it must gradually improve in value. But the committee had thought it advisable, to prevent the necessity of calls, if a fair price could be obtained, to dispose of that property. As a matter of policy, however, he thought it would be wise to retain its possession, for the property must improve from year to year, the only drawback being an occasional bad harvest, and so forth.

Mr. LEGG observed, that at the present time the land was held on leases of five or seven years, at the rate of 6s. 8d. per acre.

The CHAIRMAN was quite satisfied, if the matter were left in the hands of the colonial committee they would do that which was best for the interests of the company.

The report of the directors, and accounts and balance-sheet, being duly seconded, were put and unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN said the report which had been just approved had been made up to the latest moment, Friday last; but in the afternoon of that day despatches had been received, which, they were happy to say, fully confirmed all that had been anticipated with regard to the present position and future prospects of their property. The despatches were dated Adelaide, June 15.

The SECRETARY then read the letters, from which the following are extracts :—Capt. Remfry, under date June 14, stated that the quantity of ore smelted during the month was 21 tons, and there was a quantity of stuff at surface and underground undressed. The total quantity of fine copper forwarded to the port for shipment was 4½ tons, and of regulus of 61 per cent. produce 14½ tons, leaving on hand 5 tons of regulus and 1 ton of fine copper, and 60 tuns of ore in readiness for smelting. The letter from the acting manager, Mr. Alfred Hallett, dated June 15, stated there was every reason to believe that from Midsummer Day, when the new engine was expected to be started, a new era would commence in the doings of the company. They had laboured under great and constant difficulties, owing to the want of proper means to keep the water. Since the property was purchased, 2½ years since, they had erected two engines, sunk and driven upwards of 160 fms., stoped and raised 340 tons of copper, worth between 4000*l.* and 5000*l.* They had laid open most valuable discoveries in the shafts and levels, thereby warranting the present outlay, and justifying the prospects of considerable profits from the next level.

The CHAIRMAN said the meeting would observe that those letters fully confirmed all that had been stated in the report of the directors. Great difficulty had been experienced in getting the boiler to the mine—in fact, they were five days getting it half a mile, but they had succeeded. The shaft would be sunk and levels opened, when they would be on the road to the payment of dividends. He hoped, indeed, before they again met they would have the pleasure of sending the dividend warrants.

Mr. J. PROCTER enquired whether the engine had been erected?

The CHAIRMAN said they had every reason to believe the engine was now actually at work, and the sinking of the shaft being prosecuted. It was also to be remembered that they had already passed through 60 fms. of ore ground—in fact, a course of ore of 60 fms. in length. But it was necessary to sink deeper, so that it might be got away profitably; and with the advantage of the smelting works on the spot, they escaped all the loss and a considerable portion of the expense of carriage and freight. At the same time, it was much more readily brought into market and realised. He had no doubt but before that day 12 months they would have the pleasure of congratulating the proprietors upon their first dividend, as at the present time there were available assets to the amount of 2900*l.*

Mr. WESTLEY enquired if it were thought that that sum would save the necessity of making a further call?

The CHAIRMAN observed that, as the directors and colonial committee were the largest shareholders in the mine, he thought proprietors might rest satisfied no call would be made unless it were positively necessary; for if a call were made, the colonial committee and themselves would be the largest contributors.

Mr. J. PROCTER enquired if, as a matter of course, the whole amount upon each share would be called up?

The CHAIRMAN: No; the directors would make no call if the mine were paying its way and making dividends, unless it could be shown that by the purchase of another property the interest of the shareholders would be advanced. The paid-up shares were paid only to the amount of 17s., and the free shares were not worth more than the others. The free shares, however, could never be called upon. Those shares that had been forfeited were in the hands of the directors as trustees. The total number that would be entitled to receive dividends was 70,000.

Messrs. R. Hallet (the Chairman) and W. G. Jackson, who retired by rotation, were then unanimously re-elected directors.

The CHAIRMAN said the next duty of the meeting was to fill up the vacancy in the board caused by the death of Jesse Hallett. Mr. C. R. Essex, one of their auditors, and a very large shareholder, was a candidate for that office. That gentleman was not only a large shareholder himself, but had introduced a great many of his friends into the company. The directors had much pleasure in recommending him, as he was a gentleman in every way qualified for the office; and he (the Chairman) would, therefore, himself propose that Mr. C. R. Essex be elected to a seat at that board,

The resolution being put, Mr. Essex was unanimously elected a director.

Mr. C. R. ESSEX, having thanked the meeting for the confidence they had reposed in him by electing him to a seat at that board, said, with the sanction of the Chairman, he would read a letter which he had received from a private source, the writer of which had examined the Bremer Mine; he was a practical miner, and a thorough geologist. It stated that the Bremer estate was, beyond all doubt, a very good property. The management reflected the greatest credit on Mr. Alfred Hallett; and the writer had great pleasure in stating every shilling was carefully and judiciously expended. All important matters, such as engineering, &c., had been conducted in the most substantial and workman-like manner. The writer saw the 10 fm. level, and the ore in the back was 1 to 2½ ft. wide. Besides that, in the 10 there were several other lodes, bearing more or less ore, which would be reached by cross-cuts from the 20. The copper ore at the new engine-shaft was now 4 ft. wide in the 12. Once they proved their copper in the 20 fm. level 5 ft. wide, and they had a good paying mine. The ore in the 10 was 60 ft. long, which now would be, irrespective of the rest of their mine, worth one or two other mines in the colony altogether. Copper had been proved beyond doubt, and all that was wanted was developing it. That letter had been written to him (Mr. Essex) for his guidance with regard to his holdings of the company's shares. He had no doubt their property was worth two of the mines which were at the present time quoted on the Stock Exchange at a premium. The writer of that letter had just taken the head prize at the Geological Society in this country, and, therefore, it had some weight.

Mr. LEGG, who had heard that letter with much pleasure, thought their colonial committee had acted very wisely indeed in purchasing the Bremer property, as it seemed, from all the information he could collect, that it would soon become a valuable mining property. As their acting manager and the colonial committee had done their duty with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the shareholders, he would propose that a special vote of thanks be passed to their acting manager and the colonial committee for the energy, judgment, and ability with which their respective duties had been discharged.

The resolution being duly seconded was put and carried.

The CHAIRMAN said that Capt. Remfry had proved his qualifications for his position by the works he had carried out. He had erected two engines without the aid of any engineer, which, he need not say, was a very unusual thing. He had proved himself quite equal to every emergency; and he (the Chairman) had great pleasure in proposing —"That this meeting beg to record its high sense of the ability and judgment of Capt. Remfry in the development of the Bremer Mine, and the confidence expressed by him as to the value of the same."—The resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

Messrs. C. Beck, jun., and J. B. Elkin were elected auditors.- Votes of thanks to the Chairman and directors were then passed, when the proceedings terminated.

MINING IN JAMAICA.

WHEAL JAMAICA (Copper).—Capt. Francis, July 8: Charing Cross Mine: The lode in the end of the 65 north is about 3½ ft. wide, composed of a very light decomposed porphyry, and thickly spotted throughout with copper ore, and carrying a branch of good saving work, about 8 in. wide, with a beautiful hanging wall, and letting out a large stream of water. The shaft is down 5 fms, 4 ft. below the 50, making a total from No. 2 of 25 fms. 3 ft.; lode about 20 in. wide, composed of a light porphyry, sugar spar, &c., intersected throughout with veins and spots of yellow copper ore, and carrying a branch of beautiful yellow and black copper ore, 4 in. wide. In the dressing department we have dressed since my last 5 barrels, and are pushing the branch on as fast as we can.—Capt. Martin, the agent of the Clarendon Consolidated Company has also recently inspected the Charing Cross Mine. He says: "I should think in five, months from this date the engine-shaft would be completed to the 65 or bottom level, therefore you should lose no time in getting up the buildings to receive the machinery as soon as it arrives, as time is money in mining, and your main object is in depth. I think you have a good mine at Charing Cross if properly carried out. I am fully satisfied that the lode in the Charing Cross Mine is well worthy a vigorous trial, and I think the lode will make large and rich deposits in depth, and if I can be of any assistance to you or the company at any time I shall be happy to do so."

HOPE (Silver-lead and Copper).—J. Collam, July 11: The drivage of the deep level continues to progress very favourably. Within the last month we have driven about 12 fms., but we calculate to make an average of 10 fms. per month. The deep level now measures 111 fms., the whim shaft 28 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. We have been able to make but little progress in sinking the whim-shaft of late, in consequence of the increased quantity of water from the late rains, and the shaft is now so deep as to render sinking with our present machinery tedious and slow. I, therefore, propose to discontinue the sinking, and commence to cut into the lode as near the bottom of shaft as possible. The sinking of the shaft may again be resumed as soon as the water can be partly drained by the near approach of the deep level intersecting the lode below the horizon. The lode in the shaft still contains good spots of copper ore, as described in my last. We find in driving of the 30 north-east at intervals, when convenient, the lode there still yields lead and zinc ores as before; but the operations at the deeper points require our greatest attention, and upon them our efforts are chiefly concentrated.

ELLERSLIE AND BARDOWIE.—The work is advancing steadily, but there is no special point of interest to report for this mail.

RIO GRANDE.—Some important changes are in progress for working these mines more vigorously, as will be reported hereafter.

VALUABLE DEPOSIT OF BITUMINOUS SCHIST.—A property situated in the districts of Toulon and Ollioules, between railway and sea one mile distant, has recently been placed upon the market, and is believed to offer great advantages for working for lignite and lime, and chiefly for the bituminous schist, which is of very excellent quality. From experiments made by an eminent Parisian chemist, it appears that the schist yields fully 15 percent. of oil, which is considerably more than is usually obtained; whilst the unceasing demand for mineral oil leaves no doubt that whatever quantity may be manufactured a ready sale will be effected. It is proposed to include in the sale the right to the concession of the mines and minerals beneath the surface for three miles round, and to the advantages accruing from the operations already carried out; the surface, comprising 13,200 square metres; and the buildings, lime-kilns, and the whole of the plant on the property. Three pits are sunk, and the exploration of the mines may be proceeded with immediately.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending August 7 amounted to 12,638*l.* 17s. 8d.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending August 6, 64*l.* 8s. 2d.; number of passengers, 14,978.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—J. Trewin, Aug. 6: I cannot speak of any particular change having taken place in the lode in the 20, east of the eastern shaft, during the past week; the stopes in back of this level are worth from 18 to 20 cwts. of lead per fathom. The stopes in back of the 10, west of said shaft, are much the same as stated in my last report, worth from 8 to 9 cwts. of lead per fathom. We have resumed the driving of the 10 west of the western shaft; and the sinking of the winze in bottom of the adit is resumed. The stopes in the bottom of the adit are suspended until the winze referred to is holed, when we then shall be able to stope to ground to a better advantage than at present. From the rain that has been moving about, we have been able to fork the water in the 20, at the western shaft, and shall resume operations here as soon as we can get competent men to do so, which I hope will be in the course of a day or two. Hands for the present are rather scarce, as a great many of the men are gone to the harvest. We have for the past week drawn, crushed, and dressed as much and as fast as the water we have had would allow us. The sinking of the eastern shaft will be resumed as soon as we have cleared a little more stuff from the 20.

ABERDOVEY.—The lode in the 22, east of engine-shaft, is strong and kindly, but at present poor for lead; the south lode in the same level, west of engine-shaft, is producing full ½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 12, west of Bertram's shaft, is much the same as last reported—a very strong lode, with particles of lead. The men are getting on well with their contracts for cutting the water-course and erecting the buildings for the new wheel. We have had within the last few days sufficient rain to enable us to resume our dressing operations.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—T. Trelease, S. Uren, Aug. 10: The north lode in the 150 east of the flookan, is 3 ft. wide, spotted with ore. No change in the main lode in the 140 and the 130, east of Davey's engine-shaft, for the past week. The south branch in the 120, west of cross-cut, is worth 12*l.* per fm.; this branch in the winze sinking below this level is worth 6*l.* per fm.; this branch in the 110, east of cross-cut, is worth 3*l.* per fm. The new north lode in the 100, east of flookan, is much the same as last reported. No other change to notice.

ALLT-Y-CRIB.—J. Hughes, Aug. 6: In the deep adit, driving west, the lode is composed of killas, with bars of porphyry and carbonate of lime, with small spots of lead, but not to value. In the winze, or shaft, in the cross-course the lode is about 20 in. wide, with bunches of lead, but not so good as last reported.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—J. Barratt, Aug. 9: Cox's engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. 1 ft. below the 24 in very hard ground. The 24 cross-cut is down 15 fms. 4 ft. 9 in. south from Cox's engine-shaft. In the 12 east Coombe's and Eaton's lodes are going on together; the end is very promising, and producing a little ore, and from indications I anticipate immediate change for the better; the end is within 25 fms. of the Herland great cross-course. Wheat's stope is suspended for the present, and will be set on tribute. In the 12, western end, Eaton's lode is 18 in. wide, producing a little copper and lead ore, but not of much value at present; the end is a very promising one, and I believe will be found more productive a few fathoms further west, near and in the elvan. Our setting took place on Saturday last, when Cox's shaft was taken by six men, *at* 18*l.* per fm. The 24 cross-cut south by two men, at 7*l.* 7s. per fm.; the 12 eastern end by three men and three boys, at 2*l.* per fm.; and the 12 western end by three men and three boys, at 5*l.* 10s. per fm.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. Macdonald, Aug. 4: We have taken down 7 feet of the wall separating No. 2 winze from the Bog shaft since my last report; this wall being principally composed of lead, copper, and sulphur ores has yielded a considerable quantity of these minerals; we propose following the lode downwards in the winze, leaving the footwall separating the latter from the Bog shaft standing. There is a good lode of lead, copper, and sulphur standing in the south end of the winze, and making under the 10; this ground would pay well for stoping underhand. No. 2 stope will yield 2 tons of lead, ½ ton of copper, and 10 tons of mundic per fm. The lode in No. 3 stope is worth 5 cwts. of lead, 5 cwts. of copper, and 4 tons of mundic per fm.; we intend removing the men from this stope to the bottom of the north level next week. There is no change to notice in the south level; the ground is hard, and cross for driving. We have put to pile 1 ton of lead ore and 10 tons of mundic, and prepared for crushing 3½ tons of No. 1 crop lead and 6 tons of leady mundic.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Captain Mitchell, Aug. 5: In taking down the lode in the middle level we find it to be much improved in the back of the end; it will yield full 2 tons of ore per fm., and has every appearance of dipping before the end.

— Captain Mitchell, Aug. 11: In the middle level we are driving by the side of the lode. No other change to notice.

BEDFORD UNITED.—Jas. Phillips, Aug. 9: The lode in the 130, east and west of new engine-shaft, is large and promising, but not rich. The lode in the 130 east is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in bottom of the 115 east will yield as follows:—Paull's, 3 tons; Huggins's, 2½ tons; Jackson's, 3; and Hooper's, 4 tons per fm. The lode in the 115 west is 18 in. wide—saving work. We have not taken down the lode in the rise in back of this level. The lode in the 90 west is worth 3½ tons per fathom. The lode in the 47 east is producing saving work.

BENEATHWOOD.—J. Lean, Aug. 10: The branches of mundic and lead in the engine-shaft still keep their dip towards the lode. In sinking, within the last fortnight, our progress has been rather impeded by a hard bar of ground, but for this we should have been to our intended depth by next Saturday. I expect now it will take us another week. The end is at the 20 north and south of shaft are improved, the leading part of the lode in each is from 6 to 9 in. wide, saving work. The tribute department looks very promising. Trial shaft being overpowered with water we have suspended it. We shall have 4 tons of ore cleaned by the end of the week. Our engine continues to work satisfactorily.

BOG MINE.—S. M. Redge, Aug. 10: We have been through the different bad places in the Boat level, and have let off a great part of the lodged water, and if all goes well shall be in a position to commence timbering and securing the level on Monday next, and no time shall be lost in getting it all secured, as well as a drain to the mine. We have also secured the engine-shaft down to the 25 or Perkins's level, and am glad to say that we find it much better than we expected it to be; no time shall be lost on our parts in getting it cased and made secure down to the Boat level, after which we shall be prepared for the reception of the engine. The cross-cut in the 50, driving north, is looking more promising than last week, and we fully expect to find a bunch of ore in the course of 2 or 3 fms. driving, as the branches we passed through in the cross-cut appear to be leading fast towards the direction of the lode. So far as we have cleared up the 40 upon the north lode, we find whole ground standing, and have met with one pitch that will produce 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The pitch in back of the 40, east of Buntin's shaft, will produce about 15 cwts. per fm. The stopes east of the western shaft are not sufficiently cleared to prove the value of the lode; we hope to get them cleared in time for next week's report. We are happy to inform you that the branch railway line from Shrewsbury to Minsterley is commenced, and will be completed and open for traffic by the end of next May; this is one great advantage to the working of the celebrated Bog and Ritton Castle Mines, as well as other good mines in this locality: the distance after the line is open will only be five miles from the mine to the railway station.

BOSCEAN.—Coulson's slide-shaft is now 9 fms. 4 ft. below the 136; the lode is 12 in. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. In the 136 east the lode is 9 in. wide, kindly for tin, but not of sufficient value to pay for working. In the 136 west the lode is 12 in. wide, worth 3*l.* per fm.; price for driving the same 3*l.* 10s. The 112 west contains a large lode in the end, but unproductive for mineral. The 100 cross-cut north, east on the vein, has not yet met with the north lode. The 77 cross-cut west is continuing to be favourable for driving; we hope to intersect the great guide during the next four or five weeks. The 89 cross-cut west is not so hard for driving as it has previously been; present price 4*l.* 5s. The 40 south, on the guide, has not yet met with the south lode. The pitches on the Pool lode, in the 40 west, are looking quite as well as they were last month. We have five tribute pitches on the north lode, working at an average of 16s. in 1*l.* The 50 west, on the caunter vein, although very small, yields rich tinstuff. The various stopes on the spar lode, in Goulding's part of the mine, have not been so productive for tin during the past two months as previously. At Lower Boscean, the lode in the deep adit end east has improved during the past month, and now contains a very kindly lode 3 feet wide, a part of which contains good tinstuff; as this lode runs in unexplored ground all through the sett, we anticipate good results from this part of the mine; we have three tribute pitches working in the back of this level, at 14s. and 18s. in 1*l.* We are now casing and dividing Brown's guide-shaft to the 40; this has been a more tedious and difficult shaft to complete than we had expected.

BRONFLOYD.—M. Barbery, Aug. 10: No change to notice since last report. The lode in the stopes and in the forebreast going west are looking favourable, and are yielding their usual quantities of ore. We have had a good fall of rain, and our dressing and surface operations are progressing favourably.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Aug. 11: Since my last report we have driven a cross-cut south 9 ft. in the lode in the 10, which chiefly consists of flookan. The men are now driving east, on north part, on the strings of ore I alluded to last week. I hope soon to reach the junction with Gill's branch, where I anticipate finding a good lode. This week we cleared into the old level and let down some water, but it is now full before us, and the ground heavy. We are making pretty good progress. When this is accomplished we shall reap great advantages from it. Next week I intend to clear up the winze sunk under the 10, and commence stoping the eastern end of it. The stopes east of the mine, in the 10, are not so good as usual, but those west of the mine continue to improve. We shall have to lengthen our stulls in that direction. I shall commence sending off the parcel of ore next week.

BULLER AND BASSET.—Geo. Reynolds, Aug. 11: We are still sinking the shaft without any hindrance; everything here is looking much the same as last reported on.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—W. Rutter, Aug. 10: We have commenced to sink the engine-shaft, the lode in which is 3 feet wide, composed of gossan, spar, mundic, and flookan; the lode in the western end is 2 ft. wide, composed of friable spar and mundic; in the eastern end there is no change worthy of notice since last report. I think it best to suspend the driving of the western end for a short time, as it is not very convenient for bringing the stuff now, nor will be until we have sunk a few feet in the shaft, and fixed the lift, &c.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—R. Northey, Aug. 8: The wheels are again started, and I hope that we shall not be short of surface water any more for the summer. If the wheels continue to work as at present, I hope to get the water pumped out of the mine by the end of the week. There is no change in any part of the mine to notice since I last reported.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—W. B. Collom, Aug. 10: The lode in the 36 west is 1 foot wide, the ground improving for driving; the lode yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 36 east we are cutting more water as the cross-course is approached. The lode in the end is spotted with ore, and about 2 feet wide; we do not anticipate any change until the cross-course is cut through, which is near at hand. In the winze in the bottom of the 24 west the lode in its eastern end is 2½ ft. wide, in its western end it is smaller, being 15 in. wide; the lode will average 2 tons of ore per fm. In the stopes in back of the 24 west the lode is 2 feet wide, and will yield from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 24 east there is no change. In the 12 east the lode is about 1 foot wide, producing saving work for ore. The cross-cut towards the north lode, in the 24, continues hard for driving; the ground in the end is becoming spotted with ore. In the winze sinking on the north lode from adit level there is no change to notice.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Aug. 10: The following bargains were set on Friday last:—A rise in back of the 50 by four men, at 12*l.* 10s. per fathom; lode nearly 1 ft. wide, producing mundic and lead, with occasional stones of ore. The 20 to drive west by four men, at 4*l.* per fathom. The 20 cross-cut north by two men, at 2*l.*; and the adit to drive north by two men, at 3*l.* 10s. per fathom.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Aug. 9: The lode at Thomasine's shaft is divided into two parts; the south part is 1 foot wide, and appears to be going down perpendicularly. We shall let this part stand to the south of shaft, as it can be easily proved at the next level by driving a short distance on the cross-course. The north part of the lode is 18 in. wide, and shows good spots of yellow ore. The shaft is now being sunk on this part of the lode as rapidly as possible, and at the same angle as heretofore. There is no change to notice in the 30 east.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—James Sanders, Aug. 6: At Bog shaft we have commenced driving north in the 10, where we expect to cut the north, or main, lode in a few feet further driving. The lode in the new shaft sinking on the copper lode, about 100 fms. east of Bog shaft, is yielding a good mixture of copper ore, and improving as we go down. We have commenced to drive east from the adit on the course of it, where the lode is 5 feet wide, poor at present, but a very promising-looking lode; there is about 30 fms. to drive to get under the shaft. We are forking the water again out of the western part of the mine. I expect the 10 fm. level will be dry in three or four days. There is no other change to notice at present.

COLLACOMBE.—Samuel Mitchell, Aug. 9: During the last week there has been no alteration in this mine to notice.

COOMBE VALLEY CONSOLS.—J. Treweeke, Aug. 10: I have put two more men in the 20 cross-cut; the ground continues to be very wet and stiff for driving, but I find the strata more settled and regular than in the upper level. As we have now plenty of good air through the mine, I would recommend driving a few fathoms further north in the 10 cross-cut, by two men, to cut the lode, which we believe to be our champion lode. We shall have a small parcel of lead ready for market in a few days. Our machinery is working very well.

CROWLWYN.—J. Roach, Aug. 11: In driving the deep adit level west we met with gritstone yesterday afternoon, against which we have strings of solid lead ore and mundic; in a few days I shall see more of it. I have no doubt but that the lode will be found productive in this stratum.

CROWNDALE.—F. Richards, Aug. 11: There is nothing new to communicate.

CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD.—J. Dixon, Aug. 10: We have great improvement in the silver-lead lode, and have driven about 2 ft. through good lead and blende, how wide the lode is we cannot say. The appearance of having a good body of wad in Robson's stage is most favourable. Also in Rodda stage, where we have beautiful bright glaze. The new vein presents every indication of shortly becoming a rich sop of wad.

— J. Eales, Aug. 11: I am glad to congratulate you upon having a rich mine. At Green End the lead lode, so far as seen, will produce many cwts. of lead per fm. It is expected to improve upon reaching the south wall.

CWM ERFIN.—Aug. 9: The rain which fell here on Saturday and Sunday last has enabled us to again drain the workings in this mine; and, all well, to-morrow the driving of the bottom, or 69 east, into the hill will be resumed. The stuff accumulated in the 57 during the long drought is not yet sufficiently cleared to resume the driving east for a few days. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, 45 fms. east of the drawing shaft, is 2 yards wide, yielding from 12 to 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, 45 fms. east of the drawing shaft, is 2 yards wide, yielding from 12 to 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the stopes over the back of the same, 35 fathoms east of the drawing-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 45, going east of the cross-cut, is 2 yards wide, composed of clay-slate, quartz, blende, and lead ore, and yielding of the latter fair dressing work. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, 50 fms. east of the cross-cut, is 5 ft. wide, yielding on an average from 12 to 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 32, going east of the cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, is 2 ft. wide, containing clay-slate, quartz, spots of copper and lead ore, and looking a little more promising. The lode in the same level, driving west of new cross-cut, is 5 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the same level, driving east of the new cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The stope over the back of this level, 50 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields on an average 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stopes over the back of the 40, east of the cross-cut, is 2 yards wide, yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the same, and 30 fms. east of the cross-cut, have fallen off considerably in value during the last week, having neared the cross lode met with in the 20 fm. level. By referring to my report on Feb. 22, last, you will find that I mentioned of our cutting through the same thing in the 20 fm. level; but from the appearance of the stopes further east this does not appear to affect the lode more than for about 10 fms. long. The stopes over the back of the 32 fm. level, 20 fms. east of the cross-cut, yield from 12 to 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The tribute pitches have been re-taken, at prices from 150s. to 190s. per ton; they to pay all cost. We sample to-day 62 tons of lead ore.

DALE.—R. Niness, Aug. 11: The engine, and all the machinery connected with it, works admirably. The ore ground in back of the 43 holds out well, and also in bottom of the 37, and should it continue as it now is, which there is every probability of, we shall have a good sampling by the end of the month.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—V. Neill, Aug. 9: There is no alteration to report on in the mine since the meeting.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—W. Clemo, Aug. 10: The brake shaft is in good course of sinking below the adit level, and the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed of mundic, capel, quartz, and very good stones of copper ore.

— J. Lord, Aug. 11: We have broken during the past week some splendid stones of ore, better than we have seen before since we commenced sinking.

DEVON KAPUNDA.—W. C. Cock, of South Caradon Wheal Hooper, under date Aug. 9, states:—On Saturday last I called at the Devon Kapunda Mine, and was much pleased to see some excellent stones of copper ore broken from the south lode in the 50; the quality of the ore and the character or the lode generally are very superior to anything ever seen in the mine before. This end is now rapidly approaching a very important point—the junction of the two lodes, affording, as it does, unmistakeable evidence of a gradual improvement in the character of the lode to enable me to reiterate my former assertions with redoubled confidence, as to the probable success of the undertaking, provided its resources are fairly developed.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—Peter Hawke, Aug. 8: The stratum in the engine-shaft is now changed from a light blue killas to a dark blue, occasioned evidently by a mixture of peach and flookan with the killas, now produced from the shaft; the water already seems to increase in the shaft, it now percolates more freely than I have seen it before during sinking. When water, either on the eve of cutting a lode or cutting into it, is found to be plentiful, it is a marked indication of favourable results; it shows the lode to be near or to hand to be porous, which is a good feature for the production of mineral. Our operations consist of sinking the engine-shaft only; ground sunk last week, 3 ft. 6 in., total sunk below the 46 fm. level 10 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. The engine, with all its appliances, works very well.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—F. Bennett, jun., Aug. 10: There is no alteration of importance to communicate to you since my last report.

DOLCOATH.—Chas. Thomas, Wm. Provis, John Tonkin, J. Thomas, Aug. 8: South Part: The engine-shaft is sunk 5½ fms. under the 254; lode of no value. The new east shaft is holed to the 242. The old shaft is sunk 6 fms. below the 230; worth 25l. per fathom. The 220, west of old sump, is producing a little tin. The 210, west of Dunkin's Garden shaft, is unproductive. The 210, east of new shaft, is worth 15l. per fathom. The 210, west of new east, is worth 8l. per fathom. The 110, east of new east, is worth 25l. per fathom; this end is just entering some tin ground gone down in bottom of the 170.—North Part: The 254, east of engine-shaft, is worth 120l. per fathom. The 254, west of engine-shaft, is worth 50l. per fathom. The 242, west of engine-shaft, is worth 60l. per fathom. The 242, east of engine-shaft, is worth 18l. per fathom. The winze under the 220, west of old sump, is communicated to the 230. We shall now again commence to drive the 230 west. The 220, west of old sump, is worth 10l. per fathom. The 220, east of engine-shaft, contains a little tin.—New South Lode: The 190, west of Wheal Bryant, is producing a little copper and tin; worth 8l. per fathom. The 160, west of Wheal Killas, is driven near the western boundary, and suspended. The 20, west of north shaft, has reached the cross-course, and is driven 4 fms. north towards the north Entral lode. The amount charged in these two months for buildings for the new steam-whim is above 200l.

DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, Aug. 11: In taking down the copper lode we find it rather disordered, in consequence of a small cross-course crossing the end. To the west of the cross-course the lode is again improving, and producing some saving work; we, therefore, in a day or two expect to find it more productive. The branches in the 92, east of Matthew's shaft, are producing good work. The branches in the 80 east are producing saving work, and the ground improved for driving. In the 70 east the branches are producing good stones of tin. The branches in the 60 east are producing a little saving work. In the 70, west of Betteley's, the branches are producing some good work for tin, intermixed with wolfram. We are making satisfactory progress in sinking Bayly's shaft. We are in great difficulties for want of surface water in the drawing and dressing department. The new machinery on the dressing-floors will be set to work to-day if possible.

DUKE.—S. Cock, Aug. 11: The whim is completed, and the stuff in and about the shaft is cleared and the operations resumed in the 50. At our setting on Saturday last we set the 20 to drive west of Gill's shaft, by four men, at 7l. per fm., 2 fms. stent; lode small, but producing stones of tin, with spots of copper ore. The western stope in the back of this level was set to four men, at 3l. per fm., limited the month if required. The stopes east to rise and stope by four men, at 3l. 10s. per fm., stented 4 fms., those stopes are producing good work for tin. The filling, landing, and rolling, by three men, the month, at 10l. 10s. The whim drawing at 4s. 6d. per hundred kibbles from the 20, and to advance 1s. 6d. per hundred kibbles for every 10 fms. below the 20. Everything is progressing favourably, and prospects good.

DUNDALK.—S. Bailey: At the close of this month we hope to drive from the bottom of the engine-shaft towards the lode. We have discontinued driving the 15 north, but are pushing on the southern forebreast with all possible speed in order to get under MacPartling's shaft. If possible we shall commence to sink a winze in bottom of the 15. We have also arranged the underlay shaft in order to open the lode below the 15, and thus to afford the widest means for increasing our returns. We are about to dress a parcel of ore for the market.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, Aug. 11: Painter's shaftmen are busily engaged fixing a 20 fms. drawing-lift at the 50. We have not cut the north lode in the 50 as yet. In the cross-cut south in the 50 we have cut a branch about 8 inches wide, similar to the branch we cut in the 15 about 12 fms. before we cut the south lode, and we expect to drive 10 fathoms further south before we cut the lode in this level. The 30 west is much the same as for some time past. The lode in the winze sinking under the 15 is worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the Glebe, opening west, is from 7 to 8 ft. wide, and worth from 8l. to 10l. per fm. for tin.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Aug. 10: In the winze sinking below the 14 the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 14, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing stones of ore. No lode has been taken down at the shaft during the week.

EAST DARREN.—Aug. 9: We had some fine rain on Saturday and Sunday last which has given us an ample supply of water, and all our machinery is in full operation, drawing, crushing, and dressing, both early and late. We have this day sampled 140 tons of silver-lead ore, which we hope to get a good price for. We have put up all the parts of the new wheel that have arrived, and hope to have the remainder soon. We have nothing new to notice, as our levels are all still full with stuff. The stopes throughout the different levels in the mine still continue to yield fair quantities of ore.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, Aug. 11: We have suspended sinking the Red Whim shaft for the present. In the 75 west there is no alteration. The rise in the back of this level is communicated with the 62, which will enable us to take away the ore with greater economy. The rise in the back of the 49 is also nearly holed. There is no alteration here in the value of the stopes. In the 36 and 24, east of engine-shaft, no lode has been taken down since my last report.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Aug. 6: The 43 east is still in the elvan, lode 6 to 8 in. wide, with stones of ore, and set to six men, at 11l. 10s. per fm. In the 43 west the lode is 1 ft. 3 in. wide, yielding stones of ore, and having a kindly appearance; set to four men, at 5l. 15s. per fm. In the 33 west the lode is 1 ft. 3 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; set to four men, at 5l. 10s. per fm. In Hallett's shaft, sinking below the 33, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; set to four men, at 7l. 10s. per fm. In the 22 east the lode is 6 in. wide in the elvan, yielding some rich copper ore; set to four men, at 4l. per fm., and 5s. tribute. In the 22 north the ground is much as usual; set to two men, at 6l. per fm. We have set two pitches in the back of the 22, at 10s. 6d. in 1l.; also one in the bottom at 10s. in 1l.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—R. Hancock, Aug. 9: The winze sinking below the 10, east of the engine-shaft, on the junction of the tin and lead lodes, is gradually improving; the lode is 20 in. wide, with a pretty flockan on the south wall, composed of blende, quartz, mundic, and silver-lead, saving work, and kindly for further improvement. The stopes in the back of the 30 are a little improved, producing 11 cwts. of lead. No change to notice in any other part of the mine since last report.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Aug. 6: We have commenced to rise in the back of the 88 against the winze sunk in the bottom of the 66. The lode in the rise will yield 5 tons of rich ore per fm. The rise is to be carried 2 fms. in length, so it is worth 10 tons for length of rise. No other change in tutwork bargains. The tribute department, on the whole, is improved.

— J. Goldsworthy, Aug. 9: The value of the ore stated in my report on Saturday was from 13l. to 14l. per ton. The lode in the rise in the back of the 88 is fallen off in value, yielding from 2 to 2½ tons per fathom, worth from 6l. to 7l. per ton for 6 feet. The 66 is showing indications of an improvement. No other change.

— J. Goldsworthy, Aug. 11: Hitchin's Engine-shaft: In the 100 east the ground is a little improved for driving. The part of the lode being carried is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the rise in the back of the 88 is from 7 to 8 ft. wide, of a promising character, and will yield 2½ tons for 6 ft., worth about 7l. per ton. The 66 end is driving by the side of the lode. The tribute pitches, on the whole, are a little improved. The repairing of Homersham's shaft is being pushed on with all possible speed.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Aug. 6: Redruth Consols Lode: In the 46, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 34, east of John's shaft, is 2 feet wide, consisting of peach, spar, and spots of copper ore. The lode in the 22, east of John's shaft, is 18 in. wide, unproductive. In the rise in the back of the 22, east of John's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, consisting of mundic and copper ore, yielding about 1 ton of the latter per fm. The lode in the 12, east of John's shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing occasional stones of copper ore. The stope in the bottom of the 22, east of Stephen's winze, is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., and saving work for tin. The stope in the bottom of the 22, east of John's shaft, is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The stope in the bottom of the 12, east of John's shaft, is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. We hope to put the flat rods to work at John's shaft on Monday.

XMOUTH.—W. Skewis, J. Nicholls, J. Rodda, Aug. 11: The engine-shaft is now down the required depth for a 72 fm. level. The men are employed to divide, case, and fix footway, &c. We shall commence to drive the 72 cross-cut early next week, when all possible effort will be made to reach the lode at that level. We have taken down the lode in the 60 north, and find it continues to yield full 2 tons of lead ore per fm.; this end also presents every indication for the continuance of a productive lode. The winze in the bottom of this level, 2 fms. north of Porter's cross-cut, on the barytes lode, is producing saving work. The 50 north is yielding some good stones of lead ore, but not sufficient to value; this end is still a few fathoms behind the point where the lode became so productive at the 60. The 40 south is worth 1 ton of blende ore per fm. We have not yet intersected anything of importance in the cross-cut west at this level. All other bargains are as last reported. The masonry for the stamps wheel-pit is commenced, and will be got on with as fast as possible. The pitches continue to yield about the same quantity of lead ore as for some time past.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, Aug. 9: Since our last report we have cross-cut the west lode in the 60 north, and find it to be about 8 ft. wide, composed of white iron, quartz, and lead ores, and worth of the latter from 3 to 4 cwts. per fathom. This end is now in over the 72 rise; we have, therefore, put the 60 fm. level men to sink to effect a communication. The lode in the rise just referred to is producing about 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. We have extended the cross-cut from the 72 north, on the east lode, about 10 fms. east, without finding any more lode; consequently, we have resumed driving north on the lode formerly driven on. The winze is sunk nearly 11 fms. under the 72 south, on east lode, and we expect to communicate this with the 84 by to-morrow, as we can call to each other and hear distinctly from the 84 end and bottom of winze. The old stope in the back of the 84, on west lode, is worked up to the 72, and we have commenced a new one further north, the lode in which is yielding much the same as in the former stope. The east lode in the rise in the back of the 45 south is about 18 in. wide, unproductive of lead to value. Our tribute department is much the same as last reported.

GAWTON COPPER.—J. Gill, Aug. 6: In the 50 fm. level east we have driven south about 3 fms. on the cross-course, which is 3 ft. wide, and of a favourable character for exploring. The lode in the 50 west continues large, containing mundic and copper, but at present not to value. In the 36 west the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of copper ore per fm., and looks promising. The lode in the stopes is 5 ft. wide, worth 9l. per fm. The lode in Bickle's pitch is 6 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fathom. The lode in Pomeroy's pitch is worth 8l. per fm.

GARREG.—W. Sandoe, Aug. 10: For the last 5 to 6 feet in driving the lode in our 20 end west has not been so good as it had been, but is now opening again, and showing good indications of improvement. The rise in the back of the adit level is progressing favourably, the ground having become more easy for rising, therefore I expect to hole this piece of ground to the winze in about a fortnight, which being done will greatly assist us in our future operations.

GONAMENA.—R. Pascoe, W. George, jun., Aug. 9: Sarah's lode in the 80 fm. level is still unproductive. The stope in the bottom of this level is worth 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The stope in the back is still worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. No lode has been taken down in the 70 since last reported. The lode in the 58 east is improving, now 18 in. wide, of a very promising appearance, and opening tribute ground. The lode in the winze below this level is not looking so well as last reported, and from the easterly dip of the ore and the appearance of the lode, we think we are nearly through this shoot; the ground is favourable for sinking, and fair progress is being made. No alteration in the 58 west. The 38 east, on Gilpin's lode, is still hard and unproductive. In driving the 90 cross-cut north we have in the past fortnight intersected two or three small branches of spar, about which the ground was rather troublesome; this being driven through fair progress is again being made.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harpur, Aug. 11: The engine is nearly completed, and the engineer will, I believe, leave the mine in a day or two. We want two pieces of red pine for main rods in shaft, which I have ordered. The water in shaft is fast increasing, and is issuing from another vein which we intersected a day or two since. I fear we shall not be able to keep the water under much longer without the aid of the engine.

— Aug. 12: I am pleased to inform you we have cut another lode since I wrote you yesterday; I find it is from 10 in. to 1 ft. wide, consisting of spar, mundic, and iron, bearing nearly east and west, and underlying north about 1 ft. in a fm. This I consider speaks well for the future. I do believe, when these lodes are opened on in depth, we shall have a productive mine. The engine, &c., is complete. All we now want is the rods and and pumps to set her to work.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, Aug. 8: There is no important change in the character of the lode in the 107 east. The ground in the cross-cut north in the 107 has improved. The lode in the 107 west is about 16 ft. wide; the end is being driven in the north part of it, in which there is a leader composed of peach, can, copper ore, and a little mundic; the quantity of copper ore produced is about 2 tons per fm. The appearances of this end are of the most interesting character, and with the improvement in the lode, there is a corresponding improvement in the ground. The character of the ground at the engine-shaft presents no fresh feature to report.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Aug. 6: We have to-day set the 20 to be driven east by nine men, at 8s. per ton for blende, and 10s. per fathom; the lode is very large, and will yield 10 tons of blende per fm. The 30 east is set to six men, at 30s. per fm.; the lode is yielding, as far as cut into, 2 to 3 tons of blende per fm., and is improving. We have set to six men to drive south on a lode in the 30, intersected in the cross-cut, and from which there is a large stream of water issuing; this appears likely to make something as we get off from the influence of the other lode. We shall have 100 tons of blende ready to sample on Saturday next, which is of good quality, and dressed very clean, independent of the old parcel, of which very little has been re-dressed for want of hands.—P.S. We have also set a new shaft to be sunk to the 20 by nine men for 30l.; this will come down about 5 fms. before the 20 end east, and ventilate that part of mine.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Aug. 10: The lode in the 80 fm. level, west of Lyle's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 70 the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. Other parts much the same as last reported.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Arthur, Aug. 6: The lode in the 210 fathom level, east of Copper House shaft, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fathom. The lode in this level west is 3 feet wide, producing good stones of yellow ore. We thought it advisable to open the level 6 or 9 ft. each way before we bring down our skip road to that level. The lode in the 200 east is 3½ ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm. The lode in this level west is improved, now worth from 18l. to 20l. per fm. The lode in the 190 west is 4 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fm. The lode in this level east has an improved appearance, and producing fine stones of yellow ore. The 180 is producing a small quantity of ore. No other change to notice.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—W. Nottle, Aug. 10: We are progressing well with the engine-house, &c. I have nothing new to report.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—T. Gill, Aug. 10: Wheal Vor: The 204, driving east of Borlase's shaft, on the main lode, is 4 ft. wide, and worth about 10l. per fm.; the stopes in the backs of this level are producing very well for tin ore. The 236, driving east of Borlase's shaft, on the main lode, is very large and wet, and yielding occasional stones of tin ore. The winze sinking below the 236, east of Borlase's shaft, on the main lode, is 4 feet wide, and worth 100l. per fm. The 248, driving east of Bounder shaft, on the main lode, is 4 feet wide, and worth about 20l. per fathom. The 266, driving east of Bounder shaft, on the main lode, is 3 feet wide, and producing occasional stones of tin ore. The 285, driving west of Bounder shaft, on the main lode, is 5 feet wide, and worth about 10l. per fm. The 260, driving west of Bounder's shaft, on the main lode, is 3 feet wide, and yielding good stones of tin ore, and looks promising to improve shortly. The 115, west of Woolf's shaft, on the main lode, is 3 feet wide, and yielding good stones of tin ore. The 62, driving west of Sand-bank shaft, on Trueman's lode, is 3 feet wide, and producing a little tin. The 52, driving west of Sand-bank shaft, on Trueman's lode, is 2 feet wide, and yielding good stones of tin ore. A winze sinking below the 40, west of Sand-bank shaft, on Trueman's lode, is 4 feet wide, and producing good stones of tin ore, and looks promising to improve shortly. We are enlarging grey ore shaft for the purpose of fixing pitwork, and sinking it below the 60. We are also preparing the pitwork in Trelawny's, Bounder, and Borlase's shafts, to commence to sink them as quick as possible.—Wheal Metal: The 50, driving west of John's shaft, on Schneider's lode, is small, and poor at present. The 60, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is small and poor. The 80, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 1 foot wide, and producing good stones of tin ore. The 90, west of Metal engine-shaft, on Schneider's lode, is 2 feet wide, and yielding good stones of tin ore, and looks very promising. The 100, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 1½ foot wide, and worth 10l. per fm. The 122, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 2 feet wide, and yielding good stones of tin ore. The 122, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode is 3 feet wide, and spotted throughout with tin ore. Metal engine-shaft, sinking below the 122, on Metal lode, is 3 feet wide, and worth 50l. per fm. All our machinery throughout the mine is working well, and if the weather is fine to-morrow, I expect to have the building of Carleen and Metal engine-houses completed.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—H. Rawson, Aug. 11: The lode in the middle level is much the same as last week. We have since then taken down the lode in the stopes, and find it to be about 18 in. wide, containing a pretty good mixture of lead ore throughout. The water-wheel for the crusher is on the mine to-day, and the men will begin to erect it to-morrow.

HARWOOD—J. Race, Aug. 5: The west end of No. 2 vein is poor at present, so I have placed the two men to take down the roof; set at 36s. per fathom, worth 16 cwts. of ore per fm. The cross-cut is set to two men, at 50s. per fm.; they are getting saving work; this is driven from 3 to 4 fms.; we must see some alteration soon, as they are getting near the other vein.

HAWKMOOR.—Jas. Richards, Aug. 8: We have forked the 10, which is 96 fathoms on the course of the lode, and the 20, which is 120 fathoms east and west of shaft, with the backs that have been stoped away on tutwork and tribute. I hope to be in fork to the 30 again to-morrow evening. The new wheel is working exceedingly well. At West Hawkmoor there is no change to notice.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, August 10: Morris's engine-shaft is again in regular course of sinking below the 110, the lode in which is very large and promising. The lode in the 110 west is producing rich ore. The lode in the 100 west is letting out much water, and producing good stones of ore. The 100 east is for the present suspended, and the men are now employed rising in the back of this level; the stope in the back of this level west is worth 7 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 85 west is producing some good stones of ore, and altogether very promising. Nothing new to advise you of in any other part of the mine.

HOLMBUSH.—N. Seccombe, Aug. 9: There is no alteration in the cross-cut south from the 145 west. The stopes in the bottom of the 145, west of Leman's winze, is producing from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fm. The stope east of the winze is suspended. The lode in the 160, east of the diagonal, is about 1 ft. wide, producing a little ore, but not enough to value. The eastern stope, in the back of this level, is producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. In this end, driving west of the cross-course at the 160, the lode is composed of a mixture of arsenical mundic and small branches of copper ore; from its appearance we may expect an improvement here very soon. In the 132 south, on the lead lode, the lode is at present unproductive, but we do not expect it will continue so very long, as the ground in the end is very changeable. The end is now set to six men to push it on to explore the ground to the south as fast as possible. In the 124, east of Wall's, there is no change to notice. The water in Redmoor Mine continues to go down, though much slower than when it first began to drain. The water in this mine is completely pumped out, and the men working in their respective places. The engine is working well, and the pitwork is in good order.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Aug. 6: The 115 cross-cut has been driven south 34 fms. 4 ft., in which the ground is of a mineralised character, and showing signs of there being something not far distant. The lode in the rise in the 95 east is 3 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, capel, mundic, and spots of ore, and letting out more water—a kindly lode. The lode in the rise in the 95 west is 1½ ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. The lode in the 70 west is looking kindly to resume its former productiveness ere long, as it is getting into a more settled state, and increasing in size. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 56 west is worth 20l. per fathom. The lode in the 55 east is 2 ft. wide, yielding mundic and stones of ore, but it is not yet out of the influence of the cross-course. The lode in the 45 east is 3 ft. wide, producing a quantity of mundic and stones of ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the same level is worth 25l. per fm. for the length of the winze—2 fms. No change to notice in the tribute department since my last communication.—Eastern Mine: The 60 cross-cut, driving north, is progressing satisfactorily in mineralised strata. The lode in the 40 east has somewhat improved in the past week; there have been some rich stones of ore broken from the end in the last day or two, and the stratum is of a highly mineralised character, such as is considered by all who have seen it congenial for the production of mineral.

LADY BERTHA.—J. Metherell, Aug. 6: We have holed Gray's winze to the cross-cut on the south lode, and commenced stoping each end. The western stope is worth 6 tons per fm., and the eastern stope worth 5 tons per fm. The end driving east on the south lode, east of the cross-course, is worth 6 tons of ore per fm. There is no other alteration.

LEWIS.—Wm. Bishop, W. W. Martyn, Aug. 11: In the 130 end, east of skip-shaft, the lode is large. In the 130, west of ditto, the lode is small, and poor. The 120, east of ditto, is worth 5l. per fm. The 120, on the south lode, is worth 6l. per fm. The rise over this level is worth 8l. per fm. The 70 end, on the middle lode, is worth 6l. per fm. The 80 ditto is worth 3l. per fm. The 90 is worth 20l. per fm. No. 2 winze, under the 80, is worth 8l. per fm. No. 2 rise, over the 80, is worth 9l. per fm. The winze under the 70 is worth 7l. per fm.

LLANDUDNO.—Aug. 8: The 56 yards level, north of Vivian's shaft, is a little improved, with an increase of water, and is set again to drive by six men. The cross-cut east of this shaft, in the 56, is progressing favourably, and we have increased the number of men to six, to hasten the driving; the ground here looks favourable, having spots of ore in it; we expect to cut the string in 8 yards further driving; this is apparently an important trial, and will soon be made. The stopes are poor in general; most of them are set again at the old prices. The tribute pitches, also, are much as usual, and excepting a few, are set again at the usual high tributes. During the dry weather we have increased the shipment of waste ore, and hope to continue this for same time.

MERLLYN.—W. Sandoe, Aug. 10: The lode in the black shaft sinking below the 26, on the course of the Merllyn lode, is much the same as when last reported on—about 2 feet wide, composed of carbonate of lime, clay, calamine, &c., with occasionally stones of lead ore. In the 20, north of Wood shaft, the lode is larger, and yielding some good lumps, with a mixture of lead ore, and is likely to improve. The stope in the back of this level is not so orey as it has been, but is still yielding good dressing work. Our dressing, &c., is going on as usual. We sampled to-day a small parcel of lead ore, computed 5 tons, for the sale to-morrow.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, Aug. 10: In the engine-shaft sinking below the 32 we have met with a small slide, or flookan, which has, of course, eased the ground a little for sinking in. In the 32 east the lode is much smaller than last week, and, consequently, is not producing so much ore; its present size is about 2 feet wide, producing at the rate of 1 ton of ore per fm.; the ground, too, has become easier for driving; a small branch, however, appears to be forming itself on the south side of the lode, which I do not dislike to see. The stopes in the back of this level are producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom. We have had plenty of rain here lately, and, consequently, we have now plenty of surface water for all purposes.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—J. Roach, Aug. 9: I beg to hand you monthly report on the operations, with prices per fathom of bargains set on Saturday last.—Eystumtean: We have four men driving the deep adit, east of cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the month, at 5l. per fm.; produce 25 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. Two men driving the cross-cut north, 19 fms. east of forebreast, 2 fms., at 4l. per fm., or intersect the lode. Four men driving Reece's level west, the month, at 5l. per fm.; 4 ft. of the lode is being carried, which consists of sulphur and spots of lead ore, but not enough of the latter to value. Four men stoping back of deep adit, west of cross-cut, at 55s. per fm.; average produce for the length of the stope 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. Four men cutting down lode, and stoping back of deep adit, west of the last-named stope, at 70s. per fathom; produce from 15 to 20 cwts. of ore per fm. Four men driving and stoping west of the winze between the deep adit and Reece's level, at 60s. per fathom; produce 20 cwts. of ore per fm. Four men driving and stoping east of winze, between the deep adit and Reece's level, at 60s. per fm.; produce 15 cwts. of ore per fm. Two men stoping back of Reece's level, east of ladder road, at 35s. per fm.; produce 8 cwts. of ore per fathom. Four men stoping above Rowe's level, 50s. per fm.; produce from 15 cwts. to a ton of ore per fm. Two men above Rowe's level, at 50s. per fm.; produce from 12 to 15 cwts. per fm.—Penrhiw and Bwlchgwyn: Four men driving the deep adit cross-cut north, east of Penrhiw shaft, towards the north lode; ground stiff, price for driving, the month or cut the lode, at 7l. 10s. per fm. Four men driving the 30 cross-cut north, east of Bwlchgwyn shaft, towards the south lode, the month, at 6l. per fm. Two men driving the 20, east of Penrhiw shaft, the lode is 8 in. wide; produce 8 cwts. of ore per fm. We have 18 tributes, at an average of 7l. 10s. per ton. Last month's ore, 25 tons, was sampled at Aberystwith yesterday.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond, Aug. 5: I set two men a bargain on Monday to stope the Sun string, at 65s. per fm.; worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The stope under the level is without change. We have about 3 tons of ore dressed.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.—J. Mathews, Aug. 6: Hambley's Shaft: In the 12 fm. level east the lode in the end is increased in size, and upwards of 2 feet big, of a very promising character, and producing good stones of tin. The 12 west is also a promising end, and producing good stones of tin; I expect good improvements from both these ends in a short time. Lance's shaft is now down about 10 fathoms under the shallow level; in this shaft we have a good lode for tin, but our progress has been for a short time impeded from bad air; we are about to put in some air pipes, which we hope will effect a cure. In the cross-cut, north to Lance's lode, the ground is still hard, and progress slow, but we hope within the present month to reach the lode, and soon after to make a communication with Lance's shaft, which will be a great point. In Lance's level we have not driven for the present month, but have been taking away the backs, which continue to produce very good work, as you will judge when I say that the greatest part of our returns for the last month have come from this level; we have increased our hands in this level by an addition of two more.—Lean's Shaft: In the course of the last month we set a pare of men to sink this shaft, and as the water has not much increased, we have again set this shaft to sink by the same number of hands. We are getting on with our machinery for this shaft as fast as possible, and I hope by the end of the present month it will be ready to work; I need not tell you that while this is in paogress it will be attended with considerable expense in materials and labour. I was attended to the mine by Mr. Bayly, who is very well pleased with everything we are about, and our prospects. I send you herewith a list, showing the quantity of ground in the different shafts and levels in the last month, and also the number of hands employed, and the price per fathom for the present.—Tutwork Settings: To drive and stope the shallow adit, east of Lance's shaft, by three men and three boys, the month, at 2l. per fathom; measured last month 9 fathoms. The 12, east of Hambley's shaft, by two men, 2 fathoms, at 6l.; measured last month 1 fm. 4 ft. 9 in. The 12, west of Hambley's shaft, by six men, 5 fathoms, at 7l.; measured last mouth 2 fms. 4 ft.—this price also cut a plat. Lean's shaft to sink by nine men, 2 fms., at 22l.; measured last month 1 fm. 4 ft. Lance's shaft to sink by six men, 2 fathoms, at 16l.; measured last month 2 fms. 4 ft. 9 in. The cross-cut, north from Highburrow shaft, measured last month 2 fathoms 5 feet.—Tribute prices of tin fixed at 60l. per ton: Two pitches in the back of the 8 fm. level, at 13s. 4d. in 1l. Two pitches in the bottom of the 30, at 12s. 6d. in 1l. Old leats to clean over, at 13s. 4d. in 1l.

NEW CROW HILL.—Aug. 6: We have shipped this week about 130 tons of mundic, and are dressing the lead and jack as fast as we can. We have set to-day a pitch in the adit to four men, at 10s. in 1l. for lead, 7s. per ton for mundic, and 30s. per ton for blende; this pitch is looking well for lead and mundic. We have also set a pitch in the 15 to four men, the standard to be 20l. per ton for lead, 3l. per ton for blende, and 16s. per ton for mundic; for all these 9s. in 1l.

NEW TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—F. Pryor, J. Prince, jun., Aug. 6: Setting Report: The 60 to drive east of engine-shaft by six men, at 5l. 15s. per fathom; lode 15 inches wide, with much more promising appearances than last reported, now producing good stones of ore. The stope east of engine-shaft, in bottom of the 60, by six men, at 1l. 15s. per fathom, and 2s. 6d. in 1l. for ore; lode worth 12l. per fathom; this ground we are stoping preparatory to sinking the winze below the 60, as suggested at the last meeting. The engine-shaft is down 9 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. below the 60; lode 2½ ft. wide, producing from 5 to 6 tons of ore per fathom, worth 30l. per fathom. We have suspended the driving of the 60 west, the lode being poor, and letting out a large quantity of water, which induces us to think that we are very near the cross-course.

NEW WHEAL VOR.—J. Vivian, N. Thomas, Aug. 6: Wheal Bramble: The lode in the 30, driving east and west of Lizzie engine-shaft, is 2 feet wide, producing saving work for tin. The lode in the 20, driving east, is worth 8l. per fm.; no alteration in the lode in the same level driving west. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level, east and west of shaft, are worth 8l. per fathom. The lode in the 10, driving east, is 1½ ft. wide, producing stamping work; the lode in the same level, driving west, is worth 6l. per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level, east and west of shaft, are worth 6l. per fm.—Pickup's Lode: We have not yet got through the arch of ground in Eliza's engine-shaft, sinking under the adit level, but are progressing satisfactorily; the lode continues to produce very rich stones of tin.—Great North Lode: Harriett engine-shaft is sunk to within 2 fms. of the 60; the lode at the bottom of the shaft is 5 ft. wide, very promising in appearance, and producing stamping work. We sold a parcel of black tin on Monday last, the proceeds of which amounted to 485l. 0s. 6d.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, Aug. 10: In the winze sinking below the 82 the lode is now yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 122 east the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of spar and copper ore, yielding 1 ton of the latter per fathom. In the 132, east and west of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is producing good stones of ore, but not to value.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—W. C. Vivian, Aug. 10: The engine-shaft has been timbered and made complete to the deep adit level, and we have commenced sinking below the said level. There is at present no lode in the deep adit level, east of Vivian's shaft, and we are driving across the elvan in a northerly direction, expecting to meet with the lode on the north side of the elvan. There is very good ground for driving in the deep adit north, on the cross-course, but for the present we have placed the men to open eastward on a branch extending a few feet north on the main lode, and on the north side of the elvan; it is possible that this branch may be standing altogether to the north as far as the adit has been yet driven eastward, although it appears from the direction to form a junction with the part already driven on at about 4 fms. east of the cross-course, and that it may be the most valuable part of the lode. There is a splended branch of silver ore in the eastern stope, in back of the deep adit, as good, although not quite so large, as we have ever had it. The silver ground has extended much further east than we expected,

and is about twice as long in the deep adit as it is in the shallow adit, thus indicating a much greater extent in the next and succeeding levels. In the western stope there are two branches of silver, which although small are very rich, and which traverse a hard elvan; we are getting some of our best work from them. Our sampling on Thursday next will be one of the best we have ever had.

NORTH FRANCES.—J. Moyle, Aug. 6: Setting Report: Eales's shaft to sink under the 84 by nine men, for a month, at 12*l*. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 5 feet wide, composed of spar, peach, and white iron, besprinkled with black ore, but not to value: the shaft is down about 2 fms. under the 84. The 84 to drive west of Eales's, by four men, 7 fms. stent, at 1*l*. 15*l*. per fm.; the lode is 5 feet wide, of the same character as that in the shaft: this end is driven 3 fms. 3 ft. west from shaft. The 36 to drive west of Eales's, by four men, 4 fms. stent, at 4*l*. 10s. per fm.—ground driven last month, 4 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, can, and prian, of a very promising appearance for copper ore, and more so for the last 6 feet driving than before. The winze to sink on Wright's lode in the adit level, by six men, 3 fms. stent, at 8*l*. per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. 3 in. wide, composed of spar, and a little gossan intermixed: this winze is 1 fm. 2 ft. deep from bottom of level. Hunt's shaft from surface to sink by twelve man for the month, at 20*l*. per fm.—ground sunk last month, 1 fm. 5 ft. 6 in. In consequence of the ground being so hard at present, but we do not expect it to continue so, I only set for a month. We have a small branch or dropper come into the shaft with the elvan, containing strong spots of grey ore, which I think is a good indication.

NORTH GREAT WORK.—J. Muffett, Aug. 8: We have made good progress since my last report in clearing the deep adit east on the course of the lode, and fully anticipate having it all clear to the deep adit end on the main lode, in the course of six or seven days from the present time.

OAKAMOOR AND STANTON.—R. Niness, Aug. 11: At Stanton, in driving through the lode we have found some good stones of lead ore; its character at this point is very encouraging, and will now warrant us to open the old level driven from the brook into the side of the hill. At Thors Wood there is nothing new since my last. At the Tunnel shaft we are down to the first sandstone bed, and everything is going on well. There is no alteration in the level at Star Wood.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom, Aug. 10: In the south-east cross-cut, at the 80, from the appearance of the ground, we anticipate being nearly through the cross-course. In the 65 we are driving by the side of the lode, which will be cut into the latter part of the week; the ground is favourable for driving. In the pitch in back of this level the men are breaking ore of a fair average quality; the lode is composed of grey and yellow copper ore, mundic, and quartz. This shoot of ore at the 80 we anticipate will greatly improve, as the mundic becomes less in depth, and the ore in the lode is very rich in quality. In the 50 east the lode is improving, and a branch of ore is now making on the footwall of the lode; in the stopes in back of this level the lode is yielding full 6 tons of ore per fm. In driving through this ore in the level, from the quantity of ore broken, we find the lode for 16 fms. long will average 6 tons to the fathom. In the 35 the end is approaching the ore ground discovered in the 50; as soon as the ore ground is reached here it will enable us to increase our returns considerably. We intend sampling this month 80 tons of ore.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Aug. 11: All the departments in this mine are much the same as when last reported on.

PAR CONSOLS.—A. Stephens, F. Puckey, J. Puckey, Aug. 8: Stephen's Lode: In the 165, west of the underlie shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 30*l*. per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 150 west is 2 feet wide, worth 15*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 135 west is 2 feet big, producing stones of ore. The lode in the rise in the back of the 120 west is 4 feet wide, worth 40*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 110 west is 2 feet wide, worth 20*l*. per fathom. In the 100 west the lode is 2 feet wide, but poor. The north part of the gossan lode, in the 165 west the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 15*l*. per fathom. In the 150 west the lode is 4 feet wide, producing saving work, but not sufficient to value. In the western, or tin part of the mine, on Puckey's lode, the lode in the winze sinking under the 100, at Puckey's north shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 35*l*. per fathom. In the 100 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, but at present poor. We expect a great improvement in this end very soon, as we are getting under the run of tin that is gone down from the level above. In the 90 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work. The lode in the winze sinking under the 80 west is 4 feet wide, worth 15*l*. per fathom. In the 70 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 60 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin and copper. In the 40, west of trial shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 25*l*. per fathom. All the other parts of the mine are much the same as last reported.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—John Carpenter, Jas. Thomas, Aug. 6: We have been engaged this week putting in timber in the 100 for the safety of the men sinking the shaft below that level. In the 100 east from the engine-shaft, on engine lode, the lode produces stamping work for tin. In the same level, west of the shaft, the lode produces good stones of tin as we approach the cross-course. The 90 winze, east from the engine-shaft, sinking on the north part of the engine lode, produces stamping work. In the 90 end west, on the engine lode, the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide—tribute ground. The 80 winze, on engine lode, is also from 2 to 3 feet wide, yielding good work for tin; we hope to hole this winze to the 90 next week. The new lode in the 25 east continues to open out tribute ground. We are progressing satisfactorily with all our bargains in the mine.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Eddy, Aug. 6: At the sump-shaft, sinking below the 94, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of iron, mundic, grey and bell-metal copper, and quartz, a very promising lode; the ground is improved for sinking. In the 94 north the lode is yielding 4 tons of ore per fm., and worth 16*l*. per fm. There is no material change.

PENGENNA.—E. Hitchens: At the south part of the mine we have been opening on the branches, and find good stones of lead; the branches are numerous, and most of them containing lead. We have some good work broken, and I hope this part of the mine will be productive. We are sinking a shaft from grass at present, to intersect these workings, to get our work to grass: when this is done I hope I shall be able to tell you more about it. In the adit level to the east of the sink, in back of the level, we are still extending our stopes towards the east, on the course of the lode. Here the lode is about 6 feet in size, composed of lead, blende, silver, iron, and capel. Here the lode is looking well; in fact, never looked better than now, and I hope will still continue to do so; it is looking splendid here at present. In the adit end the ground is a little stiffer than it was, and there is not so much gossan in the lode as there has been; also the lode is a little tighter than it was, but still it is a very promising lode, composed of iron, priany spar, flookan, and mundic, but I have not seen any lead for the last few days; but as the lode is a little tighter than it was, I hope to find lead again soon. The ground by the side of the lode is a pretty light peachy killas, quite congenial for lead. The direction of the lode is about 30° north of east, just as it has been for some time. We have not much water in the end for the present.

PENHALDARVA.—T. Hodge, Aug. 10: The engine-shaft is below the 40 about 6 ft., where the leader part of the lode is about 15 in. wide, producing good stones of lead, saving work. In the 40 north the leader part is about 1 foot wide, producing saving work, and looking kindly for improvement. In the 40 south the lode has an improving appearance, producing some good stones of lead; but we are obliged to suspend it for the present in consequence of foul air. I have placed the men in the bottom of the 20 south, on the east branch, to sink a winze to ventilate the 40, and also prove the branch. In the 20 north the leader part is about 15 inches wide, composed of soft spar, flookan, and mundic, with occasional stones of lead. In the 10 south the leader part is small and unproductive. The Derick shaft is below the adit level about 6 fms. 4 ft., the lode producing stones of lead, but not to value. Eva's pitch, in the back of the 20, will produce about 5 cwts. of lead per fm. Harvey's pitch, in the back of this level, will produce about 3 cwts. of lead per fm. The pitches in the back of the 10 are not looking so well.

PENHAUGER.—R. Knapp, Aug. 10: The engine has been set to work, and the water is drained 10 fms. under the adit. We hope at the end of the present week to reach the bottom of the shaft, when we shall at once commence to drive north and south on the course of the lode.

PENRALT.—Capt. Jenkins, Aug. 9: The lode in the shallow adit level is still exceedingly kindly; we have come on some beautiful bunches of ore, which almost makes me conclude we are sinking into a bed or shoot of ore. We are inclining to the right, in order to fall into Bob's lode. I am anxiously expecting every time the men come up to hear of an improvement or good discovery; we have had many delays, but hope to begin washing and dressing next week.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Aug. 9: During the past week we have cut a branch in the 80 cross-cut south about 10 in. wide, containing a little copper ore, inside of which the ground is very soft, and full of small branches; we shall continue this cross-cut a little further. We have also intersected the south part of the lode in the 100, which is about 1 ft. wide, containing spar, prian, peach, and copper ore; as we cannot do anything more at this level until the Count-house shaft is cleared and secured, we have put the men about it. We shall sample this week about 11 tons of No. 1 and 6 tons of No. 2 lead ore.

RHEIDOL.—Capt. Ridge, Aug. 6: Rhurruggus engine-shaft is sunk upwards of 9 fms.; the ground is favourable for sinking, and the work is proceeding quite satisfactorily; we shall sink the shaft 12 fms. In the deep adit level the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, of strings of blende and spar; the end is letting out water. In the cross-cut driving north the ground is favourable for driving, but we have not as yet intersected the north part of the lode. At Nantglas deep adit level the cross-cut is letting out a large quantity of water, and from present appearances it is probable we are very near to some part of the lode. In Foxpath cross-cut the ground is hard for driving, and the end is still letting out water. In Rhurruggus midway level the cross-cut is much the same as last reported. In clearing out Rhurruggus upper adit level we have met with a large quantity of blende left standing by the ancients in back of the level, which can be taken away to advantage.

RIBDEN.—R. Niness, Aug. 11: The foundation of the engine-house is cleared out and the building commenced. The cutting down of the shaft is still continued. All being well we hope to have the water completely out of the bottom level at the Mixon Mine by this day week.

RITTON CASTLE.—S. M. Redge, J. Kneebone, Aug. 11: The building of the engine-house is finished, and ready for the reception of the engine, and no time shall be lost on our part in getting it complete, and the mine in full working order.

RIVER TAMAR.—J. Cock, Aug. 9: Nothing new to notice since last report.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—T. Treweeke, jun., Aug. 11: The water has been taken out of the carbona, and it is found to have been followed 20 fms. north from the main lode, and worked upon 3 fms. high and 3 fms. wide for the whole distance, and will yield a very large quantity of tin; without doubt this carbona has not been seen for the last 46 years, and is the first ever discovered in this far-famed carbona neighbourhood—St. Ives Consols adjoining, and Providence Mines not far off.

— P. Roach, August 10: We are now in course of clearing the engine-shaft below the 125, and everything is going on favourably. We have succeeded in getting the water out of the carbona, which is worked nearly 20 fms. north from the main lode, about 3 fms. wide and about 3 fms. high. In this carbona there are some deposits of good work; but owing to its being left by the former workers so obstructed with deads, and the slime since accumulated, we cannot as yet give any idea of the quantity of tin we may expect from it till it is cleared, which will not be done in less than a month from the present time. The ends throughout the mine are without any remarkable alteration since last report, as are also all the other works of the mine.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Aug. 9: At Boorman's shaft the men are opening on the branch in the 20 west, which is laying open good tribute ground. No alteration in the 20 east of this shaft. No change in either of the cross-cuts from Hollow's shaft for the past week. Wilson's shaft will be completed to the depth of 17 fms. from surface by Saturday next, when we shall commence to cross-cut for the branches. The new shaft sinking from surface, west of the engine-shaft, on the engine lode, is down 5 fms. 3 ft., and I hope to get it collared up this week, which will enable me to put six men in it at once. In the 20, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, with good stones of ore. Our tribute department is without change to notice.

ROUND HILL.—R. Waters, Aug. 10: There is no change in the 62 to notice since last reported. The lode in the 52, north of new engine-shaft, is still in two parts, the part against the hanging wall producing stones of ore, but not to value. The lode in the 52, driving south of engine-shaft, yields 20 cwts. of lead ore per fm. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, south of Jones's winze, is 3 feet wide, worth fully 1 ton of lead ore per fm.; No. 2 stope, north of Jones's winze, will yield 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. In the 20, driving south of new engine-shaft, we have intersected some small strings of carbonate of lime, each of which lets out a little water.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Aug. 11: Hitchin's Engine-shaft: In the 98 west the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of quartz and good stones of ore. In the 98 east the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, containing quartz, mundic, capel, and good stones of ore. In the 86 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yields good stones of ore. In the 86 east the lode is unproductive. In the 62, driving north, west of the western cross-course, no lode has as yet been met with. At the ventilating-shaft, below the 40, the lode is small—1 ft. wide, composed chiefly of quartz, spotted with ore. In the 40 cross-cut south no other part of the lode has yet been met with. In the 40 east, on the south lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and good stones of ore.

SOUTH BULLER AND WEST PENSTRUTHAL.—G. Reynolds, Aug. 11: The lode going east is looking something better, producing good stones of copper ore, and I look forward to a great improvement as we near the elvans. No alteration in the north cross-cut.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, Aug. 6: In the 62 cross-cut the cross-course appears to be getting a little wider; the ground more favourable for driving, and a little water issuing from the end. The shaft is without any alteration.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Aug. 10: In the 78 east the lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fm., and in the 78 west the lode will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 68 the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of gossan mixed with ore. The other parts of the mine are much as usual.

SOUTH CRENVER.—John Delbridge, E. Chegwin, Aug. 8: The lode in the winze sinking below the 105 is 2½ feet wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, worth 12*l*., bidding fair for a continuance, and the ore better than in any other part of the mine, consequently shall use all expedition to get down to the 120. The 105 west is worth 6*l*. per fathom; the rise above ditto is worth 8*l*. per fathom. The 94 west is worth 3*l*. per fathom; the rise above ditto is worth 4*l*. per fathom. The 84 west is worth 4*l*. 10s. per fathom. At the south mine we are driving the cross-cuts north and south in the 32 to intersect the north and south lode. The tributers are working very well, and are now getting fair wages.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, August 10: Tutwork Setting: The 70 fm. level cross-cut to drive south, by six men, at 6*l*. 10s. per fathom. A rise in the back of the 70, by two men, at 6*l*. The 50 cross-cut north, by four men, at 3*l*. 10s.; and the adit to drive south, by four men, at 2*l*. per fm.

SOUTH PENHALDARVA.—T. Hodge: The engine-shaft is below the 32 about 9 ft., where the leader part of the lode is about 18 in. wide, composed of soft spar, flookan, and mundic, with spots of copper and lead ore—altogether a good-looking lode. In the 32 south the lode is about 18 in. wide, composed of soft spar, peach, flookan, mundic, and lead—saving work. Little has been done in this end for the last fortnight; the men have been engaged to capstan and repairing the level. In the 32 north the leader part of the lode is 18 in. wide, unproductive. The new plunge lift is working well.

SOUTH WHEAL BETSY.—C. Bartle, Aug. 10: In the 20 end, north of the whim-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 4 cwts. of lead per fm. In the winze north of the whim-shaft the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The pitch in the back of the 20, north of the whim-shaft, is much as when last reported. On the western lode we have effected a communication from the shallow adit to surface, made the shaft complete, erected the holing-gear, and in course of drawing stuff from that level. We hope to have this shaft complete to the 15 by to-morrow evening. The lode in the bottom of this shaft is 3 ft. wide, with good spots of lead and black copper ore. Other parts of the mine are without any important change.

ST. DAY UNITED.—E. Ralph, Aug. 6: We have resumed the sinking of Trussal's north shaft with the lift. In the 144 end, west of the shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 144 end east the lode is 2 feet wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 144 the lode is 5 feet wide, producing 6 tons of ore per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 144 the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the 134, east of shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, and unproductive. At Billing's shaft, sinking below the 144, the lode is 4 feet wide, and, according to an assay made to-day, is worth full 50*l*. per fathom. In the 144 end, west of shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 144 east the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 10*l*. per fathom. In the stope in the back of the 144, east of the shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 20*l*. per fathom. In the stope in the back of the 144 west the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 12*l*. per fathom. In the 134 end, east of the shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of tin. In the winze sinking below the 144, west of shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 20*l*. per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 134, east of Trussal's, the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 10*l*. per fathom. We have repaired the breakage at Bissoe Pool, and the engine is now working well.—Wheal Unity: In the 97 end, east of Cornish's, the lode is 2 feet wide, and yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom. In the 80 end, east of Singer's, the lode is 2 feet wide, and producing good stones of tin. In the 104 end, west of Sims's, the lode is 2 feet wide, and unproductive.

SUNNY SIDE.—J. T. Bell: I have nothing particular to report this week. The adit has been advanced 3 fms. since last week's report, and the ground is the same.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—T. Foot, Aug. 8: The ground in the engine-shaft is still favourable for sinking. The lode in the 226 south is 3½ feet wide, and still continues to yield the same quantity of lead as when last reported on, 21 cwts. per fathom; the two stopes in the back of this level will produce about the same as in my last report, 10 cwts. each of lead per fm. In the 215 south there has been no lode taken down since last reported on; the stopes in the back of this level, five in number, will produce as follows:—Nos. 1 and 2, 8 cwts. each; No. 3 and 4, 7 cwts. each; and No. 5, 9 cwts., of lead per fm. The lode in the 205 south is 3 feet wide, and will yield 10 cwts. of lead per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level, five in number, are producing as follows:—No. 1, 15 cwts.; No. 2, 9 cwts.; No. 3, 14 cwts.; No. 4, 18 cwts.; and No. 5, 10 cwts. of lead per fm. The two stopes in the back of the 190 will each yield 9 cwts. of lead per fm. We shall sample on Thursday, the 11th inst., 60 tons of lead, about the same quality as the last parcel sold.

TAVY CONSOLS.—W. and R. Goss, Aug. 11: The following is the list of bargains let on Saturday last, it being our pay-day:—The 68 to drive east by six men, limited 2 fms., at 9*l*. per fm.; the end is at present poor, but from the orey ground gone down from the 56 we are daily expecting an improvement. The 56 stope by six month, limited the month, at 5*l*. per fm., worth 2 tons per fm. The 46 end to drive east by six men, limited the month, at 7*l*. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, with a little mundic, here we expect an improvement. In the 46 cross-cut north we again have four men, driving price 8*l*. per fm.; we cannot speak of any change in this end yet, but are in hopes this place will yet prove that our labour is not in vain. In the tribute department we have no change to speak of.

TEES SIDE.—R. Bray, Aug. 5: The stopes under the 20 have not been so productive for ore this week; the lode is larger in size, but contains more spar; we shall have an improvement again shortly. In the 24, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, of good stones of ore and spar, and likely to improve. We have not been working in the 20 east this week. I sent the remainder of the 5 tons of ore to Alston station. I will send the setting and prices next week.

TOLCARNE.—Aug. 6: At Field's shaft, sinking below the adit level, the lode is 1 ft. wide, consisting of gossan and spar, with spots of copper ore. In the adit level, driving west on Field's lode, the lode is 6 in. wide, consisting of gossan and spar, unproductive. In the adit level, driving east on Field's lode, the lode appears to be in a more settled state; the lode is 10 in. wide, consisting of soft spar and grey and black copper ore, and worth 9*l*. per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the adit level, west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 11*l*. per fathom. In the cross-cut driving south of Field's shaft the ground is hard for driving. All the surface work is progressing.

TREBARVAH.—R. Kendall, F. Hosking, Aug. 2: Richard's shaft is sunk 5 fathoms below the 40: lode in the shaft is worth 9*l*. per fm. This shaft should be sunk to the 63 with all speed, and the cross-cut from the north lode at the 60 should be communicated to Richard's shaft as soon as possible, in order to open up the ore ground about this shaft; when this is done the ground will work at 8s. or 9s. in 20s. The 40 is driven west of ditto about 7 fms.; this end has opened ground worth 8*l*. per fm. Lode in the present end worth 4*l*. 10s. per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth 7*l*. per fm. The 40 has been driven east 6 fms., through a lode worth 8*l*. per fm.; lode in present end worth 2*l*. per fm. The plan of working adopted by the agents in this part of the mine should be carried out with a sufficient number of hands.—Engine, or North Lode: The flat-rod shaft is sunk to the 80, and the same level is driven west of ditto 6 fms., and within 6 ft. of the ore ground sinking on in bottom of the level above, worth 16*l*. per fm. for about 12 fms. long. The 70, east of ditto, is driven about 50 fms.; this level has gone through some good run of ore, worth 12*l*. per fm.

TREGARDOCK.—J. Goldsworthy, Aug. 10: The lode in the deep adit end is 3 feet wide, composed of spar, mundic, elvan, flookan, and a little lead, not enough to value, but very speedy for progress. We have commenced stoping the back of the level west of shaft, and next Saturday I shall put more men to break lead.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Aug. 6: We have completed fixing the drawing-lift at the 110, and shall commence sinking below that level; the lode is 6 ft. wide, and will yield 9 tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the 110 west will yield 2½ tons of copper ore per fm. The 110 east is a promising end, but does not yield much ore to fix a value upon. The winze sinking below the 100, east of engine-shaft, will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 80 west is under the winze, and we shall now rise to communicate; the lode will turn out 1½ ton of copper ore per fm. The 70, west of Woodfall's, is improving in value and appearance, yielding ½ ton of copper ore per fm. There is no improvement in the tribute department.

TREWEATHA.—T. Richards, W. Rowe, Aug. 10: The engine-shaft is down 5 fms. 4 feet below the 90. We are getting on with the work at the new shaft, in the north ground, as fast as possible. The bob-pit will be completed this week, and we hope to get down the pumps, &c., and get all prepared by the time the engine is ready. The engineer is expected here this evening or to-morrow morning.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, S. Harper, Aug. 9: At Clay's engine-shaft, sinking below the 70, the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing barytes and lead ore—saving work, ground favourable for progress. In the 70, south of the great cross-course, the lode is from 6 ft. to 7 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. The winze below the 60 is communicated to this level, giving good ventilation to this part of the mine. In the 60, south of Field's shaft, the lode is of a coarse, sparry nature, and at present unproductive. In the rise in the 50, against Nant shaft, the lode is about 2 feet wide, orey throughout; we hope to have the skip-road in this shaft completed to the 40 by the end of this week. At Bonville's shaft, sinking below the 60, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, containing spots of lead ore, but not to value. In the 60, north of said shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fathom; in the stopes in the back of this level, north of No. 1 winze, the lode is about 2½ ft., wide, worth 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; in the stope in back of this level, south of said winze, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing about 25 cwts. of lead ore per fm. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, containing barytes and lead ore, saving work. In the stopes in back of the 60 fathom level, south of Bonville's shaft, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, yielding 20 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The tribute department is giving a fair quantity of ore.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Aug. 10: On the north lode, in the 124 west, the lode contains 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The 124 east produces stones of good ore. In the 114 east the lode is 2 ft. wide; good tribute ground. In the 84 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.—Engine Lode: In the 94, west of Percy's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, turning out 3 tons; and in the 84 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 4 tons of ore per fm. In these ends ore ground is being opened very fast. I suppose 12 fathoms will be driven in each end this month.

WEST FOWEY CONSOLS.—W. Stephens, E. Dunstan, Aug. 8: We have not cut the lodes in the 110, north and south of Deeble's shaft, but are daily expecting to cut the north lode. The other parts of the mine are just about the same as last reported. Our copper sampling will be at least 110 tons, and our stopes for tin continue to yield good work.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Aug. 8: Stones of good quality yellow copper ore are obtained occasionally from the 110 west; the ground in the present end is granite of a favourable character. The ground in the cross-cut north in the 110 is granite, and contains small veins of quartz, mixed with mundic and yellow copper ore. The elvan continues of the same character in the 125 east, and carries with it some small branches of grey ore occasionally.

WEST SNAILBEACH.—J. Richards, August 11: The men are busily engaged in casing and dividing the engine-shaft from the 40 to the 53; when this is completed we shall be able to draw the stuff to surface with more rapidity than before, and it will also be the means of conveying air to the end. The lode in the 53, driving east, is from 2 ft. to 3 ft. wide, composed principally of soft sugary spar, blende, and interspersed with lead ore, a very kindly lode, and is improving every fathom we drive; from the appearance of the end at present any miner would say that we should have a very good course of ore. The ground is more favourable for driving. The winze sinking in the bottom of the 40 is principally of the same character of ground as in the 53; should the 53 end improve, as I fully expect it will soon, we shall have a long length of ore ground to drive through. I would recommend the sinking of the engine-shaft as soon as possible, as the lode in the bottom of the level is much larger and richer, and where the junction takes place we may fairly expect to meet with large deposits of ore.

WEST TOLVADDEN.—C. Thomas, Aug. 11: The lode in the 10 improves as we drive east on it. When the level is extended a little further men will be put to stope on the copper in the back. Our prospects are most excellent.

WEST TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, Aug. 6: Cater's engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 2 ft. below the 28; the ground is much the same as last reported. In consequence of being obliged to timber the south side of the shaft, it has impeded our progress in sinking. The 28, driving west of Cater's, on Park lode, is driven 11 fms.; the lode is about 4 ft. wide, and about 1 ft. of it is producing good stones of grey ore. In the 20, driving west of Cater's, on Park lode, the ground is favourable for driving, and of much the same character as last reported.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—H. Harvey, Aug. 10: The engine-shaft is cleared and secured 5 fms. below the 40.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Aug 10: In the 60 fm. level, east of Windstow engine-shaft, the lode is disordered, and divided into several branches; in the same level, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of good ore. In the 50 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, with stones of ore. The stope in the back of 50 will turn out 3 tons of ore per fm. In the western part there is no alteration to notice since my last.

WHEAL AMERY.—H. Harvey, Aug. 10: The cross-cut is extended west of the flookan 16 fms., the ground rather stiff for driving. The trial shaft is sunk 4 fms. below the surface, in beautiful ground.

WHEAL ANNIE.—J. Paull, Aug. 6: The shallow adit west, on the caunter, seems to be again improving in appearance. No further change of any consequence.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—F. C. Harpur, T. Carpenter, Aug. 9: We have the satisfaction to inform you that the south engine-shaft and connections therein, with the engine, are all in perfect order. The engine has been tried and works well; we have set the shaft to sink by 12 men on the course of the Calstock lode below adit, 10 fms. stent for 120*l*. The men ought to sink 5 fms. this month to get wages at this price. The lode is from 12 to 18 inches wide, and worth 2½ tons of ore, or say 20*l*. per fm. for the length of the shaft, with every appearance of becoming more productive in depth. A quantity of water is issuing from the lode in bottom of shaft; we may, therefore, expect to resume working the engine in the course of a few days. Other parts of the mine without change.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—R. Kendall, J. Penberthy, Aug. 9: The engine-shaft on the south lode is sunk 6 feet below the 60, the lode yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 5*l*. The 60, on the lode east, is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 4*l*. In the end in the 60, west of the engine-shaft, on the south lode, we have cut into the lode to the west of the cross lode about 6 inches, and find it rich for copper ore. In the end in the 50, west of the engine-shaft, on the south lode, the lode is improving; we are expecting a good lode every day. The 30, west of Trevelyan's shaft, on the south lode, is yielding 1 ton per fm., worth 7*l*. The 20, on the north lode, west of Trevelyan's shaft, is still unproductive. The stopes in the back of the 60, west of the engine-shaft, are looking just the same, yielding from 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 50, on the south lode, are not looking so well; we have come to a poor floor of ground, which we expect to get through shortly. The stopes in the back of the 40, west of Trevelyan, on the south lode, are looking just the same, yielding from 1½ to 2 tons per fm.

WHEAL COATES.—Aug. 6: We have not seen anything good since holing to Shop shaft. The lodes that we have met with in opening the levels are in hard ground, and are very poor. It is necessary that we should try these levels, as it has been said they will pay for working, but we have seen enough of them to know it will not do to pursue them, but at the same time we have been proving the lodes. We have been opening the ground for making a good level for a tram-road, to put back into the sandy ground—that is, the ground where we expect to find the tin. We have two men making the level to get back to that ground, and two more putting in levels to drain the ground by the time we are in a position to take it away. The other men that have been employed here will begin to put in the tram-road, and to get away stuff for the stamps next week. When we holed to Shop shaft we found there was some of the back of the cross-cut to be stoped, in order to make room for the tram-wagon, which could not be left to remain, and which we thought could be easily taken down, but it has been a hard and troublesome piece of work to do (length 18 fms.), but it is nearly finished. Immediately to the south of it the ground is soft, and almost as bad for opening when the water is in it, but we shall have it perfectly drained and easy for working soon, and I should think a small quantity of timber will do for it.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Giffard, Aug. 9: We are getting on with Cock's shaft with all speed. I am not satisfied that the branch to the north of Cock's shaft is the main lode, nor can we prove this by the proposed cross-cut before we complete the skip-road, so as to draw the stuff; this I hope to complete by the end of the month. I hope you have received the box of samples and stones of ore.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, Aug. 6: South Lode: The lode in the 81 east is cut through, and is about 4 feet wide, producing stones of ore, and presenting a promising appearance; driving by six men, at 10*l*. per fm., 1 fm. stent. The lode in the 81 west is 3½ feet wide, composed of capel, spar, mundic, and spots of ore, driving by two men, at 9*l*. per fm., 1 fm. stent. The lode in the winze sinking below the 71 east continues large, and worth 23*l*. per fm. for 9 feet long; sinking by six men, at 9*l*. 5s. per fm., one month stent. The lode in the 61 west is 2½ feet wide, composed of capel, spar, mundic, and producing stones of ore occasionally, looking promising; driving by two men, at 5*l*. 10s. per fm., 1 fm. stent. The ground in the cross-cut driving north is slow for progress at present; driving by two men, at 7*l*., per fm., 1 fm. stent. The lode in the 61 east is 4 feet wide, and producing saving work, a kindly lode; driving by four men, at 5*l*. per fm., 2 fms. stent.—North Lode: At diagonal shaft, during the past week the men have been engaged putting in bearer and cistern, and fixing the standing lift in the 82, which is all complete, and working very satisfactorily; the lode in the bottom of the shaft looks very promising, and continues very large; sinking by nine men, at 24*l* per fm., one month stent. The north part of the lode in the 81 east is 2 ft. wide, containing quartz, peach, mundic, and stones of ore; driving by four men, at 6*l*. per fm., 2 fms. stent. The ground in the 71 west is become a little easier; driving by the side of the lode by four men, at 6*l*. 10s. per fm., 2 fms. stent. I purpose to resume driving the 62 cross-cut south next week towards the south lode, as I consider the indications in the 61 east are sufficient to warrant that large quantities of ore will be met with in the eastern part of the mine. There is nothing new to report in the tribute department. The machinery is in good working order throughout the mine.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Aug. 6: In the 90 east the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of a nice-looking quartz (which is alive for ore) and iron; the latter is wearing out, hence I am of opinion the lode is showing symptoms of improvement. In the western end we have met with a cross head that has disordered the lode a little, but which we do not calculate will be of long continuance. In the back of the level from the shaft we have had ore, but I want to see it making in larger quantities. In the 80 east the lode is composed principally of quartz, and of the same size as I stated in my Saturday's advice. In the stopes in the back of this level there has been little done this week, the men having been engaged putting in a stull. We have no alteration calling for a remark in either of the cross-cuts. In the 80 west the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of quartz, peach, and stones of ore, a kindly lode, but not enough ore to value. In the stopes in the back of this level there is a good branch of ore, it being much the same as when driven through.

— G. R. Odgers, Aug. 11: I beg to inform you that in the 90 east the lode is 18 inches wide, composed of a very pretty spar, sprigged with black and grey copper ore, prian, and a little iron, looking more kindly as we advance from the horse. In the 90 west the lode altogether is 15 inches wide, with a leader from 10 in. to 1 ft. of grey and black ore, in as pretty spar as any I have ever seen in the mine; I call this an orey branch, but before putting any value I should like to drive a little further. I beg also to state that I have this morning broken from the extreme bottom of the lode some very good stones of solid grey ore; hence I conclude from the above that each of these ends are improving. In the 80 east the lode is at present small, composed principally of quartz. In the 80 west the lode is again improving; this morning we broke black and grey ore, with the green carbonate of copper embedded in friable spar; there is plenty of water flowing, consequently we shall drive a little by the side of it before we take down the lode, so as to save the lode more carefully. The other bargains are progressing satisfactorily, and I hope we shall find the ore in the bottom level more continuous.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Aug. 6: The main lode in the 100 end east is producing stones of ore; in the 100 end west no lode taken down during the week. The main lode in the 90 end east is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The rise in the back of the 90, on the main lode, is worth 40*l*. per fm. The winze sinking below the 74 is worth 15*l*. per fm. The stope west of the 74 winze is worth 12*l*. per fm. The main lode in the deep adit end east is producing stones of ore. The stope above the deep adit level is worth 10*l*. per fm. The stopes on the caunter lode above the 90 fm. level are worth 20*l*. per fm.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—R. Knapp, Aug. 10: Willcock's shaftmen having finished cutting the plat in the 60, they are now engaged in sinking the shaft below that level. The lode in the 60, north of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 8 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 12 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 50 north it is 2½ ft. wide, and will produce 9 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 1 ft. wide, and will produce 4 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the winze in the bottom of this level it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 8 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of this level, both north and south of the shaft, will produce on an average 7 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of the 30 north will produce on an average 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The pitches also throughout the mine are producing a fair quantity of lead.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, Aug. 11: The lode in the 160, north of Pollard's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of lead. In the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead. In the 150 north it is 2 feet wide, and worth 6*l*. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 5*l*. per fm. In the 140 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7*l*. per fm.; in the same level south it is 4 ft. wide, and worth 14*l*. per fm. In the 130 north it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 9*l*. per fm. In the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12*l*. per fm. Clymo's shaft is sunk 6 ft. under the 120. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sampled two parcels of lead ores on Monday last, No. 1, computed, 67 tons, No. 2, 41 tons.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—W. Tregay, Aug. 6: There is no particular change to report from the new shaft: we sink about 1 fm. per week, there being about 4 fms. between this and the rise. In the rise against this shaft the lode is coming in again; the part yet seen is composed of gossan and prian; the progress here at present is also about 1 fathom per week.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—J. Pope, Aug. 10: Nothing new since last reported.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—W. Jenkin, W. Bryant, T. Grenfell, August 11: Smith's engine-shaft is sunk 11 fathoms 1 ft. under the 152. The lode in the 152, north of this shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8*l*. per fm.; in the same level south it is [illegible] wide, worth 7*l*. per fm. In the 142 north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 11*l*. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 10*l*. per fm. In the 132, north of Chippindale's shaft, it is 3 ft. wide, worth 7*l*. per fm.—South Mine: The lode in the 152, south of Trelawny's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 7*l*. per fm. In the 142 south it is 3 feet wide, worth 5*l*. per fathom; in the same level north we are still driving in killas by the side of the lode. The lode in the rise in back of the 107 north is 2 ft. wide, worth 4*l*. per fm. The stopes and pitches are much the same as last reported. We sold, on the 6th inst., 64 tons (computed) of crop lead ores, to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co., at 27*l*. 8s. per ton.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, Aug. 10: At the new shaft, sinking below the 30, the north lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and copper ore, a very promising lode. In the 30, driving west of the cross-course, the north lode is 3 feet wide, mixed throughout with copper ore. In the 40 east the south lode is 2 feet wide, yielding saving work for tin.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—James Sanders, Aug. 6: At Bog shaft we have commenced driving north in the 10, where we expect to cut the north, or main, lode in a few feet further driving. The lode in the new shaft sinking on the copper lode, about 100 fms. east of Bog shaft, is yielding a good mixture of copper ore, and improving as we go down. We have commenced to drive east from the adit on the course of it, where the lode is 5 feet wide, poor at present, but a very promising-looking lode; there is about 30 fms. to drive to get under the shaft. We are forking the water again out of the western part of the mine. I expect the 10 fm. level will be dry in three or four days. There is no other change to notice at present.

COLLACOMBE.—Samuel Mitchell, Aug. 9: During the last week there has been no alteration in this mine to notice.

COOMBE VALLEY CONSOLS.—J. Treweeke, Aug. 10: I have put two more men in the 20 cross-cut; the ground continues to be very wet and stiff for driving, but I find the strata more settled and regular than in the upper level. As we have now plenty of good air through the mine, I would recommend driving a few fathoms further north in the 10 cross-cut, by two men, to cut the lode, which we believe to be our champion lode. We shall have a small parcel of lead ready for market in a few days. Our machinery is working very well.

CROWLWYD.—J. Roach, Aug. 11: In driving the deep adit level west we met with gritstone yesterday afternoon, against which we have strings of solid lead ore and mundic; in a few days I shall see more of it. I have no doubt but that the lode will be found productive in this stratum.

CROWNDALE.—F. Richards, Aug. 11: There is nothing new to communicate.

CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD.—J. Dixon, Aug. 10: We have great improvement in the silver-lead lode, and have driven about 2 ft. through good lead and blende, how wide the lode is we cannot say. The appearance of having a good body of wad in Robson's stage is most favourable. Also in Rodda stage, where we have beautiful bright glaze. The new vein presents every indication of shortly becoming a rich sop of wad.
— T. Eales, Aug. 11: I am glad to congratulate you upon having a rich mine. At Gres End the lead lode, so far as seen, will produce many cwts. of lead per fm. It is expected to improve upon reaching the south wall.

CWM ERFIN.—Aug. 9: The rain which fell here on Saturday and Sunday last has enabled us to again drain the workings in this mine; and, all well, to-morrow the driving on the bottom, or 69 east, into the hill will be resumed. The stuff accumulated in the 57 during the long drought is not yet sufficiently cleared to resume the driving east for a few days. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, 45 fms. east of the drawing shaft, is 2 yards wide, yielding from 12 to 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, 45 fms. east of the drawing shaft, is 2 yards wide, yielding from 12 to 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the stopes over the back of the same, 35 fathoms east of the drawing-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 45, going east of the cross-cut, is 2 yards wide, composed of clay-slate, quartz, blende, and lead ore, and yielding of the latter fair dressing work. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, 50 fms. east of the cross-cut, is 5 ft. wide, yielding on an average from 12 to 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 32, going east of the cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, is 2 ft. wide, containing clay-slate, quartz, spots of copper and lead ore, and looking a little more promising. The lode in the same level, driving west of new cross-cut, is 5 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the same level, driving east of the new cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The stope over the back of this level, 50 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields on an average 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stopes over the back of the 40, east of the cross-cut, is 2 yards wide, yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the same, and 30 fms. east of the cross-cut, have fallen off considerably in value during the last week, having neared the cross lode met with in the 20 fm. level. By referring to my report on Feb. 22, last, you will find that I mentioned of our cutting through the same thing in the 20 fm. level; but from the appearance of the stopes further east this does not appear to affect the lode more than for about 10 fms. long. The stopes over the back of the 32 fm. level, 20 fms. east of the cross-cut, yield from 12 to 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The tribute pitches have been re-taken, at prices from 150s. to 190s. per ton; they to pay all cost. We sample to-day 62 tons of lead ore.

DALE.—R. Niness, Aug. 11: The engine, and all the machinery connected with it, works admirably. The ore ground in back of the 43 holds out well, and also in bottom of the 37, and should it continue as it now is, which there is every probability of, we shall have a good sampling by the end of the month.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—V. Neill, Aug. 9: There is no alteration to report on in the mine since the meeting.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—W. Clemo, Aug. 10: The brake shaft is in good course of sinking below the adit level, and the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed of mundic, capel, quartz, and very good stones of copper ore.
— J. Lord, Aug. 11: We have broken during the past week some splendid stones of ore, better than we have seen before since we commenced sinking.

DEVON KAPUNDA.—W. C. Cock, of South Caradon Wheal Hooper, under date Aug. 9, states:—On Saturday last I called at the Devon Kapunda Mine, and was much pleased to see some excellent stones of copper ore broken from the south lode in the 50; the quality of the ore and the character or the lode generally are very superior to anything ever seen in the mine before. This end is now rapidly approaching a very important point—the junction of the two lodes, affording, as it does, unmistakeable evidence of a gradual improvement in the character of the lode to enable me to reiterate my former assertions with redoubled confidence, as to the probable success of the undertaking, provided its resources are fairly developed.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—Peter Hawke, Aug. 8: The stratum in the engine-shaft is now changed from a light blue killas to a dark blue, occasioned evidently by a mixture of peach and flookan with the killas, now produced from the shaft; the water already seems to increase in the shaft, it now percolates more freely than I have seen it before during sinking. When water, either on the eve of cutting a lode or cutting into it, is found to be plentiful, it is a marked indication of favourable results; it shows the lode to be near or to hand to be porous, which is a good feature for the production of mineral. Our operations consist of sinking the engine-shaft only; ground sunk last week, 3 ft. 6 in., total sunk below the 46 fm. level 10 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. The engine, with all its appliances, works very well.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—F. Bennett, jun., Aug. 10: There is no alteration of importance to communicate to you since my last report.

DOLCOATH.—Chas. Thomas, Wm. Provis, John Tonkin, J. Thomas, Aug. 8: South Part: The engine-shaft is sunk 5½ fms. under the 254; lode of no value. The new east shaft is holed to the 242. The old shaft is sunk 6 fms. below the 230; worth 25l. per fathom. The 220, west of old sump, is producing a little tin. The 210, west of Dunkin's Garden shaft, is unproductive. The 210, east of new shaft, is worth 15l. per fathom. The 210, west of new east, is worth 8l. per fathom. The 110, east of new east, is worth 25l. per fathom; this end is just entering some tin ground gone down in bottom of the 170.—North Part: The 254, east of engine-shaft, is worth 120l. per fathom. The 254, west of engine-shaft, is worth 50l. per fathom. The 242, west of engine-shaft, is worth 60l. per fathom. The 242, east of engine-shaft, is worth 18l. per fathom. The winze under the 220, west of old sump, is communicated to the 230. We shall now again commence to drive the 230 west. The 220, west of old sump, is worth 10l. per fathom. The 220, east of engine-shaft, contains a little tin.—New South Lode: The 190, west of Wheal Bryant, is producing a little copper and tin; worth 8l. per fathom. The 160, west of Wheal Killas, is driven near the western boundary, and suspended. The 20, west of north shaft, has reached the cross-course, and is driven 4 fms. north towards the north Entral lode. The amount charged in these two months for buildings for the new steam-whim is above 200l.

DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, Aug. 11: In taking down the copper lode we find it rather disordered, in consequence of a small cross-course crossing the end. To the west of the cross-course the lode is again improving, and producing some saving work; we, therefore, in a day or two expect to find it more productive. The branches in the 92, east of Matthew's shaft, are producing good work. The branches in the 80 east are producing saving work, and the ground improved for driving. In the 70 east the branches are producing good stones of tin. The branches in the 60 east are producing a little saving work. In the 70, west of Betteley's, the branches are producing some good work for tin, intermixed with wolfram. We are making satisfactory progress in sinking Bayly's shaft. We are in great difficulties for want of surface water in the drawing and dressing department. The new machinery on the dressing-floors will be set to work to-day if possible.

DUKE.—S. Cock, Aug. 11: The whim is completed, and the stuff in and about the shaft is cleared and the operations resumed in the 50. At our setting on Saturday last we set the 20 to drive west of Gill's shaft, by four men, at 7l. per fm., 2 fms. stent; lode small, but producing stones of tin, with spots of copper ore. The western stope in the back of this level was set to four men, at 3l. per fm., limited the month if required. The stopes east to rise and stope by four men, at 3l. 10s. per fm., stented 4 fms., those stopes are producing good work for tin. The filling, landing, and rolling, by three men, the month, at 10l. 10s. The whim drawing at 4s. 6d. per hundred kibbles from the 20, and to advance 1s. 6d. per hundred kibbles for every 10 fms. below the 20. Everything is progressing favourably, and prospects good.

DUNDALK.—S. Bailey: At the close of this month we hope to drive from the bottom of the engine-shaft towards the lode. We have discontinued driving the 15 north, but are pushing on the southern forebreast with all possible speed in order to get under MacPartling's shaft. If possible we shall commence to sink a winze in bottom of the 15. We have also arranged the underlay shaft in order to open the lode below the 15, and thus to afford the widest means for increasing our returns. We are about to dress a parcel of ore for the market.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, Aug. 11: Painter's shaftmen are busily engaged fixing a 20 fms. drawing-lift at the 50. We have not cut the north lode in the 50 as yet. In the cross-cut south in the 50 we have cut a branch about 8 inches wide, similar to the branch we cut in the 15 about 12 fms. before we cut the south lode, and we expect to drive 10 fathoms further south before we cut the lode in this level. The 30 west is much the same as for some time past. The lode in the winze sinking under the 15 is worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the Glebe, opening west, is from 7 to 8 ft. wide, and worth from 8l. to 10l. per fm. for tin.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Aug. 10: In the winze sinking below the 14 the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 14, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing stones of ore. No lode has been taken down at the shaft during the week.

EAST DARREN.—Aug. 9: We had some fine rain on Saturday and Sunday last which has given us an ample supply of water, and all our machinery is in full operation, drawing, crushing, and dressing, both early and late. We have this day sampled 140 tons of silver-lead ore, which we hope to get a good price for. We have put up all the parts of the new wheel that have arrived, and hope to have the remainder soon. We have nothing new to notice, as our levels are all still full with stuff. The stopes throughout the different levels in the mine still continue to yield fair quantities of ore.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, Aug. 11: We have suspended sinking the Red Whim shaft for the present. In the 75 west there is no alteration. The rise in the back of this level is communicated with the 62, which will enable us to take away the ore with greater economy. The rise in the back of the 49 is also nearly holed. There is no alteration here in the value of the stopes. In the 36 and 24, east of engine-shaft, no lode has been taken down since my last report.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Aug. 6: The 43 east is still in the elvan, lode 6 to 8 in. wide, with stones of ore, and set to six men, at 11l. 10s. per fm. In the 43 west the lode is 1 ft. 3 in. wide, yielding stones of ore, and having a kindly appearance; set to four men, at 5l. 15s. per fm. In the 33 west the lode is 1 ft. 3 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; set to four men, at 5l. 10s. per fm. In Hallett's shaft, sinking below the 33, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; set to four men, at 7l. 10s. per fm. In the 22 east the lode is 6 in. wide in the elvan, yielding some rich copper ore; set to four men, at 4l. per fm., and 5s. tribute. In the 22 north the ground is much as usual; set to two men, at 6l. per fm. We have set two pitches in the back of the 22, at 10s. 6d. in 1l.; also one in the bottom at 10s. in 1l.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—R. Hancock, Aug. 9: The winze sinking below the 10, east of the engine-shaft, on the junction of the tin and lead lodes, is gradually improving; the lode is 20 in. wide, with a pretty flookan on the south wall, composed of blende, quartz, mundic, and silver-lead, saving work, and kindly for further improvement. The stopes in the back of the 30 are a little improved, producing 11 cwts. of lead. No change to notice in any other part of the mine since last report.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Aug. 6: We have commenced to rise in the back of the 88 against the winze sunk in the bottom of the 66. The lode in the rise will yield 5 tons of rich ore per fm. The rise is to be carried 2 fms. in length, so it is worth 10 tons for length of rise. No other change in tutwork bargains. The tribute department, on the whole, is improved.
— J. Goldsworthy, Aug. 9: The value of the ore stated in my report on Saturday was from 13l. to 14l. per ton. The lode in the rise in the back of the 88 is fallen off in value, yielding from 2 to 2½ tons per fathom, worth from 6l. to 7l. per ton for 6 feet. The 66 is showing indications of an improvement. No other change.
— J. Goldsworthy, Aug. 11: Hitchin's Engine-shaft: In the 100 east the ground is a little improved for driving. The part of the lode being carried is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the rise in the back of the 88 is from 7 to 8 ft. wide, of a promising character, and will yield 2½ tons for 6 ft., worth about 7l. per ton. The 66 end is driving by the side of the lode. The tribute pitches, on the whole, are a little improved. The repairing of Homersham's shaft is being pushed on with all possible speed.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Aug. 6: Redruth Consols Lode: In the 46, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 34, east of John's shaft, is 2 feet wide, consisting of peach, spar, and spots of copper ore. The lode in the 22, east of John's shaft, is 18 in. wide, unproductive. In the rise in the back of the 22, east of John's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, consisting of mundic and copper ore, yielding about 1 ton of the latter per fm. The lode in the 12, east of John's shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing occasional stones of copper ore. The stope in the bottom of the 22, east of Stephen's winze, is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., and saving work for tin. The stope in the bottom of the 22, east of John's shaft, is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The stope in the bottom of the 12, east of John's shaft, is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. We hope to put the flat rods to work at John's shaft on Monday.

XMOUTH.—W. Skewis, J. Nicholls, J. Rodda, Aug. 11: The engine-shaft is now down the required depth for a 72 fm. level. The men are employed to divide, case, and fix footway, &c. We shall commence to drive the 72 cross-cut early next week, when all possible effort will be made to reach the lode at that level. We have taken down the lode in the 60 north, and find it continues to yield full 2 tons of lead ore per fm.; this end also presents every indication for the continuance of a productive lode. The winze in the bottom of this level, 2 fms. north of Porter's cross-cut, on the barytes lode, is producing saving work. The 50 north is yielding some good stones of lead ore, but not sufficient to value; this end is still a few fathoms behind the point where the lode became so productive at the 60. The 40 south is worth 1 ton of blende ore per fm. We have not yet intersected anything of importance in the cross-cut west at this level. All other bargains are as last reported. The masonry for the stamps wheel-pit is commenced, and will be got on with as fast as possible. The pitches continue to yield about the same quantity of lead ore as for some time past.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, Aug. 9: Since our last report we have cross-cut the west lode in the 60 north, and find it to be about 8 ft. wide, composed of white iron, quartz, and lead ores, and worth of the latter from 3 to 4 cwts. per fathom. This end is now in over the 72 rise; we have, therefore, put the 60 fm. level men to sink to effect a communication. The lode in the rise just referred to is producing about 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. We have extended the cross-cut from the 72 north, on the east lode, about 10 fms. east, without finding any more lode; consequently, we have resumed driving north on the lode formerly driven on. The winze is sunk nearly 11 fms. under the 72 south, on east lode, and we expect to communicate this with the 84 by to-morrow, as we can call to each other and hear distinctly from the 84 end and bottom of winze. The old stope in the back of the 84, on west lode, is worked up to the 72, and we have commenced a new one further north, the lode in which is yielding much the same as in the former stope. The east lode in the rise in the back of the 45 south is about 18 in. wide, unproductive of lead to value. Our tribute department is much the same as last reported.

GAWTON COPPER.—J. Gill, Aug. 6: In the 50 fm. level east we have driven south about 3 fms. on the cross-course, which is 3 ft. wide, and of a favourable character for exploring. The lode in the 50 west continues large, containing mundic and copper, but at present not to value. In the 36 west the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of copper ore per fm., and looks promising. The lode in the stopes is 5 ft. wide, worth 9l. per fm. The lode in Bickle's pitch is 6 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fathom. The lode in Pomeroy's pitch is worth 8l. per fm.

GARREG.—W. Sandoe, Aug. 10: For the last 5 to 6 feet in driving the lode in our 20 end west has not been so good as it had been, but is now opening again, and showing good indications of improvement. The rise in the back of the adit level is progressing favourably, the ground having become more easy for rising, therefore I expect to hole this piece of ground to the winze in about a fortnight, which being done will greatly assist us in our future operations.

GONAMENA.—R. Pascoe, W. George, jun., Aug. 9: Sarah's lode in the 80 fm. level is still unproductive. The stope in the bottom of this level is worth 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The stope in the back is still worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. No lode has been taken down in the 70 since last reported. The lode in the 58 east is improving, now 18 in. wide, of a very promising appearance, and opening tribute ground. The lode in the winze below this level is not looking so well as last reported, and from the easterly dip of the ore and the appearance of the lode, we think we are nearly through this shoot; the ground is favourable for sinking, and fair progress is being made. No alteration in the 58 west. The 38 east, on Gilpin's lode, is still hard and unproductive. In driving the 90 cross-cut north we have in the past fortnight intersected two or three small branches of spar, about which the ground was rather troublesome; this being driven through fair progress is again being made.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harpur, Aug. 11: The engine is nearly completed, and the engineer will, I believe, leave the mine in a day or two. We want two pieces of red pine for main rods in shaft, which I have ordered. The water in shaft is fast increasing, and is issuing from another vein which we intersected a day or two since. I fear we shall not be able to keep the water under much longer without the aid of the engine.
— Aug. 12: I am pleased to inform you we have cut another lode since I wrote you yesterday; I find it is from 10 in. to 1 ft. wide, consisting of spar, mundic, and iron, bearing nearly east and west, and underlying north about 1 ft. in a fm. This I consider speaks well for the future. I do believe, when these lodes are opened on in depth, we shall have a productive mine. The engine, &c., is complete. All we now want is the rods and and pumps to set her to work.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, Aug. 8: There is no important change in the character of the lode in the 107 east. The ground in the cross-cut north in the 107 has improved. The lode in the 107 west is about 16 ft. wide; the end is being driven in the north part of it, in which there is a leader composed of peach, can, copper ore, and a little mundic; the quantity of copper ore produced is about 2 tons per fm. The appearances of this end are of the most interesting character, and with the improvement in the lode, there is a corresponding improvement in the ground. The character of the ground at the engine-shaft presents no fresh feature to report.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Aug. 6: We have to-day set the 20 to be driven east by nine men, at 8s. per ton for blende, and 10s. per fathom; the lode is very large, and will yield 10 tons of blende per fm. The 30 east is set to six men, at 30s. per fm.; the lode is yielding, as far as cut into, 2 to 3 tons of blende per fm., and is improving. We have set to six men to drive south on a lode in the 30, intersected in the cross-cut, and from which there is a large stream of water issuing; this appears likely to make something as we get off from the influence of the other lode. We shall have 100 tons of blende ready to sample on Saturday next, which is of good quality, and dressed very clean, independent of the old parcel, of which very little has been re-dressed for want of hands.—P.S. We have also set a new shaft to be sunk to the 20 by nine men for 30l.; this will come down about 5 fms. before the 20 end east, and ventilate that part of mine.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Aug. 10: The lode in the 80 fm. level, west of Lyle's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 70 the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. Other parts much the same as last reported.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Arthur, Aug. 6: The lode in the 210 fathom level, east of Copper House shaft, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fathom. The lode in this level west is 3 feet wide, producing good stones of yellow ore. We thought it advisable to open the level 6 or 9 ft. each way before we bring down our skip road to that level. The lode in the 200 east is 3½ ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm. The lode in this level west is improved, now worth from 18l. to 20l. per fm. The lode in the 190 west is 4 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fm. The lode in this level east has an improved appearance, and producing fine stones of yellow ore. The 180 is producing a small quantity of ore. No other change to notice.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—W. Nottle, Aug. 10: We are progressing well with the engine-house, &c. I have nothing new to report.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—T. Gill, Aug. 10: Wheal Vor: The 204, driving east of Borlase's shaft, on the main lode, is 4 ft. wide, and worth about 10l. per fm.; the stopes in the backs of this level are producing very well for tin ore. The 236, driving east or Borlase's shaft, on the main lode, is very large and wet, and yielding occasional stones of tin ore. The winze sinking below the 236, east of Borlase's shaft, on the main lode, is 4 feet wide, and worth 100l. per fm. The 248, driving east of Bounder shaft, on the main lode, is 4 feet wide, and worth about 20l. per fathom. The 266, driving east of Bounder shaft, on the main lode, is 3 feet wide, and producing occasional stones of tin ore. The 285, driving west of Bounder shaft, on the main lode, is 5 feet wide, and worth about 10l. per fm. The 260, driving west of Bounder's shaft, on the main lode, is 3 feet wide, and yielding good stones of tin ore, and looks promising to improve shortly. The 115, west of Woolf's shaft, on the main lode, is 3 feet wide, and yielding good stones of tin ore. The 62, driving west of Sand-bank shaft, on Trueman's lode, is 3 feet wide, and producing a little tin. The 52, driving west of Sand-bank shaft, on Trueman's lode, is 2 feet wide, and yielding good stones of tin ore. A winze sinking below the 40, west of Sand-bank shaft, on Trueman's lode, is 4 feet wide, and producing good stones of tin ore, and looks promising to improve shortly. We are enlarging grey ore shaft for the purpose of fixing pitwork, and sinking it below the 60. We are also preparing the pitwork in Trelawny's, Bounder, and Borlase's shafts, to commence to sink them as quick as possible.—Wheal Metal: The 50, driving west of John's shaft, on Schneider's lode, is small, and poor at present. The 60, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is small and poor. The 80, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 1 foot wide, and producing good stones of tin ore. The 90, west of Metal engine-shaft, on Schneider's lode, is 2 feet wide, and yielding good stones of tin ore, and looks very promising. The 100, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 1½ foot wide, and worth 10l. per fm. The 122, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 2 feet wide, and yielding good stones of tin ore. The 122, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode is 3 feet wide, and spotted throughout with tin ore. Metal engine-shaft, sinking below the 122, on Metal lode, is 3 feet wide, and worth 50l. per fm. All our machinery throughout the mine is working well, and if the weather is fine to-morrow, I expect to have the building of [illegible]rleen and Metal engine-houses completed.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—H. Rawson, Aug. 11: The lode in the middle level is much the same as last week. We have since then taken down the lode in the stopes, and find it to be about 18 in. wide, containing a pretty good mixture of lead ore throughout. The water-wheel for the crusher is on the mine to-day, and the men will begin to erect it to-morrow.

HARWOOD—J. Race, Aug. 5: The west end of No. 2 vein is poor at present, so I have placed the two men to take down the roof; set at 36s. per fathom, worth 16 cwts. of ore per fm. The cross-cut is set to two men, at 50s. per fm.; they are getting saving work; this is driven from 3 to 4 fms.; we must see some alteration soon, as they are getting near the other vein.

HAWKMOOR.—Jas. Richards, Aug. 8: We have forked the 10, which is 96 fathoms on the course of the lode, and the 20, which is 120 fathoms east and west of shaft, with the backs that have been stoped away on tutwork and tribute. I hope to be in fork to the 30 again to-morrow evening. The new wheel is working exceedingly well. At West Hawkmoor there is no change to notice.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, August 10: Morris's engine-shaft is again in regular course of sinking below the 110, the lode in which is very large and promising. The lode in the 110 west is producing rich ore. The lode in the 100 west is letting out much water, and producing good stones of ore. The 100 east is for the present suspended, and the men are now employed rising in the back of this level; the stope in the back of this level west is worth 7 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 85 west is producing some good stones of ore, and altogether very promising. Nothing new to advise you of in any other part of the mine.

HOLMBUSH.—N. Seccombe, Aug. 9: There is no alteration in the cross-cut south from the 145 west. The stopes in the bottom of the 145, west of Leman's winze, is producing from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fm. The stope east of the winze is suspended. The lode in the 160, east of the diagonal, is about 1 ft. wide, producing a little ore, but not enough to value. The eastern stope, in the back of this level, is producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. In this end, driving west of the cross-course at the 160, the lode is composed of a mixture of arsenical mundic and small branches of copper ore; from its appearance we may expect an improvement here very soon. In the 132 south, on the lead lode, the lode is at present unproductive, but we do not expect it will continue so very long, as the ground in the end is very changeable. The end is now set to six men to push it on to explore the ground to the south as fast as possible. In the 124, east of Wall's, there is no change to notice. The water in Redmoor Mine continues to go down, though much slower than when it first began to drain. The water in this mine is completely pumped out, and the men working in their respective places. The engine is working well, and the pitwork is in good order.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Aug. 6: The 115 cross-cut has been driven south 34 fms. 4 ft., in which the ground is of a mineralised character, and showing signs of there being something not far distant. The lode in the rise in the 95 east is 3 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, capel, mundic, and spots of ore, and letting out more water—a kindly lode. The lode in the rise in the 95 west is 1½ ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. The lode in the 70 west is looking kindly to resume its former productiveness ere long, as it is getting into a more settled state, and increasing in size. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 56 west is worth 20l. per fathom. The lode in the 55 east is 2 ft. wide, yielding mundic and stones of ore, but it is not yet out of the influence of the cross-course. The lode in the 45 east is 3 ft. wide, producing a quantity of mundic and stones of ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the same level is worth 25l. per fm. for the length of the winze—2 fms. No change to notice in the tribute department since my last communication.—Eastern Mine: The 60 cross-cut, driving north, is progressing satisfactorily in mineralised strata. The lode in the 40 east has somewhat improved in the past week; there have been some rich stones of ore broken from the end in the last day or two, and the stratum is of a highly mineralised character, such as is considered by all who have seen it congenial for the production of mineral.

LADY BERTHA.—J. Metherell, Aug. 6: We have holed Gray's winze to the cross-cut on the south lode, and commenced stoping each end. The western stope is worth 6 tons per fm., and the eastern stope worth 5 tons per fm. The end driving east on the south lode, east of the cross-course, is worth 6 tons of ore per fm. There is no other alteration.

LEWIS.—Wm. Bishop, W. W. Martyn, Aug. 11: In the 130 end, east of skip-shaft, the lode is large. In the 130, west of ditto, the lode is small, and poor. The 120, east of ditto, is worth 5l. per fm. The 120, on the south lode, is worth 6l. per fm. The rise over this level is worth 8l. per fm. The 70 end, on the middle lode, is worth 6l. per fm. The 80 ditto is worth 3l. per fm. The 90 is worth 20l. per fm. No. 2 winze, under the 80, is worth 8l. per fm. No. 2 rise, over the 80, is worth 9l. per fm. The winze under the 70 is worth 7l. per fm.

LLANDUDNO.—Aug. 8: The 56 yards level, north of Vivian's shaft, is a little improved, with an increase of water, and is set again to drive by six men. The cross-cut east of this shaft, in the 56, is progressing favourably, and we have increased the number of men to six, to hasten the driving; the ground here looks favourable, having spots of ore in it; we expect to cut the string in 8 yards further driving; this is apparently an important trial, and will soon be made. The stopes are poor in general; most of them are set again at the old prices. The tribute pitches, also, are much as usual, and excepting a few, are set again at the usual high tributes. During the dry weather we have increased the shipment of waste ore, and hope to continue this for same time.

MERLLYN.—W. Sandoe, Aug. 10: The lode in the black shaft sinking below the 26, on the course of the Merllyn lode, is much the same as when last reported on—about 2 feet wide, composed of carbonate of lime, clay, calamine, &c., with occasionally stones of lead ore. In the 20, north of Wood shaft, the lode is larger, and yielding some good lumps, with a mixture of lead ore, and is likely to improve. The stope in the back of this level is not so orey as it has been, but is still yielding good dressing work. Our dressing, &c., is going on as usual. We sampled to-day a small parcel of lead ore, computed 5 tons, for the sale to-morrow.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, Aug. 10: In the engine-shaft sinking below the 32 we have met with a small slide, or flookan, which has, of course, eased the ground a little for sinking in. In the 32 east the lode is much smaller than last week, and, consequently, is not producing so much ore; its present size is about 2 feet wide, producing at the rate of 1 ton of ore per fm.; the ground, too, has become easier for driving; a small branch, however, appears to be forming itself on the south side of the lode, which I do not dislike to see. The stopes in the back of this level are producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom. We have had plenty of rain here lately, and, consequently, we have now plenty of surface water for all purposes.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—J. Roach, Aug. 9: I beg to hand you monthly report on the operations, with prices per fathom of bargains set on Saturday last.—Eystumtean: We have four men driving the deep adit, east of cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the month, at 5l. per fm.; produce 25 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. Two men driving the cross-cut north, 19 fms. east of forebreast, 2 fms., at 4l. per fm., or intersect the lode. Four men driving Reece's level west, the month, at 5l. per fm.; 4 ft. of the lode is being carried, which consists of sulphur and spots of lead ore, but not enough of the latter to value. Four men stoping back of deep adit, west of cross-cut, at 55s. per fm.; average produce for the length of the stope 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. Four men cutting down lode, and stoping back of deep adit, west of the last-named stope, at 70s. per fathom; produce from 15 to 20 cwts. of ore per fm. Four men driving and stoping west of the winze between the deep adit and Reece's level, at 60s. per fathom; produce 20 cwts. of ore per fm. Four men driving and stoping east of winze, between the deep adit and Reece's level, at 60s. per fm.; produce 15 cwts. of ore per fm. Two men stoping back of Reece's level, east of ladder road, at 35s. per fm.; produce 8 cwts. of ore per fathom. Four men stoping above Rowe's level, 50s. per fm.; produce from 15 cwts. to a ton of ore per fm. Two men above Rowe's level, at 50s. per fm.; produce from 12 to 15 cwts. per fm.—Penrhiw and Bwichgwyn: Four men driving the deep adit cross-cut north, east of Penrhiw shaft, towards the north lode; ground stiff, price for driving, the month or cut the lode, at 7l. 10s. per fm. Four men driving the 30 cross-cut north, east of Bwichgwyn shaft, towards the south lode, the month, at 6l. per fm. Two men driving the 20, east of Penrhiw shaft, the lode is 8 in. wide; produce 8 cwts. of ore per fm. We have 18 tributes, at an average of 7l. 10s. per ton. Last month's ore, 25 tons, was sampled at Aberystwith yesterday.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond, Aug. 5: I set two men a bargain on Monday to stope the Sun string, at 65s. per fm.; worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The stope under the level is without change. We have about 3 tons of ore dressed.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.—J. Mathews, Aug. 6: Hambley's Shaft: In the 12 fm. level east the lode in the end is increased in size, and upwards of 2 feet big, of a very promising character, and producing good stones of tin. The 12 west is also a promising end, and producing good stones of tin; I expect good improvements from both these ends in a short time. Lance's shaft is now down about 10 fathoms under the shallow level; in this shaft we have a good lode for tin, but our progress has been for a short time impeded from bad air; we are about to put in some air pipes, which we hope will effect a cure. In the cross-cut, north to Lance's lode, the ground is still hard, and progress slow, but we hope within the present month to reach the lode, and soon after to make a communication with Lance's shaft, which will be a great point. In Lance's level we have not driven for the present month, but have been taking away the backs, which continue to produce very good work, as you will judge when I say that the greatest part of our returns for the last month have come from this level; we have increased our hands in this level by an addition of two more.—Lean's Shaft: In the course of the last month we set a pare of men to sink this shaft, and as the water has not much increased, we have again set this shaft to sink by the same number of hands. We are getting on with our machinery for this shaft as fast as possible, and I hope by the end of the present month it will be ready to work; I need not tell you that while this is in paogress it will be attended with considerable expense in materials and labour. I was attended to the mine by Mr. Bayly, who is very well pleased with everything we are about, and our prospects. I send you herewith a list, showing the quantity of ground in the different shafts and levels in the last month, and also the number of hands employed, and the price per fathom for the present.—Tutwork Settings: To drive and stope the shallow adit, east of Lance's shaft, by three men and three boys, the month, at 2l. per fathom; measured last month 9 fathoms. The 12, east of Hambley's shaft, by two men, 2 fathoms, at 6l.; measured last month 1 fm. 4 ft. 9 in. The 12, west of Hambley's shaft, by six men, 5 fathoms, at 7l.; measured last mouth 2 fms. 4 ft.—this price also cut a plat. Lean's shaft to sink by nine men, 2 fms., at 22l.; measured last month 1 fm. 4 ft. Lance's shaft to sink by six men, 2 fathoms, at 16l.; measured last month 2 fms. 4 ft. 9 in. The cross-cut, north from Highburrow shaft, measured last month 2 fathoms 5 feet.—Tribute prices of tin fixed at 60l. per ton: Two pitches in the back of the 8 fm. level, at 13s. 4d. in 1l. Two pitches in the bottom of the 30, at 12s. 6d. in 1l. Old leats to clean over, at 13s. 4d. in 1l.

NEW CROW HILL.—Aug. 6: We have shipped this week about 130 tons of mundic, and are dressing the lead and jack as fast as we can. We have set to-day a pitch in the adit to four men, at 10s. in 1l. for lead, 7s. per ton for mundic, and 30s. per ton for blende; this pitch is looking well for lead and mundic. We have also set a pitch in the 15 to four men, the standard to be 20l. per ton for lead, 3l. per ton for blende, and 16s. per ton for mundic; for all these 9s. in 1l.

NEW TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—F. Pryor, J. Prince, jun., Aug. 6: Setting Report: The 60 to drive east of engine-shaft by six men, at 5l. 15s. per fathom; lode 15 inches wide, with much more promising appearances than last reported, now producing good stones of ore. The stope east of engine-shaft, in bottom of the 60, by six men, at 1l. 15s. per fathom, and 2s. 6d. in 1l. for ore; lode worth 12l. per fathom; this ground we are stoping preparatory to sinking the winze below the 60, as suggested at the last meeting. The engine-shaft is down 9 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. below the 60; lode 2½ ft. wide, producing from 5 to 6 tons of ore per fathom, worth 30l. per fathom. We have suspended the driving of the 60 west, the lode being poor, and letting out a large quantity of water, which induces us to think that we are very near the cross-course.

NEW WHEAL VOR.—J. Vivian, N. Thomas, Aug. 6: Wheal Bramble: The lode in the 30, driving east and west of Lizzie engine-shaft, is 2 feet wide, producing saving work for tin. The lode in the 20, driving east, is worth 8l. per fm.; no alteration in the lode in the same level driving west. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level, east and west of shaft, are worth 8l. per fathom. The lode in the 10, driving east, is 1½ ft. wide, producing stamping work; the lode in the same level, driving west, is worth 6l. per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level, east and west of shaft, are worth 6l. per fm.—Pickup's Lode: We have not yet got through the arch of ground in Eliza's engine-shaft, sinking under the adit level, but are progressing satisfactorily; the lode continues to produce very rich stones of tin.—Great North Lode: Harriett engine-shaft is sunk to within 2 fms. of the 60; the lode at the bottom of the shaft is 5 ft. wide, very promising in appearance, and producing stamping work. We sold a parcel of black tin on Monday last, the proceeds of which amounted to 485l. 0s. 6d.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, Aug. 10: In the winze sinking below the 82 the lode is now yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 122 east the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of spar and copper ore, yielding 1 ton of the latter per fathom. In the 132, east and west of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is producing good stones of ore, but not to value.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—W. C. Vivian, Aug. 10: The engine-shaft has been timbered and made complete to the deep adit level, and we have commenced sinking below the said level. There is at present no lode in the deep adit level, east of Vivian's shaft, and we are driving across the elvan in a northerly direction, expecting to meet with the lode on the north side of the elvan. There is very good ground for driving in the deep adit north, on the cross-course, but for the present we have placed the men to open eastward on a branch extending a few feet north on the main lode, and on the north side of the elvan; it is possible that this branch may be standing altogether to the north as far as the adit has been yet driven eastward, although it appears from the direction to form a junction with the part already driven on at about 4 fms. east of the cross-course, and that it may be the most valuable part of the lode. There is a splendid branch of silver ore in the eastern stope, in back of the deep adit, as good, although not quite so large, as we have ever had it. The silver ground has extended much further east than we expected,

and is about twice as long in the deep adit as it is in the shallow adit, thus indicating a much greater extent in the next and succeeding levels. In the western stope there are two branches of silver, which although small are very rich, and which traverse a hard elvan; we are getting some of our best work from them. Our sampling on Thursday next will be one of the best we have ever had.

NORTH FRANCES.—J. Moyle, Aug. 6: Setting Report: Eales's shaft to sink under the 84 by nine men, for a month, at 12*l.* 10s. per fm.; the lode is 5 feet wide, composed of spar, peach, and white iron, besprinkled with black ore, but not to value: the shaft is down about 2 fms. under the 84. The 84 to drive west of Eales's, by four men, 7 fms. stent, at 1*l.* 15*l.* per fm.; the lode is 5 feet wide, of the same character as that in the shaft: this end is driven 3 fms. 3 ft. west from shaft. The 36 to drive west of Eales's, by four men, 4 fms. stent, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm.—ground driven last month, 4 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, can, and prian, of a very promising appearance for copper ore, and more so for the last 6 feet driving than before. The winze to sink on Wright's lode in the adit level, by six men, 3 fms. stent, at 8*l.* per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. 3 in. wide, composed of spar, and a little gossan intermixed: this winze is 1 fm. 2 ft. deep from bottom of level. Hunt's shaft from surface to sink by twelve man for the month, at 20*l.* per fm.—ground sunk last month, 1 fm. 5 ft. 6 in. In consequence of the ground being so hard at present, but we do not expect it to continue so, I only set for a month. We have a small branch or dropper come into the shaft with the elvan, containing strong spots of grey ore, which I think is a good indication.

NORTH GREAT WORK.—J. Muffett, Aug. 8: We have made good progress since my last report in clearing the deep adit east on the course of the lode, and fully anticipate having it all clear to the deep adit end on the main lode, in the course of six or seven days from the present time.

OAKAMOOR AND STANTON.—R. Niness, Aug. 11: At Stanton, in driving through the lode we have found some good stones of lead ore; its character at this point is very encouraging, and will now warrant us to open the old level driven from the brook into the side of the hill. At Thors Wood there is nothing new since my last. At the Tunnel shaft we are down to the first sandstone bed, and everything is going on well. There is no alteration in the level at Star Wood.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom, Aug. 10: In the south-east cross-cut, at the 80, from the appearance of the ground, we anticipate being nearly through the cross-course. In the 65 we are driving by the side of the lode, which will be cut into the latter part of the week; the ground is favourable for driving. In the pitch in back of this level the men are breaking ore of a fair average quality; the lode is composed of grey and yellow copper ore, mundic, and quartz. This shoot of ore at the 80 we anticipate will greatly improve, as the mundic becomes less in depth, and the ore in the lode is very rich in quality. In the 50 east the lode is improving, and a branch of ore is now making on the footwall of the lode; in the stopes in back of this level the lode is yielding full 6 tons of ore per fm. In driving through this ore in the level, from the quantity of ore broken, we find the lode for 16 fms. long will average 6 tons to the fathom. In the 35 the end is approaching the ore ground discovered in the 50; as soon as the ore ground is reached here it will enable us to increase our returns considerably. We intend sampling this month 80 tons of ore.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Aug. 11: All the departments in this mine are much the same as when last reported on.

PAR CONSOLS.—A. Stephens, F. Puckey, J. Puckey, Aug. 8: Stephen's Lode: In the 165, west of the underlie shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 30*l.* per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 150 west is 2 feet wide, worth 15*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 135 west is 2 feet big, producing stones of ore. The lode in the rise in the back of the 120 west is 4 feet wide, worth 40*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 110 west is 2 feet wide, worth 20*l.* per fathom. In the 100 west the lode is 2 feet wide, but poor. On north part of the gossan lode, in the 165 west the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 15*l.* per fathom. In the 150 west the lode is 4 feet wide, producing saving work, but not sufficient to value. In the western, or tin part of the mine, on Puckey's lode, the lode in the winze sinking under the 100, at Puckey's north shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 35*l.* per fathom. In the 100 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, but at present poor. We expect a great improvement in this end very soon, as we are getting under the run of tin that is gone down from the level above. In the 90 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work. The lode in the winze sinking under the 80 west is 4 feet wide, worth 15*l.* per fathom. In the 70 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 60 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin and copper. In the 40, west of trial shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 25*l.* per fathom. All the other parts of the mine are much the same as last reported.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—John Carpenter, Jas. Thomas, Aug. 6: We have been engaged this week putting in timber in the 100 for the safety of the men sinking the shaft below that level. In the 100 east from the engine-shaft, on engine lode, the lode produces stamping work for tin. In the same level, west of the shaft, the lode produces good stones of tin as we approach the cross-course. The 90 winze, east from the engine-shaft, sinking on the north part of the engine lode, produces stamping work. In the 90 end west, on the engine lode, the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide—tribute ground. The 80 winze, on engine lode, is also from 2 to 3 feet wide, yielding good work for tin: we hope to hole this winze to the 90 next week. The new lode in the 25 east continues to open out tribute ground. We are progressing satisfactorily with all our bargains in the mine.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Eddy, Aug. 6: At the sump-shaft, sinking below the 94, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of iron, mundic, grey and bell-metal copper, and quartz, a very promising lode; the ground is improved for sinking. In the 94 north the lode is yielding 4 tons of ore per fm., and worth 16*l.* per fm. There is no material change.

PENGENNA.—E. Hitchens: At the south part of the mine we have been opening on the branches, and find good stones of lead; the branches are numerous, and most of them containing lead. We have some good work broken, and I hope this part of the mine will be productive. We are sinking a shaft from grass at present, to intersect these workings, to get our work to grass: when this is done I hope I shall be able to tell you more about it. In the adit level to the east of the sink, in back of the level, we are still extending our stopes towards the east, on the course of the lode. Here the lode is about 6 feet in size, composed of lead, blende, silver, iron, and capel. Here the lode is looking well; in fact, never looked better than now, and I hope will still continue to do so; it is looking splendid here at present. In the adit end the ground is a little stiffer than it was, and there is not so much gossan in the lode as there has been; also the lode is a little tighter than it was, but still it is a very promising lode, composed of iron, priany spar, flookan, and mundic, but I have not seen any lead for the last few days; but as the lode is a little tighter than it was, I hope to find lead again soon. The ground by the side of the lode is a pretty light peachy killas, quite congenial for lead. The direction of the lode is about 30° north of east, just as it has been for some time. We have not much water in the end for the present.

PENHALDARVA.—T. Hodge, Aug. 10: The engine-shaft is below the 40 about 6 ft., where the leader part of the lode is about 15 in. wide, producing good stones of lead, saving work. In the 40 north the leader part is about 1 foot wide, producing saving work, and looking kindly for improvement. In the 40 south the lode has an improving appearance, producing some good stones of lead; but we are obliged to suspend it for the present in consequence of foul air. I have placed the men in the bottom of the 20 south, on the east branch, to sink a winze to ventilate the 40, and also prove the branch. In the 20 north the leader part is about 15 inches wide, composed of soft spar, flookan, and mundic, with occasional stones of lead. In the 10 south the leader part is small and unproductive. The Derick shaft is below the adit level about 6 fms. 4 ft., the lode producing stones of lead, but not to value. Eva's pitch, in the back of the 20, will produce about 5 cwts. of lead per fm. Harvey's pitch, in the back of this level, will produce about 3 cwts. of lead per fm. The pitches in the back of the 10 are not looking so well.

PENHAUGER.—R. Knapp, Aug. 10: The engine has been set to work, and the water is drained 10 fms. under the adit. We hope at the end of the present week to reach the bottom of the shaft, when we shall at once commence to drive north and south on the course of the lode.

PENRALT.—Capt. Jenkins, Aug. 9: The lode in the shallow adit level is still exceedingly kindly; we have come on some beautiful bunches of ore, which almost makes me conclude we are sinking into a bed or shoot of ore. We are inclining to the right, in order to fall into Bob's lode. I am anxiously expecting every time the men come up to hear of an improvement or good discovery; we have had many delays, but hope to begin washing and dressing next week.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Aug. 9: During the past week we have cut a branch in the 80 cross-cut south about 10 in. wide, containing a little copper ore, inside of which the ground is very soft, and full of small branches; we shall continue this cross-cut a little further. We have also intersected the south part of the lode in the 100, which is about 1 ft. wide, containing spar, prian, peach, and copper ore; as we cannot do anything more at this level until the Count-house shaft is cleared and secured, we have put the men about it. We shall sample this week about 11 tons of No. 1 and 6 tons of No. 2 lead ore.

RHEIDOL.—Capt. Ridge, Aug. 6: Rhurruggus engine-shaft is sunk upwards of 9 fms.; the ground is favourable for sinking, and the work is proceeding quite satisfactorily; we shall sink the shaft 12 fms. In the deep adit level the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, of strings of blende and spar; the end is letting out water. In the cross-cut driving north the ground is favourable for driving, but we have not as yet intersected the north part of the lode. At Nantglas deep adit level the cross-cut is letting out a large quantity of water, and from present appearances it is probable we are very near to some part of the lode. In Foxpath cross-cut the ground is hard for driving, and the end is still letting out water. In Rhurruggus midway level the cross-cut is much the same as last reported. In clearing out Rhurruggus upper adit level we have met with a large quantity of blende left standing by the ancients in back of the level, which can be taken away to advantage.

RIBDEN.—R. Niness, Aug. 11: The foundation of the engine-house is cleared out and [illegible] building commenced. The cutting down of the shaft is still continued. All be[illegible] we hope to have the water completely out of the bottom level at the Mixon Mi[illegible] this day week.

RITTON CASTLE.—S. M. Redge, J. Kneebone, Aug. 11: The building of the engine-house is finished, and ready for the reception of the engine, and no time shall be lost on our part in getting it complete, and the mine in full working order.

RIVER TAMAR.—J. Cock, Aug. 9: Nothing new to notice since last report.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—T. Treweeke, jun., Aug. 11: The water has been taken out of the carbona, and it is found to have been followed 20 fms. north from the main lode, and worked upon 3 fms. high and 3 fms. wide for the whole distance, and will yield a very large quantity of tin; without doubt this carbona has not been seen for the last 46 years, and is the first ever discovered in this far-famed carbona neighbourhood—St. Ives Consols adjoining, and Providence Mines not far off.

— P. Roach, August 10: We are now in course of clearing the engine-shaft below the 125, and everything is going on favourably. We have succeeded in getting the water out of the carbona, which is worked nearly 20 fms. north from the main lode, about 3 fms. wide and about 3 fms. high. In this carbona there are some deposits of good work; but owing to its being left by the former workers so obstructed with deads, and the slime since accumulated, we cannot as yet give any idea of the quantity of tin we may expect from it till it is cleared, which will not be done in less than a month from the present time. The ends throughout the mine are without any remarkable alteration since last report, as are also all the other works of the mine.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Aug. 9: At Boorman's shaft the men are opening on the branch in the 20 west, which is laying open good tribute ground. No alteration in the 20 east of this shaft. No change in either of the cross-cuts from Hollow's shaft for the past week. Wilson's shaft will be completed to the depth of 17 fms. from surface by Saturday next, when we shall commence to cross-cut for the branches. The new shaft sinking from surface, west of the engine-shaft, on the engine lode, is down 5 fms. 3 ft., and I hope to get it collared up this week, which will enable me to put six men in it at once. In the 20, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, with good stones of ore. Our tribute department is without change to notice.

ROUND HILL.—R. Waters, Aug. 10: There is no change in the 62 to notice since last reported. The lode in the 52, north of new engine-shaft, is still in two parts, the part against the hanging wall producing stones of ore, but not to value. The lode in the 52, driving south of engine-shaft, yields 20 cwts. of lead ore per fm. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, south of Jones's winze, is 3 feet wide, worth fully 1 ton of lead ore per fm.; No. 2 stope, north of Jones's winze, will yield 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. In the 30, driving south of new engine-shaft, we have intersected some small strings of carbonate of lime, each of which lets out a little water.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Aug. 11: Hitchin's Engine-shaft: In the 98 west the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of quartz and good stones of ore. In the 98 east the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, containing quartz, mundic, capel, and good stones of ore. In the 86 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yields good stones of ore. In the 86 east the lode is unproductive. In the 62, driving north, west of the western cross-course, no lode has as yet been met with. At the ventilating-shaft, below the 40, the lode is small—1 ft. wide, composed chiefly of quartz, spotted with ore. In the 40 cross-cut south no other part of the lode has yet been met with. In the 40 east, on the south lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and good stones of ore.

SOUTH BULLER AND WEST PENSTRUTHAL.—G. Reynolds, Aug. 11: The lode going east is looking something better, producing good stones of copper ore, and I look forward to a great improvement as we near the elvans. No alteration in the north cross-cut.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, Aug. 6: In the 62 cross-cut the cross-course appears to be getting a little wider; the ground more favourable for driving, and a little water issuing from the end. The shaft is without any alteration.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Aug. 10: In the 78 east the lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fm., and in the 78 west the lode will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 68 the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of gossan mixed with ore. The other parts of the mine are much as usual.

SOUTH CRENVER.—John Delbridge, E. Chegwin, Aug. 8: The lode in the winze sinking below the 105 is 2½ feet wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, worth 12*l.*, bidding fair for a continuance, and the ore better than in any other part of the mine, consequently shall use all expedition to get down to the 120. The 105 west is worth 6*l.* per fathom; the rise above ditto is worth 8*l.* per fathom. The 94 west is worth 3*l.* per fathom; the rise above ditto is worth 4*l.* per fathom. The 84 west is worth 4*l.* 10s. per fathom. At the south mine we are driving the cross-cuts north and south in the 32 to intersect the north and south lode. The tributers are working very well, and are now getting fair wages.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, August 10: Tutwork Setting: The 70 fm. level cross-cut to drive south, by six men, at 6*l.* 10s. per fathom. A rise in the back of the 70, by two men, at 6*l.* The 50 cross-cut north, by four men, at 3*l.* 10s.; and the adit to drive south, by four men, at 2*l.* per fm.

SOUTH PENHALDARVA.—T. Hodge: The engine-shaft is below the 32 about 9 ft., where the leader part of the lode is about 18 in. wide, composed of soft spar, flookan, and mundic, with spots of copper and lead ore—altogether a good-looking lode. In the 32 south the lode is about 18 in. wide, composed of soft spar, peach, flookan, mundic, and lead—saving work. Little has been done in this end for the last fortnight; the men have been engaged to capstan and repairing the level. In the 32 north the leader part of the lode is 18 in. wide, unproductive. The new plunge lift is working well.

SOUTH WHEAL BETSY.—C. Bartle, Aug. 10: In the 20 end, north of the whim-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 4 cwts. of lead per fm. In the winze north of the whim-shaft the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The pitch in the back of the 20, north of the whim-shaft, is much as when last reported. On the western lode we have effected a communication from the shallow adit to surface, made the shaft complete, erected the holing-gear, and in course of drawing stuff from that level. We hope to have this shaft complete to the 15 by to-morrow evening. The lode in the bottom of this shaft is 3 ft. wide, with good spots of lead and black copper ore. Other parts of the mine are without any important change.

ST. DAY UNITED.—E. Ralph, Aug. 6: We have resumed the sinking of Trussal's north shaft with the lift. In the 144 end, west of the shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 144 end east the lode is 2 feet wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 144 the lode is 5 feet wide, producing 6 tons of ore per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 144 the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the 134, east of shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, and unproductive. At Billing's shaft, sinking below the 144, the lode is 4 feet wide, and, according to an assay made to-day, is worth full 50*l.* per fathom. In the 144 end, west of shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 144 east the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the stope in the back of the 144, east of the shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 20*l.* per fathom. In the stope in the back of the 144 west the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 12*l.* per fathom. In the 134 end, east of the shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of tin. In the winze sinking below the 144, west of shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 20*l.* per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 134, east of Trussal's, the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 10*l.* per fathom. We have repaired the breakage at Bissoe Pool, and the engine is now working well.—Wheal Unity: In the 97 end, east of Cornish's, the lode is 2 feet wide, and yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom. In the 80 end, east of Singer's, the lode is 2 feet wide, and producing good stones of tin. In the 104 end, west of Sims's, the lode is 2 feet wide, and unproductive.

SUNNY SIDE.—J. T. Bell: I have nothing particular to report this week. The adit has been advanced 3 fms. since last week's report, and the ground is the same.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—T. Foot, Aug. 8: The ground in the engine-shaft is still favourable for sinking. The lode in the 226 south is 3½ feet wide, and still continues to yield the same quantity of lead as when last reported on, 21 cwts. per fathom; the two stopes in the back of this level will produce about the same as in my last report, 10 cwts. each of lead per fm. In the 215 south there has been no lode taken down since last reported on; the stopes in the back of this level, five in number, will produce as follows:—Nos. 1 and 2, 8 cwts. each; No. 3 and 4, 7 cwts. each; and No. 5, 9 cwts., of lead per fm. The lode in the 205 south is 3 feet wide, and will yield 10 cwts. of lead per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level, five in number, are producing as follows:—No. 1, 15 cwts.; No. 2, 9 cwts.; No. 3, 14 cwts.; No. 4, 18 cwts.; and No. 5, 10 cwts. of lead per fm. The two stopes in the back of the 190 will each yield 9 cwts. of lead per fm. We shall sample on Thursday, the 11th inst., 60 tons of lead, about the same quality as the last parcel sold.

TAVY CONSOLS.—W. and R. Goss, Aug. 11: The following is the list of bargains let on Saturday last, it being our pay-day:—The 68 to drive east by six men, limited 2 fms., at 9*l.* per fm.; the end is at present poor, but from the orey ground gone down from the 56 we are daily expecting an improvement. The 56 stope by six month, limited the month, at 5*l.* per fm., worth 2 tons per fm. The 46 end to drive east by six men, limited the month, at 7*l.* 10s. per fm.; the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, with a little mundic, here we expect an improvement. In the 46 cross-cut north we again have four men, driving price 8*l.* per fm.; we cannot speak of any change in this end yet, but are in hopes this place will yet prove that our labour is not in vain. In the tribute department we have no change to speak of.

TEES SIDE.—R. Bray, Aug. 5: The stopes under the 20 have not been so productive for ore this week; the lode is larger in size, but contains more spar; we shall have an improvement again shortly. In the 24, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, of good stones of ore and spar, and likely to improve. We have not been working in the 20 east this week. I sent the remainder of the 5 tons of ore to Alston station. I will send the setting and prices next week.

TOLCARNE.—Aug. 6: At Field's shaft, sinking below the adit level, the lode is 1 ft. wide, consisting of gossan and spar, with spots of copper ore. In the adit level, driving west on Field's lode, the lode is 6 in. wide, consisting of gossan and spar, unproductive. In the adit level, driving east on Field's lode, the lode appears to be in a more settled state; the lode is 10 in. wide, consisting of soft spar and grey and black copper ore, and worth 9*l.* per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the adit level, west of Field's shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 11*l.* per fathom. In the cross-cut driving south of Field's shaft the ground is hard for driving. All the surface work is progressing.

TREBARVAH.—R. Kendall, F. Hosking, Aug. 2: Richard's shaft is sunk 5 fathoms below the 40: lode in the shaft is worth 9*l.* per fm. This shaft should be sunk to the 63 with all speed, and the cross-cut from the north lode at the 60 should be communicated to Richard's shaft as soon as possible, in order to open up the ore ground about this shaft; when this is done the ground will work at 8s. or 9s. in 20s. The 40 is driven west of ditto about 7 fms.; this end has opened ground worth 8*l.* per fm. Lode in the present end worth 4*l.* 10s. per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth 7*l.* per fm. The 40 has been driven east 6 fms., through a lode worth 8*l.* per fm.; lode in present end worth 2*l.* per fm. The plan of working adopted by the agents in this part of the mine should be carried out with a sufficient number of hands.—Engine, or North Lode: The flat-rod shaft is sunk to the 80, and the same level is driven west of ditto 6 fms., and within 6 ft. of the ore ground sinking on in bottom of the level above, worth 16*l.* per fm. for about 12 fms. long. The 70, east of ditto, is driven about 50 fms.; this level has gone through some good run of ore, worth 12*l.* per fm.

TREGARDOCK.—J. Goldsworthy, Aug. 10: The lode in the deep adit end is 3 feet wide, composed of spar, mundic, elvan, flookan, and a little lead, not enough to value, but very speedy for progress. We have commenced stoping the back of the level west of shaft, and next Saturday I shall put more men to break lead.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Aug. 6: We have completed fixing the drawing-lift at the 110, and shall commence sinking below that level; the lode is 6 ft. wide, and will yield 9 tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the 110 west will yield 2½ tons of copper ore per fm. The 110 east is a promising end, but does not yield much ore to fix a value upon. The winze sinking below the 100, east of engine-shaft, will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 80 west is under the winze, and we shall now rise to communicate; the lode will turn out 1½ ton of copper ore per fm. The 70, west of Woodfall's, is improving in value and appearance, yielding ½ ton of copper ore per fm. There is no improvement in the tribute department.

TREWEATHA.—T. Richards, W. Rowe, Aug. 10: The engine-shaft is down 5 fms. 4 feet below the 90. We are getting on with the work at the new shaft, in the north ground, as fast as possible. The bob-pit will be completed this week, and we hope to get down the pumps, &c., and get all prepared by the time the engine is ready. The engineer is expected here this evening or to-morrow morning.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, S. Harper, Aug. 9: At Clay's engine-shaft, sinking below the 70, the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing barytes and lead ore—saving work, ground favourable for progress. In the 70, south of the great cross-course, the lode is from 6 ft. to 7 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. The winze below the 60 is communicated to this level, giving good ventilation to this part of the mine. In the 60, south of Field's shaft, the lode is of a coarse, sparry nature, and at present unproductive. In the rise in the 50, against Nant shaft, the lode is about 2 feet wide, orey throughout; we hope to have the skip-road in this shaft completed to the 40 by the end of this week. At Bonville's shaft, sinking below the 60, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, containing spots of lead ore, but not to value. In the 60, north of said shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fathom; in the stopes in the back of this level, north of No. 1 winze, the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, worth 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; in the stope in back of this level, south of said winze, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing about 25 cwts. of lead ore per fm. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, containing barytes and lead ore, saving work. In the stopes in back of the 60 fathom level, south of Bonville's shaft, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, yielding 20 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The tribute department is giving a fair quantity of ore.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Aug. 10: On the north lode, in the 124 west, the lode contains 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The 124 east produces stones of good ore. In the 114 east the lode is 2 ft. wide; good tribute ground. In the 84 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.—Engine Lode: In the 94, west of Percy's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, turning out 3 tons; and in the 84 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 4 tons of ore per fm. In these ends ore ground is being opened very fast. I suppose 12 fathoms will be driven in each end this month.

WEST FOWEY CONSOLS.—W. Stephens, E. Dunstan, Aug. 8: We have not cut the lodes in the 110, north and south of Deebie's shaft, but are daily expecting to cut the north lode. The other parts of the mine are just about the same as last reported. Our copper sampling will be at least 110 tons, and our stopes for tin continue to yield good work.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Aug. 8: Stones of good quality yellow copper ore are obtained occasionally from the 110 west; the ground in the present end is granite of a favourable character. The ground in the cross-cut north in the 110 is granite, and contains small veins of quartz, mixed with mundic and yellow copper ore. The elvan continues of the same character in the 125 east, and carries with it some small branches of grey ore occasionally.

WEST SNAILBEACH.—J. Richards, August 11: The men are busily engaged in casing and dividing the engine-shaft from the 40 to the 53; when this is completed we shall be able to draw the stuff to surface with more rapidity than before, and it will also be the means of conveying air to the end. The lode in the 53, driving east, is from 2 ft. to 3 ft. wide, composed principally of soft sugary spar, blende, and interspersed with lead ore, a very kindly lode, and is improving every fathom we drive; from the appearance of the end at present any miner would say that we should have a very good course of ore. The ground is more favourable for driving. The winze sinking in the bottom of the 40 is principally of the same character of ground as in the 53; should the 53 end improve, as I fully expect it will soon, we shall have a long length of ore ground to drive through. I would recommend the sinking of the engine-shaft as soon as possible, as the lode in the bottom of the level is much larger and richer, and where the junction takes place we may fairly expect to meet with large deposits of ore.

WEST TOLVADDEN.—C. Thomas, Aug. 11: The lode in the 10 improves as we drive east on it. When the level is extended a little further men will be put to stope on the copper in the back. Our prospects are most excellent.

WEST TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, Aug. 6: Cater's engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 2 ft. below the 28; the ground is much the same as last reported. In consequence of being obliged to timber the south side of the shaft, it has impeded our progress in sinking. The 28, driving west of Cater's, on Park lode, is driven 11 fms.; the lode is about 4 ft. wide, and about 1 ft. of it is producing good stones of grey ore. In the 20, driving west of Cater's, on Park lode, the ground is favourable for driving, and of much the same character as last reported.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—H. Harvey, Aug. 10: The engine-shaft is cleared and secured 5 fms. below the 40.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Aug 10: In the 60 fm. level, east of Windstow engine-shaft, the lode is disordered, and divided into several branches; in the same level, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of good ore. In the 50 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, with stones of ore. The stope in the back of 50 will turn out 3 tons of ore per fm. In the western part there is no alteration to notice since my last.

WHEAL AMERY.—H. Harvey, Aug. 10: The cross-cut is extended west of the flookan 16 fms., the ground rather stiff for driving. The trial shaft is sunk 4 fms. below the surface, in beautiful ground.

WHEAL ANNIE.—J. Paull, Aug. 6: The shallow adit west, on the caunter, seems to be again improving in appearance. No further change of any consequence.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—F. C. Harpur, T. Carpenter, Aug. 9: We have the satisfaction to inform you that the south engine-shaft and connections therein, with the engine, are all in perfect order. The engine has been tried and works well; we have set the shaft to sink by 12 men on the course of the Calstock lode below adit, 10 fms. stent for 120*l.* The men ought to sink 5 fms. this month to get wages at this price. The lode is from 12 to 18 inches wide, and worth 2½ tons of ore, or say 20*l.* per fm. for the length of the shaft, with every appearance of becoming more productive in depth. A quantity of water is issuing from the lode in bottom of shaft; we may, therefore, expect to resume working the engine in the course of a few days. Other parts of the mine without change.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—R. Kendall, J. Penberthy, Aug. 9: The engine-shaft on the south lode is sunk 6 feet below the 60, the lode yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 5*l.* The 60, on the lode east, is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 4*l.* In the end in the 60, west of the engine-shaft, on the south lode, we have cut into the lode to the west of the cross lode about 6 inches, and find it rich for copper ore. In the end in the 50, west of the engine-shaft, on the south lode, the lode is improving; we are expecting a good lode every day. The 30, west of Trevelyan's shaft, on the south lode, is yielding 1 ton per fm., worth 7*l.* The 20, on the north lode, west of Trevelyan's shaft, is still unproductive. The stopes in the back of the 60, west of the engine-shaft, are looking just the same, yielding from 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 50, on the south lode, are not looking so well; we have come to a poor floor of ground, which we expect to get through shortly. The stopes in the back of the 40, west of Trevelyan, on the south lode, are looking just the same, yielding from 1½ to 2 tons per fm.

WHEAL COATES.—Aug. 6: We have not seen anything good since holing to Shop shaft. The lodes that we have met with in opening the levels are in hard ground, and are very poor. It is necessary that we should try these levels, as it has been said they will pay for working, but we have seen enough of them to know it will not do to pursue them, but at the same time we have been proving the lodes. We have been opening the ground for making a good level for a tram-road, to put back into the sandy ground—that is, the ground where we expect to find the tin. We have two men making the level to get back to that ground, and two more putting in levels to drain the ground by the time we are in a position to take it away. The other men that have been employed here will begin to put in the tram-road, and to get away stuff for the stamps next week. When we holed to Shop shaft we found there was some of the back of the cross-cut to be stoped, in order to make room for the tram-wagon, which could not be left to remain, and which we thought could be easily taken down, but it has been a hard and troublesome piece of work to do (length 18 fms.), but it is nearly finished. Immediately to the south of it the ground is soft, and almost as bad for opening when the water is in it, but we shall have it perfectly drained and easy for working soon, and I should think a small quantity of timber will do for it.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Giffard, Aug. 9: We are getting on with Cock's shaft with all speed. I am not satisfied that the branch to the north of Cock's shaft is the main lode, nor can we prove this by the proposed cross-cut before we complete the skip-road, so as to draw the stuff; this I hope to complete by the end of the month. I hope you have received the box of samples and stones of ore.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, Aug. 6: South Lode: The lode in the 81 east is cut through, and is about 4 feet wide, producing stones of ore, and presenting a promising appearance; driving by six men, at 10*l.* per fm., 1 fm. stent. The lode in the 81 west is 3½ feet wide, composed of capel, spar, mundic, and spots of ore, driving by two men, at 9*l.* per fm., 1 fm. stent. The lode in the winze sinking below the 71 east continues large, and worth 23*l.* per fm. for 9 feet long; sinking by six men, at 9*l.* 5s. per fm., one month stent. The lode in the 61 west is 2½ feet wide, composed of capel, spar, mundic, and producing stones of ore occasionally, looking promising; driving by two men, at 5*l.* 10s. per fm., 1 fm. stent. The ground in the cross-cut driving north is slow for progress at present; driving by two men, at 7*l.*, per fm., 1 fm. stent. The lode in the 61 east is 4 feet wide, and producing saving work, a kindly lode; driving by four men, at 5*l.* per fm., 2 fms. stent.—North Lode: At diagonal shaft, during the past week the men have been engaged putting in bearer and cistern, and fixing the standing lift in the 82, which is all complete, and working very satisfactorily; the lode in the bottom of the shaft looks very promising, and continues very large; sinking by nine men, at 24*l* per fm., one month stent. The north part of the lode in the 81 east is 2 ft. wide, containing quartz, peach, mundic, and stones of ore; driving by four men, at 6*l.* per fm., 2 fms. stent. The ground in the 71 west is become a little easier; driving by the side of the lode by four men, at 6*l.* 10s. per fm., 2 fms. stent. I purpose to resume driving the 62 cross-cut south next week towards the south lode, as I consider the indications in the 61 east are sufficient to warrant that large quantities of ore will be met with in the eastern part of the mine. There is nothing new to report in the tribute department. The machinery is in good working order throughout the mine.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Aug. 6: In the 90 east the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of a nice-looking quartz (which is alive for ore) and iron; the latter is wearing out, hence I am of opinion the lode is showing symptoms of improvement. In the western end we have met with a cross head that has disordered the lode a little, but which we do not calculate will be of long continuance. In the back of the level from the shaft we have had ore, but I want to see it making in larger quantities. In the 80 east the lode is composed principally of quartz, and of the same size as I stated in my Saturday's advice. In the stopes in the back of this level there has been little done this week, the men having been engaged putting in a stull. We have no alteration calling for a remark in either of the cross-cuts. In the 80 west the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of quartz, peach, and stones of ore, a kindly lode, but not enough ore to value. In the stopes in the back of this level there is a good branch of ore, it being much the same as when driven through.

— G. R. Odgers, Aug. 11: I beg to inform you that in the 90 east the lode is 18 inches wide, composed of a very pretty spar, sprigged with black and grey copper ore, prian, and a little iron, looking more kindly as we advance from the horse. In the 90 west the lode altogether is 15 inches wide, with a leader from 10 in. to 1 ft. of grey and black ore, in as pretty spar as any I have ever seen in the mine; I call this an orey branch, but before putting any value I should like to drive a little further. I beg also to state that I have this morning broken from the extreme bottom of the lode some very good stones of solid grey ore; hence I conclude from the above that each of these ends are improving. In the 80 east the lode is at present small, composed principally of quartz. In the 80 west the lode is again improving; this morning we broke black and grey ore, with the green carbonate of copper embedded in friable spar; there is plenty of water flowing, consequently we shall drive a little by the side of it before we take down the lode, so as to save the lode more carefully. The other bargains are progressing satisfactorily, and I hope we shall find the ore in the bottom level more continuous.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Aug. 6: The main lode in the 100 end east is producing stones of ore; in the 100 end west no lode taken down during the week. The main lode in the 90 end east is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The rise in the back of the 90, on the main lode, is worth 40*l.* per fm. The winze sinking below the 74 is worth 15*l.* per fm. The stope west of the 74 winze is worth 12*l.* per fm. The main lode in the deep adit end east is producing stones of ore. The stope above the deep adit level is worth 10*l.* per fm. The stopes on the caunter lode above the 90 fm. level are worth 20*l.* per fm.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—R. Knapp, Aug. 10: Willcock's shaftmen having finished cutting the plat in the 60, they are now engaged in sinking the shaft below that level. The lode in the 60, north of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 8 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 12 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 50 north it is 2½ ft. wide, and will produce 9 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 1 ft. wide, and will produce 4 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the winze in the bottom of this level it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 8 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of this level, both north and south of the shaft, will produce on an average 7 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of the 30 north will produce on an average 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The pitches also throughout the mine are producing a fair quantity of lead.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, Aug. 11: The lode in the 160, north of Pollard's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of lead. In the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead. In the 150 north it is 2 feet wide, and worth 6*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 5*l.* per fm. In the 140 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 4 ft. wide, and worth 14*l.* per fm. In the 130 north it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fm. In the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12*l.* per fm. Clymo's shaft is sunk 6 ft. under the 120. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sampled two parcels of lead ores on Monday last, No. 1, computed, 67 tons, No. 2, 41 tons.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—W. Tregay, Aug. 6: There is no particular change to report from the new shaft: we sink about 1 fm. per week, there being about 4 fms. between this and the rise. In the rise against this shaft the lode is coming in again; the part yet seen is composed of gossan and prian; the progress here at present is also about 1 fathom per week.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—J. Pope, Aug. 10: Nothing new since last reported.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—W. Jenkin, W. Bryant, T. Grenfell, August 11: Smith's engine-shaft is sunk 11 fathoms 1 ft. under the 152. The lode in the 1[illegible], north of this shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is [illegible] wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. In the 142 north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 11*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 132, north of Chippindale's shaft, it is 3 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm.—South Mine: The lode in the 152, south of Trelawny's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. In the 142 south it is 3 feet wide, worth 5*l.* per fathom; in the same level north we are still driving in killas by the side of the lode. The lode in the rise in back of the 107 north is 2 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. The stopes and pitches are much the same as last reported. We sold, on the 6th inst., 64 tons (computed) of crop lead ores, to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co., at 27*l.* 3s. per ton.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, Aug. 10: At the new shaft, sinking below the 30, the north lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and copper ore, a very promising lode. In the 30, driving west of the cross-course, the north lode is 3 feet wide, mixed throughout with copper ore. In the 40 east the south lode is 2 feet wide, yielding saving work for tin.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W.H. Reynolds, Aug. 8: The lode in the flatrod shaft is again worth 15*l.* to 20*l.* per fm. No other alteration since my last report.

WHITFORD.—W. Sandoe, Aug. 10: There is no change to notice in this mine since my last report: the ground in our bottom level, going south from the engine-shaft, keeps favourable for driving, with which we are making good progress; also the new shaft sinking from surface is progressing satisfactorily.

WILLOW BANK.—Wm. Paull, Aug. 9: The wheel-pit frame is put all right, new bucket-rods made and fixed in their place, and the wheel put to work. The water is now below the 17, and I hope to get the mine in fork by Saturday next. We should have began clearing the ponds this week had it not been for very heavy rain on Sunday last, which filled them, and they are still overflowing.

YARNER.—J. Hampton, J. Medlin, Aug. 10: We have intersected another branch in the 30 cross-cut, averaging 4 in. wide, and producing rich stones of ore. The 20 west is producing from 6 to 7 tons of copper ore per fm.; the lode is about 6 ft. big. We have commenced dressing operations, and hope soon to have a parcel of ore ready for market. The ground in the adit is congenial for copper, and the water therein is increasing.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CARGOLL MINES.—The adventurers have sold near 60 tons of silver-lead ore, which has been raised from the various pitches in the 50, 60, 70, and 80 fathom levels. The bottom level is looking very well; hitherto the expectations raised in sinking to this level, and driving on the course of the lode, have met with success. The manager is now sinking to the 90 fm. level, and it is believed, from the kindly appearances of the levels above, that this bottom level will place the company in a dividend position, from an increase in its returns of rich silver-lead ore. The accounts, no doubt, will show a credit balance at the next quarterly meeting.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—A very great improvement has taken place here, both at Wheal Metal and Wheal Vor. The lodes and pitches are producing a great quantity of tin; and with the improved sale of 35 tons, this company will no doubt resume its dividend position ere long.

WHEAL ELLEN.—This being one of the most productive mines in Cornwall for the depth attained, a few particulars relating to the workings may not be unacceptable, as it appears very little is known on the subject apart from those immediately engaged in the undertaking. At present operations are directed towards three perpendicular lodes, which are intersected through the length of the sett by a diagonal lode, at the depth of 20, 30, and 50 fathoms respectively. Already the first lode has been reached, and found very productive. Ores to the value of 1522*l.*, amongst which was a parcel of the richest ore of the day, were sold at the ticketing on July 28, and 320 tons more will next be sampled, leaving a profit on the four months' working of more than 1000*l.* This source of production will naturally increase as the levels are being explored. Three years of reserves have already been laid open on the diagonal lode. The geological condition of the mine is, as might be supposed, of an unusually favourable character. The lodes are embedded in a channel of very light felspathic clay-slate, where it is traversed by extensive elvans and cross-courses. The strata here present the unique fact of having at an earlier day been quarried to an immense extent, from the valuable deposits of crystallised copper ores which are found scattered about. From the configuration of the surface, it would seem that the granite formation does not there lay deep, and it is clearly in the range of the Carnmarth and St. Agnes granite ridges. The meridional line of Wheal Ellen is that of Great Wheal Towan, Tywarnhaile, Treskerby, and the richest of the Gwennap mines.

ROSEWARNE UNITED MINES.—The meeting on Monday will be made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration the working the north part of the sett.

HOLMBUSH MINE.—At the meeting on July 27, it was resolved to adjourn to the 10th inst., to enable the directors to confer with different parties with a view to carry out the suggestions of Capt. Pryor, made in his report for that meeting. It was his opinion that it will be necessary to erect an engine on the eastern portion of the sett to enable them to keep the water, and fully prove numerous lodes in the Callington Mines. Since then the directors have had another interview with Capt. Pryor, and it was resolved to postpone the adjourned meeting until they met him and their agents on the mine, when it will be fully inspected, and from whose opinions they will be enabled to direct the future operations. The agents report this week that the water is in fork in the whole of their present workings, and that it is gradually sinking in the adjoining mine (Redmoor). It is fully anticipated that an arrangement can be made with Kelly Bray and Redmoor to carry out Capt. Pryor's suggestions (with respect to the eastern ground), when, from the favourable character of the ground, profitable results are fully anticipated.

HUNTINGDON TIN MINE.—Captain Edwards reports that the tinstuff breaking at the back of the 20 is some of the richest he ever saw at any mine. The shaft is progressing towards the 30, and everything indicates a good mine. The new wheel is being fixed, and will shortly be ready for pumping.

GLASTENNING TIN MINE (near St. Austell), which was worked many years ago, and to the fortunate shareholders yielded immense profits, is now about to be resumed by a spirited company, and the works prosecuted with vigour. It has been asserted that from the limited means then employed, and the scanty works which were at that time done, as much as 20 tons of tin per month were then sold from three lodes only; and from the high price of tin now, a much greater profit may be reasonably expected. The workings were not deeper than 36 fathoms below adit, and prosecuted to a disadvantage, through inefficient pumping power.

TRELYON CONSOLS.—No change to notice since last week. I cannot yet say that the next dividend will exceed the last.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—This mine has, in accordance with the resolution of the last meeting, been inspected by Messrs. Taylor and Sons' agent—Capt. J. Pearse, of Wheal Friendship. After detailing the amount of work done at the various points in the mine, he state that the operations are being conducted with economy, and carried out in a miner-like manner. He says there is nothing particular to notice at the shaft till reaching the 24, where it has intersected and passed through a small cross-course underlaying east. In sinking the shaft from the 24 to the 36 the lode has increased in size, and improved in character. In the ends of the shaft for 2½ fms. in height above the back of the 36 the lode is 2¼ feet wide, worth from 2 to 2½ tons of good quality ore per fm.—a very kindly lode. The north lode is about 41 fms. from the main lode; in sinking the first 2 fathoms under the level the lode was one of great promise, but in the bottom of the winze the lode is coarse and poor. He advises present operation to be continued until it might be required to make the necessary alterations. The sinking of the engine-shaft and driving the 36 east and communicating to the winze under the 24 are trials of great importance, and ought to be forced on with all possible dispatch.

We understand that a private company has been formed for working the DRY GILLS AND STONE ENDS MINES, in the parish of Caldbeck, Cumberland, and for reducing the oxichloride and arsenio-chlorides of lead ore, which occur in those mines in very considerable quantities, by a process patented by Mr. F. W. Emerson, mining engineer and metallugical chemist.

ABERDOVEY SILVER-LEAD MINE, in conjunction with the other mines in the district, has had, in consequence of the long and continued drought, to put up with the inconvenience of a want of water, to enable the operations to be carried out as effectually as could be desired. From this cause all available room at surface has been suffering from the unusual malady in mining of a repletion of leadstuff, waiting for water to dress it for market. This malady equally applies to the levels, which are almost choked up with leadstuff. But as a set-off against this, all the works necessary for the new lent, and the erection of another water-wheel, crusher, and winding apparatus, are in very satisfactory progress. On the completion of these works there will then be two crushers on the mine, which will no more than suffice for the preparation of the lead which will be raised from the available courses of ore now laid open, and continually being discovered. The latest discovery has been a new lode south of the main works, and whole to surface, worth 1 ton of ore per fm., and which was discovered by a cross-cut driving south. Other cross-cuts will be put out to intersect it in various places.

WENDRON CONSOLS.—As will be seen, the sale of black tin, on Aug. 4, for July month, was 23 tons 4 cwts. 19 lbs., which brought 87*l.* 2s. 6d. per ton, realising 2022*l.* 18s. 8d., and will leave about 700*l.*, or equal to 30s. per share, profit for the month. The mine throughout is looking well, and it is expected a dividend of at least 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10s. will be paid at the next quarterly meeting at the end of September; and at the following meeting, in December, no doubt 3*l.* per share will be given.

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS.—This extensive mine has been re-opened under most favourable circumstances; the geological position and indications are eminently calculated to justify a liberal application of capital for its development, and we are satisfied that judicious and energetic operations will ensure the shareholders a highly remunerative return upon the money they embark. The new adventurers are working with uncommon energy; the adit level has already been cleared, and the level upon the course of the Wheal Mary lode opened up for upwards of 200 fathoms. The junction of the two main lodes takes place immediately above the adit level; it was from this portion of the sett the last adventurers obtained the greatest part of their riches, without exhausting the mine. The shares issued are held by a select body of wealthy speculators, and there appears little doubt that Great North Tolgus will speedily rank amongst the best dividend mines in the county.

Meetings of the shareholders of the GREAT CARADON and SLADE MINES were held in Bristol and Bath this week relative to the issuing of the unallotted shares of the company, at which it was agreed to take up a great portion of them.

The DEVON BURRA BURRA is looking splendid: rocks and large stones of copper ore were raised from the shaft on Saturday, and continues to improve, having every appearance of becoming a very productive mine at no great depth; lode full 14 ft. wide, and only about 30 fms. from the boundary of Whitchurch Down Consols (late Wheal Surprise), where active operations have been recommenced. The Devon Burra Burra lode traverses this sett upwards of 500 fms., and is found in the wheel-pit 12 feet wide, with fine stones of ore in it, of very good quality, and only 35 fathoms from the Devon Burra engine-shaft.

WHEAL BASSET AND GRYLLS (late Porkellis United Mines) has been put to work, and promises ere long of being in a flourishing state; the operations at present being confined to the workings near to Wendron Consols. At a meeting of adventurers, held on Aug. 4, the mine was divided into 1000 shares, and fully subscribed for, and a call of 2*l.* per share made to pay for the machinery on the mine and capital to work the same, and it is confidently believed that another call of 1*l.* per share will be ample to put the mine in a good position. The following resolutions were passed:—That Mr. T. P. Tyacke be purser of this mine at a salary of 8*l.* 8s. per month; that Captain John Wilkin be the managing agent at the salary of 10*l.* 10s. per month; that Captain Walter Harris be appointed sub-agent to the mine at 7*l.* 7s. per month; that Mr. Joseph Williams be appointed surgeon to this mine; that the spare materials not required in our future operations be sold by auction; that Mr. Samuel Grose be appointed engineer at the (present) salary of 1*l.* 1s. per month; that Messrs. Vivian, Grylls, Kendall, and Co. be the bankers of this company; that a call of 2*l.* per 1-1000th share be and is hereby made—payable to the purser forthwith; that there be a committee of the following gentlemen to confer with the purser—Messrs. John Pool (of the firm of Messrs. Sandys, Vivian, and Co., Hayle); William Harvey, of the firm of Harvey and Co., Hayle); Frederick Hill, John Kendall (of the firm of Messrs. Vivian, Grylls, Kendall, and Co., bankers, Helston); and John Martyn, to meet on such occasions as they them selves shall appoint; that the office for reference of this company in London shall be at 7*dr.* F. Watson's, 79, Old Broad-street; that he be paid a salary of 1*l.* 1s. per month; that new setts be appied for from Mr. Basset, the Rev. W. Grylls, and Mrs. Agar; that Galindna sett, held by the adventurers, be discontinued, and that an application be made to the Duchy to reduce the dues on Carthvean to the same amount as is agreed to be paid to the lords of the freehold land adjoining. Considering the heavy stock of mach inery on the mine—two or three shafts already sunk 50 or 60 fms., and that monthly returns of tin will shortly be made, these shares ought to be bought at once, for a rise in price and investment, being now about 2¾ to 2¾. It is only about two or three years ago that I called particular attention to Wendron Consols, the adjoining mine, at 17 to 20, and recommended investments being made: the shares are now at 44 to 45, having paid 6*l.* 10s. in dividends, and the next quarterly dividend will be 2*l.* or 2*l.* 10s.

EAST WHEAL AGAR.—Mr. F. Pryor has been appointed manager.

BOG MINES.—These mines are in full operation under the present company; the labour cost for the past month being 200*l.* The shares have been freely taken, it being divided into 8000 shares of 5*l.*, deposit 5s. per share; several parties, however, have paid up in full in preference to waiting for calls. The Articles and Memorandum of Association are nearly complete with signatures, when the certificates will be issued. The secretary recently visited the mines, accompanied by Mr. H. G. Loveridge, Government Surveyor, who fully examined them above and below ground, and expressed the greatest confidence in the undertaking. A good pile of ore is already dressed, and a large quantity in course of dressing; preparations are also being made for the erection of a large engine, when the works will be carried on with increased vigour.

RITTON CASTLE.—This mine immediately adjoins the Bog Mines, and has been recently taken up by a large and influential company, who have divided the shares into 6000, of which 2000 are fully paid up (2*l.*), and 4000 with 1*l.* 2s. 6d. paid. A meeting will be held in the coming week, at which another call of 2s. 6d. per share will be made to meet the expenses incurred of erecting the engine. The lodes being worked on are those which have proved so productive in the adjoining setts, and, according to the opinions of several practical agents who have inspected the property, hold out every prospect of proving highly remunerative.

TREVISA MINING COMPANY.—The arrangements of this company are so far completed that the allotment of shares will take place in a few days. The company will shortly be in full operation; and from the quantity of ground laid open large quantities of ore can be speedily raised and sent to market.

GREAT CARADON MINE.—The working operations are going on well; the shaft is sunk about 18 fms. down; several branches of lode have been cut through in sinking, composed of spar, flookan, and mundic; and a lode intersected 15 fms. from surface, composed of mundic, prian, quartz, peach, and spots of yellow copper ore. When taken down this lode was 18 in. wide, and of a promising character. All surface works and buildings are completed, and the engine ready to commence working. This mine is half a mile from, and due east of, the South Caradon, being in a direct line of the strike of their main lodes.

KELLY BRAY.—The lode in the 40 end east, at the eastern mine, driving towards the elvan-course, has very much improved; it is now 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, fluor-spar, and large rich stones of copper ore, and likely to turn out a good course of ore ere long.

GREAT CRINNIS.—The sinking of the new engine-shaft through the great lode below the 80 is going on well, and the lode improving every foot sunk. The following is an extract from the agent's letter—"The lode at the new shaft is 6 ft. wide, a good orey lode, and still improving at every sink we make in it. Our prospects are very good, and think the time is not far distant when we shall have a good course of ore." When it is considered what riches this mine produced above this level, and as all agents who have seen it are of opinion that the lode is about to resume its former productiveness, causes great value to be attached to the present working.

TRETOIL AND MESSER MINES.—The water at the Tretoil shaft is drained 9 fms. below adit, and the 20 will soon be reached, when the great tin lode will be intersected. The water at Michell's shaft is drained to 7 fms. under the 20; the shaft has to be cut down until the 30 is reached; then it is the proper size, and the water will soon after be drained to the bottom (the 50), when the ore ground there discovered will be taken away. The Mine Park lode has been cut in the 20, at Edward's shaft, and is 2 ft. wide, very kindly, and improving in driving east. The lode in the 24 has improved, and is opening ground that will take away at 5s. in 1*l.* The 32, at new shaft, is improving. We shall sample 100 tons of ore on Monday next.

THE CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD MINES.—A valuable discovery has been made in driving a level into the mountain at Great End. The men have driven 2 feet through good lead and blende, and from present appearances it is likely to become one of the richest deposits in Cumberland. The lode is above 12 ft. wide, and backs can be obtained in driving above 2000 ft. to stope away. The Plumbago or Wad Mine is daily improving, and likely to realise all that has been stated of this truly wonderful mine.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—The prospects at this mine, in sinking on the main lode, continue of the most satisfactory character, inasmuch that the lode is becoming more compact, and containing every indication of shortly being one immense deposit of rich copper, precisely similar to Wheal Maria when first discovered. This lode in Devon Burra Burra is above 12 feet wide, and, taking the bearing and point of the dial, corresponds exactly with Devon Great Consols main lode. A short time will prove its value, when the shares will again maintain their former price (20*l.* per share), and reward the spirited proprietors by having a second Devon Great Consols Mine.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED.—The engine-shaft is drained to the 106, plat secured, and standing-lift fixed, and the sinking-lift dropped to the 116, which will be drained in a few days. The 96 and 106 are being cleared and timbered, pitches are being let. These levels will produce a pretty deal of tin shortly. When the 116 is drained it is intended to drive a cross-cut south to cut the south lode. The 46, 56, 66, and 76 levels west are still being driven in good tin ground, and great reserves are being opened in this part of the mine. The returns must soon greatly increase from the present time.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—The engine has gone to work this week. The men are engaged sinking the shaft below adit level on Calstock Consols lode, which is now worth 20*l.* per fm. for length of sink, with every appearance in the bottom of a further improvement. Exertions will now be made to get the shaft down and levels extended as speedy as possible, in order to prove this part of the sett.

WEST WHEAL MARGARET (which adjoins Wheal Margaret and Wheal Mary Mines, and contains the same lodes) is now about to be vigorously prosecuted. The company have from time to time made good discoveries, but have never pursued their success in a spirited manner. There appears no reason why, with a judicious outlay, this mine should not prove equally as productive as its fortunate neighbours.

DALE MINE.—Friday was a day to be chronicled in the history of this mine. The new and powerful engine, which it has been the work of the last four months to remove from the New York Mine, had been in operation ten days, and its working was all that could be desired. The water was out; men were again at work upon the Pipe vein in the 37 and 43 fathom levels; rich lead ore in barrowsfull, and in lumps from the size of walnuts to masses weighing 3 and 4 cwts., was coming up, and the directors felt that to meet upon the mine, and there, in celebration of an event so important, to have a dinner, at which they might meet the local shareholders, and others interested in the progress of mining in the neighbourhood, would be both appropriate and pleasureable. The Dale Mine is now provided with an engine fully adequate to its requirements. During the latter months of working with the small engine (which will now be devoted to winding and crushing) it was a continual struggle to keep the water down; but what was overpowering labour to the small engine is play to the large one, and the attendent engineman has at present only to contrive how small a supply of steam he can furnish at each stroke to the cylinder. The development of the mine is, therefore, cleared of all obstacles, and the rich course of lead in the Pipe vein can now be worked without any apprehension arising out of the increase of water. The engine and its connected machinery, the dressing-floors, and other surface works, engaged the attention of the visitors during the morning. Capt. Niness was highly complimented on the rapidity with which the engine had been removed, erected, and the whole brought into effective working order. The quantity and the quality of the lead ore that was being brought up caused universal surprise and delight. The captain stated that the lead ore they saw came partly from the 37 and partly from the 43; that at the 37 the Pipe was 12 ft. wide, rich for lead throughout, and there were six men, in three pares, working abreast on it. In the 43 there was not as yet room for more than three men at a time, but these were working all in lead. At half-past two dinner was served in the National School-room of Warslow, which was very kindly lent, and tastefully decorated for the occasion. Mr. Joseph Procter, the Chairman of the Dale Company, presided; Mr. Johnson being vice-president. The bright prospects of the mine, the brilliancy of the weather, and the excellence of the dinner, combined to put everyone in good spirits, and the utmost cheerfulness prevailed. Toasts and speeches went round, and when the company broke up it was with the conviction that Dale had entered on a course of prosperity destined to be of long continuance. The workmen will be entertained at a dinner on Saturday next.

Mr. J. H. Murchison having been solicited to contest the borough of Bodmin, arrived there on Thursday, when he addressed the electors. It appears that it being doubtful whether Mr. Murchison would accept the invitation, and as the writ had been moved for, the High Sheriff (Mr. Tremayne) had before his arrival consented to stand. Mr. Murchison at once withdrew, many electors pledging to support him on another occasion.

The imports of metals, metallic minerals, and articles identified with mining, since our last report have been—Copper: 2337 pigs from Seville. Spelter: 87 casks, 17 cases, and 1757 ingots from Antwerp. Zinc: 158 packages from Antwerp. Lead: 150 tons from Alicante. Iron: 2559 bars from Nyhamn; 3267 bars from Stockholm; 1931 bars from Sundswall. Steel: 600 kegs, 502 bundles, and 300 barrels from Gothenburg; 520 bars from Uddewalla; 580 boxes from Stockholm. Brimstone: 6 barrels from Antwerp. Charcoal: 50 bags from Bordeaux. Saltpetre: 3651 bags from Calcutta. White Lead: 2 casks from Antwerp.

At the Chemical Market there has been considerable activity. A large quantity of sulphate of copper has changed hands at 35s. to 36s. Of plumbago, 60 barrels Ceylon sold at 9s. for middling lump, and 7s. 6d. for small. There is no disposition to operate in saltpetre, and prices consequently have a downward tendency. The only sale reported during the week has been a parcel of 260 bags Bengal, ref. 4¾ per cent., at 38s. 6d. per cwt. At auction on Tuesday 778 bags Bengal were bought in above the value—ref. 8¾ to 10 per cent., at 37s. to 37s. 6d. English refined is nominally quoted at 39s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt., but purchases could be made at rather less money. The stock amounts to 10,754 tons against 8788 tons, in 1858. Of crude antimony 13 casks were offered for sale, but bought in at 39s. to 44s. For brimstone the quotation is 8*l.* 5s. to 8*l.* 10s.

From Leeds, our correspondents (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) state that there is rather more business doing in mining shares, especially in progressive mines. A meeting of the promoters and directors of the Nidderdale Mining Company (limited), Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire, was held at the mining offices, Corn Exchange, Leeds, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., which was well attended. The directors held a meeting at the mine on the 8th inst., and stated that the works were progressing in a highly satisfactory manner. At Sir Thomas White's shaft, the miners had got to the first level, which was found to be in a good state of repair, considering the length of time it had previously been unworked. Several fine lumps of lead were brought out in the *debris* of that level. Considerable progress has also been made in sinking the new air-shaft, which is to ventilate the Sir Thomas White's shaft. Holebottom shaft is being cleared out; this communicates with the forehead of Perseverance level. At present there are only half a score of men at work, but it is the determination of the directors to carry on the works of the mine still more vigorously.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, August 12, 1859.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0	1	2	— —
ditto tubes ..... „	0	1	2½	–0 1 2¾
Sheathing & bolts .. „	0	1	0	— —
Bottoms ..... „	0	1	0½	— —
Old (Exchange) .... „	0	0	10½	— —
Best selected....p. ton	110	10	0	— —
Tough cake..... „	107	10	0	— —
Tile ..... „	107	10	0	— —
Burra Burra .... „	112	0	0	–113 0 0

IRON.	Per Ton.			
Bars, Welsh, in London..	7	0	0	— —
Ditto, to arrive	6	12	6	– 6 15 0
Nail rods	7	10	0	— —
„ Stafford. in London	7	15	0	– 9 0 0
Bars ditto	8	5	0	– 9 10 0
Hoops ditto	9	0	0	– 9 15 0
Sheets, single	9	5	0	–10 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3	15	0	– 4 15 0
Refined metal, ditto....	4	10	0	– 5 5 0
Bars, common, ditto....	5	0	0	– 6 5 0
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	6	10	0	– 6 15 0
Ditto, railway, in Wales	6	5	0	— —
Ditto, Swed. in London.	11	10	0	–16 0 0
To arrive	12	5	0	— —
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2	13	0	– 2 15 0
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees ..	2	10	0	– 2 11 0
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	2	8	6	– 2 10 0
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	3	10	0	– 3 12 6
Welsh Forge Pig	—		—	— —

LEAD.				
English Pig	22	10	0	–23 0 0
Ditto sheet	23	15	0	— —
Ditto red lead	24	5	0	— —
Ditto white	26	0	0	— —
Ditto patent shot	26	0	0	— —
Spanish	22	0	0	–22 5 0

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	10¼d.–11¼d.
Wire	10½d.– —
Tubes	12½d.–13d.

FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.			
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	17	10	0	— —
„ (hammered).	19	0	0	— —
Ditto, in faggots	21	10	0	–22 0 0
English, Spring	18	0	0	–23 0 0
Bessemer's, Engineers' Tool	44	0	0	— —
„ Spindle	30	0	0	— —
QUICKSILVER	7	0	0	p. bottle

SPELTER.	Per Ton.			
Foreign	21	0	0	— —
To arrive	22	0	0	— —

ZINC.				
In sheets	27	0	0	–28 0 0

TIN.				
English, blocks 138	0	0	— —	
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..139	0	0	— —	
Ditto, Refined 145	0	0	— —	
Banca 146	0	0	— —	
Straits 140	0	0	–141 0 0	

TIN-PLATES.*				
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1	11	6–	1 13 6
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1	17	6–	1 19 6
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1	9	6–	1 11 0
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1	15	6–	1 17 0
IC Coke ..... „	1	6	0–	1 7 0
IX Ditto..... „	1	12	0–	1 13 0
Canada plates ....p. ton	15	0	0–	15 10 0
In London; 20s. less at the works.				
Yellow Metal Sheathing..p. lb.				10d.
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	—		–	6 10 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The market has exhibited less activity during the past week than for some time, except in iron, in which there has been an evident improvement; yet prices remain nominally the same.

COPPER.—This metal has been very quiet. The demand for cake and ingot for the Continent has fallen off; and the fall last week in the standard given at the Cornish ticketing being followed by another heavy decline this week, will, doubtless, cause buyers to wait for a fall in the price of copper before operating. Burra Burra has changed hands at 111*l.* and 112*l.*

IRON.—The iron trade appears to have greatly improved, and makers of manufactured iron report a steady demand at good prices. Welsh bars are quoted 5*l.* 15s. to 6*l.*; and rails, 6*l.* 2s. 6d. to 6*l.* 5s. In Scotch pig iron a large amount of business has been done at fair prices, the closing price on 'Change to-day being 53s. 6d. for mixed numbers, free on board. The shipments from Glasgow were within a few hundred tons the same as in the corresponding week of last year, 12,211 tons, against 12,736 tons in 1858.

LEAD.—This metal is rather firmer at former quotations.

SPELTER.—During the week about 500 tons lying at Hull have been reported sold at 21*l.*; since which, however, 21*l.* 5s. has been paid in one or two instances.

TIN.—A few sales of Straits are reported at 140*l.*, and of Banca at 145*l.*; yet the quotations above may be considered as those still ruling. In Holland, 85½ fl. is the present quotation.

TIN PLATES are more enquired for, but no change in price has taken place. STEEL AND QUICKSILVER remain the same.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 11.—We have to report continued firmness in the tone of our metal market generally, although as yet orders are neither so large nor so numerous as could be desired; still the anticipations as to the future are favourable. Makers of manufactured iron report a steady demand, with prices firmly maintained, and with any increase of orders it is not improbable that rates would rule somewhat higher. In Scotch pig-iron a considerable amount of business has been transacted this week, and mixed numbers, storekeepers' warrants, f.o.b. in Glasgow, after having touched 52s. 6d. per ton, have reached 53s. 9d. per ton, at which we close with buyers to-day. The shipments for the week are 12,211 tons, against 12,736 tons in the corresponding week of last year. There is no alteration to notice in tin; the demand is good, and there appears to be no necessity to disturb present quotations. The same remarks apply to copper, for which there are orders in the market under current rates, but as yet they cannot be placed. Tin-plates are in fair request at our quotations. In lead there is no change to notice. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 6*l.* 5s. to 7*l.* 10s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 126*l.* per ton; common bar, 127*l.*; refined block, 133*l.*—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 32s. 6d. to 33s. per box; coke, IC, 26s. to 27s.—Lead: English sheet, 23*l.* per ton; English pig, 22*l.*—Copper: Cake and tile, 107*l.* 10s. per ton; best selected, 110*l.* 10s.; sheathing and bolt, 1s. per lb. —Yellow metal sheathing, 10d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30*l.* to 40*l.* per ton; spring, 18*l.* to 24*l.*; cast and shear, 50*l.* to 60*l.* per ton.

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.—Metals very dull: prices nominal. The market for copper continues firm, and a little business has been done in Australian at 49 6. The iron market is dull, and prices lower. Spelter: Large arrivals have caused rates to recede on our last quotations.

MELBOURNE, JUNE 16.—In the Metal Market there is little doing, but there is a slight upward tendency. Morewood's patent galvanised tinned iron, plain, 48*l.* to 49*l.*; English galvanised corrugated iron (wanted), 38*l.*; Scotch, 32*l.* to 34*l.*; boiler plate, 13*l.* 10s. to 14*l.* 10s.; Scotch Govan, 10*l.* to 11*l.*; ditto Blochairn, 10*l.* 10s. to 11*l.*; sheet, 15*l.* to 16*l.* For sheet-lead the enquiry is limited. Large-sized angle iron was lately in great demand. The demand still continues, but is not so active. Charcoal plates have declined, and are not worth more than 12½ per cent. advance. Blasting gunpowder is still scarce, but the price is declining, in expectation of supplies. It is not worth more than 1s. 4½d.

The standard for copper ores, from some unaccountable reason, declined last week, but it had no perceptible effect on the MINING SHARE MARKET, which throughout this week has been marked by great activity, and a large amount of business transactions. In fact, considering that the present is generally a dull season of the year for business, the state of the mining market may be looked upon as very satisfactory, and all that is required to keep it in a buoyant and active condition is a prize or two among the progressive mines, and a continuance of good prices for metals. Of improvements there are several reports this week, as will be seen below. Dividend mines are still in the ascendant, and a large business done in Basset, Clifford, West Caradon, Wheal Margaret, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Providence Mines, and a few others. Basset shares have risen to 185, 190. Wheal Clifford still largely dealt in, and we understand that a large lot of executors' shares has been pretty well cleared off the market; the price leaves off at 210 to 215, buyers. Herodsfoot shares have been greatly in demand, and advanced to 11¼, 12, leaving off at 11¼ to 11⅝; no improvement or change in the mine has taken place that we hear of, and we can only presume from the demand for shares that the public are beginning to see what we have long told them in this article, that the mine has been selling far below its intrinsic value, and what its *bona fide* prospects justified. In comparison with many speculative mines making constant calls, and with very uncertain prospects, and yet selling at 10,000*l.* to 20,000*l.*, the price of Herodsfoot at 8000*l.*, and paying good dividends, has always seemed to us a strange anomaly, as we have remarked on several occasions. The late sale of ore realised, as we said last week, less money than the previous one, and we should not be surprised to find a smaller dividend declared at the next meeting; but the greatly increased value of the lead ores, equal to about 9*l.* per ton—the price having risen from about 15*l.* to 24*l.* per ton, owing to the larger percentage of silver—will have its effect on future sales when the stamps are in full operation, and better dividends may reasonably be looked for. A discovery may also be made in the south ground, where a new shaft is in course of sinking. East Pool shares have been in great request, and advanced to 220, 230; we understand a fine discovery has been made in the shaft, and shares expected to go higher. Stray Park shares have advanced to 11¼, 12; on Wednesday some good stones of ore were met with in the south lode in the 150, in the cross-course, and a course of ore here is looked for, and will cause a good rise in shares. North Roskear, 21 to 22, and business done; at this mine also we hear there is a good improvement in the 164 fm. level. Great South Tolgus in demand, and advanced to 13¼, 14, in consequence of an improve-

ment in the 80 ends, which are getting under the rich ore ground above. North Frances have been more dealt in, at 6½ to 7, and several large purchases made; a lode is soon expected in the new shaft, and there is some talk of a more active management at the mines. South Basset, 10 to 12, but few sellers; the last report is considered more favourable, and several enquiries for shares. Wheal Unity shares have been very largely dealt in, and are now difficult to get, at 18s. to 20s.; the mine is evidently assuming a good position, and it is hoped may enter the Dividend List in six months. Tolvadden shares have been more freely offered, at 7½ to 8. East Russell, as usual, have fluctuated from 10s. to 1*l*. a day, and leave off at 9¾ to 10; on Tuesday, the agent's report stated that a rise had been commenced from the 88 fm. level towards the winze sunk from the 66, and that the lode in it was worth 5 tons of rich ore per fm., which was very favourable; the next day it was reported 2½ tons per fm., and still continues about the same. Wheal Grenville have been more in request, at 2½ to 2¾, the decline in price having brought in several buyers. East Grenville also in considerable demand, at 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., or 1s. to 2s. premium, and with every indication of a further rise. East Carn Brea shares were flatter early in the week, notwithstanding a further improvement in the mine; and the cause of the depression is found to be that a large lot, some hundreds of shares, belonging to a deceased estate, had been sold for a very low price on the Stock Exchange, and as it was found they were again being offered in small lots to the public, purchasers hold back, expecting to buy cheaper. We were in ignorance of this when we quoted the shares last week at prices which we knew had been given on the open market. On Friday, information was received in town that the lode in the winze was worth 3 tons of rich ore per fathom, and a great demand sprung up for shares, which left off 4½ to 5, buyers. Alfred Consols, 5 to 5¼, buyers. Bell and Lanarth, 3½ to 4; Calstock Consols, 2¾ to 3. Wheal Arthur, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; the lode in the shaft is reported worth 20*l*. per fm., and it is said to be the Calstock Consols lode. Catherine and Jane Consols, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., and the mine improved. Cook's Kitchen, 8 to 9; Crelake, 2¾ to 3¼; Ding Dong, 10 to 11; Drake Walls, 32s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. The Perran Bay Iron Mine has lately come into the possession, by purchase, of a large and well-known adventurer in British mines, and who has divided it into 5000 shares, the greater part of which have been taken up, as we are informed, at 4*l*. per share. In the prospectus, printed chiefly for private circulation, a copy of which has been forwarded to us, calculations made from the reports of practical agents show that the returns are expected to be 2000 tons per month, which at 14s. per ton will yield a profit of 400*l*. per month, or about 25 per cent. per annum on the price of the shares. A contract to deliver 20,000 tons, at 14s., to a large iron company in Wales, has already, it is said, been entered into. The mine is adjoining the Great Retallack, but the iron is of a much better quality. Crowlwm, 30s.; as a discovery is anticipated here in a few months, as the cross-course against which Bryntail made ore is approached, shares are being purchased quietly, and put by for a rise. Bryntail remain quiet at 4½ to 5. Great Retallack, 35s. to 40s.; the mine is recovering its position, and more enquiries made for shares, at the late quotations. East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford, 2¾ to 3¼; East Basset, 172 to 174; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 59 to 61; Great Alfred, 1½ to 1⅝. Great Vor, 20s. to 25s. Hingston Down, 3¾ to 4, mine looking better. Kelly Bray, 3 to 3¼; Lady Bertha, 23s. to 25s. Wheal Lewis have been in demand, and difficult to get, at 3½ to 4½. North Basset, 7 to 8; Rosewarne and Herland, 14 to 14½. Trevoole, 7 to 9; this mine is looking better, and the leader of tin in the engine-shaft improving. United Mines, 90 to 95; a dividend of 2*l*. 10s. per share has been declared here. Wheal Seton, 115 to 120; a dividend of 2*l*. 10s. also declared here. Wheal Uny, 9½ to 10½; North Grambler, 3 to 3½; Wheal Tehidy, ¾ to 1; Wheal Buller, 90 to 100; North Minera, 2 to 2¼; Wheal Margery, 10 to 11; North Trelawny, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Par Consols, 11½ to 12½; Providence Mines have declined to 71 to 73. Sortridge Consols, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; South Caradon, 240 to 250. South Frances, 170 to 180, and looking better in the 94 west. St. Ives Consols, 55 to 56½; South Carn Brea, 2¾ to 3; St. Day United, 20s. to 22s. 6d. Tamar Consols, 2¼ to 2½, and a large business done. Tincroft, 4½ to 4¾; Vale of Towy, 12s. to 14s. Wendron Consols, 44 to 45, and in good request; we understand the sale of tin brought 2022*l*., and left a profit of about 700*l*. on the month. West Caradons have been largely dealt in at prices varying from 130 to 137½, and leave off 130 to 135. West Frances, 9 to 10; West Seton, 390 to 400; Wheal Edward, 1¾ to 2; Wheal Harriett, 15s. to 17s.; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 10 to 10½; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 3¼ to 3½; Wheal Ludcott, 3½ to 3¾; Wheal Margaret, 58 to 59; Wheal Mary Ann, 38 to 39; Wheal Trelawny, 27 to 29; Wheal Wrey, 2¼, to 2½; West Damsel, 40 to 45. Dale, 12s. 6d. to 15s., and an improvement in the mine. Bedford United, 7¾ to 8.

On the Stock Exchange, the Mining Market during the week has not been very active, but prices generally were firm. The following quotations are officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Wheal Russell, 10¾, 11½, 10, 10¼, 10⅝; Margaret, 58½; North Wheal Basset, 7; Tincroft, 4¾; West Basset, 182; Great Wheal Vor, ⅞; Par Consols, 12¼; East Basset, 173.

In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were—Bon Accord, ¾; North Rhine, ⅞.

In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were—Cobre, 42⅞ to 42½; Fortuna, 2⅜; St. John del Rey, 10¼; Mariquita, ¾.

The Foreign and Colonial mining share market "outside," during the week, has exhibited little change, holders in most instances demanding a slight advance. Mariquita, ¾; Cobre, 42½ to 43; United Mexican, 1⅝ to 1⅞; Fortuna, 2⅜ to 2½; Worthing, 11s. to 13s.; St. John del Rey, 10¼ to 10½; North Rhine, ⅞; Bon Accord, ⅝ to ¾; Copiapo, 8¼ to 8¾; Scottish Australian, ⅜ to ½.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3799 tons of ore were sold, realising 21,307*l*. 11s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 129*l*. 18s.; average produce, 6⅜; average price per ton, 5*l*. 12s.; quantity of fine copper, 244 tons 9 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
July 14	3710	£128 9	6⅜	£5 8 6	£ 85 3
„ 21	3529	134 6	6½	5 19 6	91 10
„ 28	3105	135 5	6¾	6 8 0	94 11
Aug. 4	4105	129 11	7	6 5 0	90 0
„ 11	3799	129 18	6⅜	5 12 0	87 3

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 2*l*. 2s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 1*l*. 9s., and in the price per ton of ore 3s. 6d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 3407 tons of ore were sold, realising 40,313*l*. 11s. 0d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 113*l*. 3s.; average produce, 12½; average price per ton, 11*l*. 16s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 425 tons 17½ cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore cop.
July 12	2794	£107 8 6	11¼	£ 9 16 6	£88 7 9
Aug. 9	3407	113 3 0	12½	11 16 6	94 13 2

Compared with the last sale, which is also the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been—in the standard, 6*l*. 18s.; and in the price per ton of ore, about 17s. 3d. Of the 3407 tons of ore sold on Tuesday, 1357 tons were from British mines, which gave an average produce of 7¾, and sold at an average standard of 124*l*. 8s. = 7*l*. 9s. 1d. per ton of ore; the remaining 2050 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 15½, and sold at an average standard of 109*l*. 8s. = 14*l*. 14s. 6d. per ton of ore. On August 23 there will be 1900 tons of ore offered for sale from Cobre, Berehaven, Cuba, Knockmahon, Parys, Del Soto, Guilla Marke Y, Bampfylde, Dyfngwm, Barcelona, Buenos Ayres, and Wildberg Mines, with 2 tons of London ores and 30 tons burnt ores.

At Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for May and June showed—Balance last audit, 745*l*. 7s. 1d.; copper ore sold (less dues, 1-15th), 561*l*. 17s. 10d. tin (less dues, 1-24th), 8888*l*. 4s. 1d.; extra carriage of tin, 7*l*. 6s. 4d. = 10,202*l*. 15s. 4d. —Mine cost, &c., May, 1868*l*. 10s. 6d.; June, 1948*l*. 10s. 5d.; tribute, 811*l*. 16s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 1904*l*. 7s. 7d.: leaving credit balance, 3669*l*. 10s. 3d. Upon the two months' working there was a profit of 2924*l*. 3s. 2d. A dividend of 2864*l*. (8*l*. per share) was declared, and a balance of 805*l*. 10s. 3d. carried to credit of next account.—[The report is among our Mining Correspondence.]

At Wheal Seton meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1249*l*. 8s. 9d.; copper and tin ores sold, less dues, 2321*l*. 5s. 5d.; sundries, 1*l*. 14s. 6d. = 3572*l*. 8s. 8d.—Mine cost, May, 848*l*. 1s. 7d.; June, 646*l*. 2s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 469*l*. 8s. 5d.: leaving credit balance, 1608*l*. 16s. 5d. A dividend of 495*l*. (2*l*. 10s. per share) was declared, and a credit balance of 1113*l*. 16s. 5d. carried to the next account. There was a profit of 357*l*. 13s. 2d. upon the two months' working.

At the United Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 754*l*. 9s. 2d.; copper ore sold, 7419*l*. 9s. 7d.; tin sold, 72*l*. 18s. 5d.; arsenic, 13*l*.; mundic, 70*l*. = 8948*l*. 14s. 6d.—Mine cost, May and June, 2725*l*. 5s. 9d.; tributers' balances, 1530*l*. 13s. 10d.; merchants' bills and coals, 2452*l*. 1s. 11d.; dues, 255*l*. 1s. 7d.: leaving credit balance, 1985*l*. 11s. 5d., from which deduct the probable loss on winding-up the sale of materials at Consols, 200*l*. Upon the two months' working there was a profit of 1251*l*. 2s. 3d. A dividend of 1000*l*. (2*l*. 10s. per share) was declared, and a credit balance carried to the next account of 785*l*. 11s. 5d. The report stated that the mine was very rich in the Hot lode. The stopes in the back and bottom of the 208 were still looking well, and yielding fair quantities of ore.

At the Devon and Cornwall United Mines meeting, on Aug. 4 (Mr. S. S. Bastard in the chair), the accounts for April, May, and June showed—Balance last audit, 268*l*. 2s. 4d.; mine cost, April, May, and June, 1516*l*. 1s. 11d.; engine, &c., 158*l*. 10s.; dues, 290*l*. 15s. 5d.; merchants' bills, &c., 68*l*. 17s. 8d. = 2302*l*. 7s. 4d.—Ores sold and carriage, 2011*l*. 9s.: leaving debit balance, 290*l*. 18s. 4d. The directors were re-elected. Capt. T. Neill reported that the general operations of the mine progressed favourably. A vote of thanks was passed to Capt. Neill.

At the South Wheal Seton meeting, on Aug. 4, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 447*l*. 9s. 5d.; tutwork and wages, March, 113*l*. 11s. 6d.; April, 136*l*. 13s. 5d.; May, 110*l*. 0s. 11d.; June, 114*l*. 3s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 259*l*. 18s. 6d. = 1181*l*. 16s. 11d.—Call, 800*l*.: leaving balance, 381*l*. 16s. 11d. A call of 2*l*. per share was made. Captains M. Bath and E. Higgins, in a very satisfactory report, stated that in Marriott's shaft the lode had become much more settled, and of a harder nature, and the present indications were of a promising character. To the north of Marriott's shaft there was also a very promising lode from 7 to 8 ft. wide. It was thought they were not far off a branch of copper ore at Marriott's shaft.

At the Herward United Mine meeting, on Aug. 2 (Mr. W. Page in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, April, May, and June, 384*l*. 14s. 8d.; bank commission, 2*l*. 4s. = 386*l*. 18s. 8d.—Ore sold, 238*l*. 13s.: leaving debit balance, 148*l*. 5s. 8d. The balance of assets over liabilities was 477*l*. 1s. 2d. The provisional appointment of Mr. Thos. Pierce, as captain of the mine, in the room of Mr. Cornelius Jones, deceased, was confirmed, and until further notice the duties of secretary will be discharged by Mr. P. B. M'Quie, at his offices, Exchange-street, Liverpool. Messrs. Wm. Page, W. Bostock, and R. Hammersley were appointed the committee of management. Capt. T. Pierce reported that operations for the past quarter had been chiefly directed in developing the discovery made at the Bostock shaft, and in driving east to communicate with Ward's shaft, which operations so far had been attended with complete success. He had no hesitation in saying that the mine was in a sound and healthy condition.

At Brynford Hall Mine meeting, on Aug. 2 (Mr. W. Page in the chair), the accounts for the quarter ending June 30 showed—Mine cost, April, May, and June, 605*l*. 12s. 10d.; National Provincial Bank, 3*l*. 1s. = 608*l*. 13s. 10d.—Ore sold, 513*l*. 12s. 6d.: leaving debit balance, 95*l*. 1s. 4d. The assets exceeded the liabilities by 208*l*. 13s. The provisional appointment of Capt. T. Pierce, as captain of the mine, in the room of Capt. C. Jones, deceased, was confirmed. The duties of secretary, until further notice, will be carried on by Mr. P. B. M'Quie, Exchange-street, Liverpool. Messrs. Wm. Page, W. Bostock, and R. Hammersley were appointed the committee of management. Capt. T. Pierce reported that in the eastern part of the mine a cross-cut had been driven north of Woodland's vein, whereby an entirely new and promising point had been discovered. The new vein, which had been lost, had again appeared, from which very fine ore was being raised. At St. Matthew's shaft there were several points, which had been yielding very strong lead ore. The pipes in that part of the mine were also yielding excellent ore, with every prospect of continuance.

The North Frances Mine meeting, convened on the 4th inst., was postponed, in consequence of insufficient attendance. The accounts laid on the table showed—Balance from last account, 902*l*.; calls received, 466*l*. = 1368*l*. The expenditure deducted from the receipts left a balance at the bankers of 1079*l*. 6s. 3d. The balance of assets over liabilities, after disbursing June cost, amounted to 1049*l*. 9s. 3d.

At the Cornwall Great Consolidated Mine meeting, on Wednesday, it was resolved that the meeting be adjourned till the 29th inst. The adjourned meeting will be held at Birmingham.

At Llanfyrnach Mine half-yearly general meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Total amount of capital received, 6578*l*. 10s.; calls unpaid, 146*l*. 10s.; labour cost, 307*l*. 16s. 8d.; royalty, 67*l*. 8s. 4d.; loan, 22*l*.; London expenses, &c., 10*l*. 8s. 3d. = 7132*l*. 13s. 3d.—Mine materials, &c., 4923*l*. 10s.; calls in arrear, 146*l*. 10s.; amount expended on the mine (less ore sold), 1872*l*. 13s. 8d.: leaving a credit balance of 189*l*. 19s. 7d. The auditors' report was received and passed, and the two retiring director's re-elected.

At Lady Bertha Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Orr in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 94*l*. 2s. 10d., and a balance of assets over liabilities of 1107*l*. 14s. 3d. A favourable report was read, which, with the details of the meeting, will be found in another column. Messrs. Orr, P. Watson, and T. Fuller were appointed the committee of management. It was decided that the matter of the erection of the account-house be left in the hands of the committee, with the provision that the sum does not exceed 250*l*.

At Carvath Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Dr. A. Beattie in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 168*l*. 8s. 3d., and a balance of liabilities over assets of 789*l*. 11s. 9d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, payable on the 24th inst. Details in another column.

At the North Downs Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. R. Hallett in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 334*l*. 6s. 11d. A call of 5s. per share was made. A satisfactory report was read by Mr. F. Pryor.

At South Wheal Crofty meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 301*l*. 4s. 2d.; mine cost, April and May, 406*l*. 0s. 11d.; tributers' balances, 180*l*. 16s.; merchants' bills, 201*l*. 8s. 2d. = 1089*l*. 9s. 3d.—Ore sold, 443*l*. 1s. 3d.; call, 552*l*. 10s.: leaving debit balance, 93*l*. 18s. It was resolved that the next meeting be made special, to consider the subject relative to the eastern part of Penhellick, as to working or selling the same.

At New Wheal Seton meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 5*l*. 2s. 1d.; mine cost for the three months ending June, 153*l*. 12s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 58*l*. = 216*l*. 14s. 11d.—Call, 182*l*. 7s. 6d.: leaving debit balance, 34*l*. 7s. 5d. A call of 1*l*. per share was made. It was resolved that a suitable engine be purchased as soon as it may be deemed expedient.

At Wheal Trefusis meeting, on Tuesday, a call of 25s. was made.

At South Wheal Betsy meeting, on Aug. 4 (Mr. S. S. Bastard in the chair), the accounts for April, May, and June showed—Balance last audit, 387*l*. 14s. 5d.; mine cost, 559*l*. 8s. 5d.; interest, 15*l*. 12s.; printing, 2*l*. 17 = 965*l*. 11s. 10d.—Call received, 372*l*. 2s.: leaving debit balance, 593*l*. 9s. 10d. It was resolved that legal proceedings be taken against all holders in arrears of call. A call of 2s. per share was made. The directors were re-elected. Capt. C. Bartle's report stated that they had sampled that day (August 2) 23 tons of ore. The number of hands employed in the mine was 32. Capt. Neill reported that there were three very fine looking copper lodes, and further trial would no doubt lead to deposits of mineral. The machinery was in good working order.

At the Whitford Mine meeting, on Aug. 6 (Mr. J. Y. Watson in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 61*l*. 13s. 4d.; mine cost, April, 70*l*. 4s. 4d.; May, 59*l*. 15s. 11d.; June, 58*l*. 11s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 13*l*. 19s. 4d. = 264*l*. 4s.—Calls received, 118*l*. 8s.: leaving debit balance, 145*l*. 16s. The balance of liabilities over assets was 30*l*. 4s. 5d. A call of 2s. per share was made, with a rebate of 5 per cent. if paid before the 16th instant. Capt. W. Sandoe reported that the engine-shaft was now down 13 fms. below the 35. They had, however, taken the lode at the shaft 2 fathoms sooner than they calculated on, but had further to drive their level to reach the east and west lode. The end was in from shaft 3 fms., and he calculated they had 5 fms. more to drive to reach the junction. The new shaft sinking from surface, on the back of the east and west lode, in the north part of the sett, was down 4 fms. There they had already found some good stones of ore, in the gravel, by sinking: so far their prospects were very encouraging.

At East Trefusis Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for March, April, May, and June showed—Balance last audit, 181*l*. 13s. 8d.; mine cost, March to June, 378*l*. 18s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 129*l*. 9s. 2d. = 690*l*. 1s. 5d.—Call, 500*l*.: leaving debit balance, 190*l*. 1s. 5d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capts. T. Richards and J. Pope reported that since last meeting the engine-shaft had been sunk with all speed. A branch came into the shaft about 9 ft. above the present bottom, since which the lode had increased in size, though not very much improved in value. They deemed it advisable to prosecute the adit end, with a view of discovery. At present there was a good looking gossan in the end, and the rock about it highly favourable.

At the Worthing Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. Richard Hallett in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 2938*l*. The report, which was considered of a satisfactory character, was received and adopted. Mr. C. R. Essex was selected director. Details will be found in another column.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 6th August.			
Foxdale	100	£15 16 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Wheal Trelawny	64	27 3 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Sold on the 8th August.			
Vale of Towy	34	14 6 0	Bibby, Sons, & Co.
ditto	3½	13 11 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	3½	13 11 0	Panther Co.
ditto	10	13 16 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	10	9 12 0	ditto
Sold on the 10th August.			
Round Hill	30	15 0 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Sold on the 11th August.			
Maesyrerwddu (Talargoch)	63	14 9 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Coetia Llys (Talargoch)	10	14 18 6	ditto
Deep Level	35	13 16 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Holywell Level	30	15 15 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Brynford Hall	15	14 17 6	A. Courage & Co.
Herward United	15	12 17 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Speedwell	5	13 3 6	A. Courage & Co.
Rhosesmor	80	14 11 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Merllyn	5	13 18 0	Adam Eyton.
Orsedd	20	15 9 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Pennant	10	14 7 6	ditto
Coldbeck	15	7 17 0	A. Courage & Co.
Talacre	10	14 18 0	Adam Eyton.

BLACK TIN.

	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 4th July.				
Gt. Hewas Untd.	4 7 1 5	£75 5 0	£ 328 8 11	Carvedras.
ditto	1 10 1 4	63 10 0	97 12 5	ditto
Sold on the 6th July.				
ditto	3 13 3 11	75 5 0	277 17 0	Trethellan.
ditto	1 18 0 3	63 10 0	122 2 1	ditto
Sold on the 22d July.				
ditto	4 5 3 19	81 5 0	349 0 11	Calenick.
ditto	1 2 3 9	65 15 0	109 8 3	ditto
Sold on the 3d August.				
ditto	4 4 1 25	81 0 0	342 2 3	Charlestown.
ditto	1 0 1 19	66 0 0	67 7 9	ditto
Gt. Wh. Fortune	10 9 1 1	—	870 6 8	Mellanear.
Sold on the 4th August.				
Great Wh. Vor	16 2 0 24	86 12 6	1395 11 6	Chyandour.
ditto	2 4 0 12	76 12 6	168 19 6	ditto
ditto	15 3 3 25	86 12 6	1316 11 6	Mellanear.
ditto	2 5 3 6	76 12 6	175 9 6	ditto
Wendron Cons.	10 16 0 27	87 5 0	943 6 10	Union.
ditto	4 7 1 7	86 10 0	377 12 6	ditto
ditto	8 0 2 13	86 5 0	692 13 10	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled July 20, and sold at Swansea August 9.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	103	12½	12 6 0	Springbok	38	32½	£33 12 6
ditto	102	12⅝	12 4 0	Knockmahon	82	—	6 11 6
ditto	101	12¾	12 5 6	ditto	80	—	9 4 0
ditto	74	12⅞	12 5 0	ditto	60	—	9 5 6
ditto	69	13⅛	12 1 6	ditto	37	—	11 13 6
ditto	100	13⅛	12 7 0	Del Soto	50	17¼	16 8 0
ditto	99	13½	12 9 0	ditto	45	17⅝	16 14 0
ditto	98	12⅝	12 0 0	ditto	44	16¾	16 8 0
ditto	80	13¼	12 3 0	Laxey	126	6⅝	7 0 0
ditto	58	23	21 16 6	British Reg.	68	10⅜	9 2 0
ditto	44	23½	21 17 0	ditto	62	10¼	9 4 0
ditto	10	68	61 6 0	Gt. Barrier	66	14¾	14 3 6
Union	100	7¼	6 4 0	Burnt Ores	66	3	2 10 0
ditto	99	7⅜	6 0 0	Copper Slag	34	5⅜	4 10 0
ditto	85	7⅜	6 7 0	ditto	19	4⅜	3 0 0
ditto	82	7⅜	6 4 0	ditto	4	16½	17 1 0
ditto	77	7⅜	6 3 0	Spanish ores	33	11⅞	11 3 6
Berehaven	124	10	10 3 6	Spanish reg.	15	41½	40 5 0
ditto	110	11¼	10 6 6	Spanish ore	9	11⅜	10 14 0
ditto	99	10⅛	9 9 0	Aust. Regulus	18	57⅜	57 8 0
ditto	73	10¼	10 16 6	ditto	5	67⅛	67 3 6
Parys	141	3⅜	3 14 0	Bampfylde	5	13⅞	13 5 6
ditto	124	3⅜	3 0 0	ditto	4	16	16 14 0
ditto	105	3⅜	3 7 6	Seville	12	2	1 5 0
Ookip	49	35	34 17 0	Tuscany	12	3½	2 16 0
ditto	38	33¼	32 13 6	ditto	1	19	18 15 6
ditto	30	33¼	32 13 0	Wanerenooka	10	20	19 17 0
Wheal Maria	44	23⅛	22 9 0	Namaqua N.M.C.	6	20½	19 15 0
ditto	37	23¼	22 17 0	ditto	1	16¼	15 1 6
Springbok	40	35⅝	33 18 6				

TOTAL PRODUCE.

	Tons.	Amount.		Tons.	Amount.
Cobre	938	£12946 11 0	Great Barrier	66	£ 935 11 0
Union	443	2735 14 0	Burnt ores	66	165 0 0
Berehaven	406	4123 4 6	Copper slag	57	278 4 0
Parys	370	1248 1 6	Spanish ore	57	1068 16 6
Ookip	117	3328 16 0	Australian regulus	23	1369 1 6
Wheal Maria	81	1833 5 0	Bampfylde	9	133 3 6
Springbok	78	2520 15 0	Seville	12	15 0 0
Knockmahon	259	2263 12 6	Tuscany	13	52 7 6
Del Soto	139	2293 2 0	Wanerenooka	10	198 10 0
Laxey	126	882 0 0	Namaqua, N.M.C.	7	133 11 6
British regulus	130	1189 4 0			

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Company	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	260½	£3332 8 6
Freeman and Co.	179	1496 17 6
P. Grenfell and Sons	538½	4465 14 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	208½	4915 8 0
Vivian and Sons	671½	7762 12 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	868½	9449 5 6
Mines Royal Company	137	2080 9 0
Mason and Elkington	38	1163 15 0
F. Bankart	78	2598 13 0
C. Lambert	354½	2014 12 0
Briton Ferry Copper Company	73	1035 15 6
Total	3407	£40,313 11 0

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, August 23.—Cobre 105, 103, 102, 60, 55, 54, 52, 48, 10, 9, 65—Berehaven 125, 118, 112, 98, 74—Cuba 101, 100—Knockmahon 101, 51—Parys 125—Del Soto 53, 51, 8—Guilla Marke Y 24, 4, 3—Burnt ores 30—Bampfylde 11—Dyfngwm 11—Barcelona 10, 2—Buenos Ayres 12—London ores 2—Wildberg 11 = 1900 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	7¾	£ 7 9 1	£124 8 0
Foreign	15½	14 14 6	109 8 0
Sale	12½	£11 16 6	£113 3 0

Totals—British, 1357; Foreign, 2050 = 3407 tons (21 cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled July 27, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Aug. 11.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
West Basset	90	£5 7 6	Levant	2	£15 14 6
ditto	76	7 13 6	Wheal Charlotte	84	5 5 6
ditto	70	4 4 6	ditto	79	8 17 6
ditto	57	4 7 0	ditto	48	6 7 0
ditto	55	8 12 6	Great Wheal Alfred	46	4 18 6
ditto	50	5 10 6	ditto	45	4 19 0
ditto	40	5 3 0	ditto	34	4 0 6
ditto	38	3 10 6	ditto	29	4 0 6
ditto	26	9 8 0	ditto	16	8 19 6
Carn Brea	75	0 4 6	ditto	15	1 18 0
ditto	64	4 7 0	Pendeen Consols	50	3 7 6
ditto	56	7 3 6	ditto	47	1 15 0
ditto	55	4 19 0	ditto	30	2 17 0
ditto	47	6 6 0	Wheal Buller	61	4 15 6
ditto	46	4 19 6	ditto	26	16 15 0
ditto	43	2 15 6	ditto	19	3 4 6
ditto	42	3 16 0	North Basset	54	4 7 0
ditto	41	3 16 0	ditto	28	3 1 0
ditto	29	4 16 6	ditto	18	12 9 6
Great South Tolgus	62	7 9 0	Trebarvah	68	7 9 6
ditto	57	7 19 6	ditto	32	3 6 6
ditto	56	10 17 0	Treloweth	50	3 8 0
ditto	52	7 6 6	ditto	39	4 0 6
ditto	50	5 3 0	ditto	10	14 17 6
ditto	48	5 17 6	West Crinnis	70	4 13 0
ditto	47	7 17 6	ditto	20	4 9 6
United Mines	100	3 7 6	Rosewarne United	61	7 10 6
ditto	86	6 10 0	ditto	24	9 15 6
ditto	75	3 1 6	Wheal Anna	53	6 0 6
ditto	20	2 2 6	ditto	11	4 12 6
Alfred Consols	54	4 8 0	Duke of Cornwall	45	1 15 0
ditto	32	8 11 6	ditto	10	3 2 6
ditto	23	3 4 0	Botallack	23	8 12 6
ditto	20	1 13 0	ditto	14	16 4 6
Nanspusker	53	4 7 6	Wheal Unity Consols	26	3 12 6
ditto	39	1 5 6	ditto	10	8 12 6
ditto	36	10 11 0	Camborne Consols	22	2 16 6
Par Consols	78	9 5 6	ditto	8	13 18 0
ditto	76	10 16 6	East Alfred Consols	25	6 3 0
ditto	70	7 12 6	Carvannall	12	4 15 6
ditto	30	4 12 0	East Carn Brea	9	4 19 6
Levant	105	1 19 0	ditto	1	13 4 6
ditto	60	4 6 6	Boiling Well	9	3 14 6
ditto	35	3 11 6	West Carvannall	9	0 2 0
ditto	20	10 3 0	Wheal Hender	8	6 7 6
ditto	15	12 1 6			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

	Tons.	Amount.		Tons.	Amount.
West Basset	502	£2945 14 6	West Crinnis	90	£415 0 0
Carn Brea	498	2068 18 6	Rosewarne United	85	693 12 6
Great South Tolgus	372	2814 12 0	Wheal Anna	64	370 4 0
United Mines	281	1169 12 6	Duke of Cornwall	55	110 0 0
Alfred Consols, &c.	257	1280 0 0	Botallack	37	425 10 6
Par Consols	254	2217 18 0	Wheal Unity	36	179 17 0
Levant	237	1004 19 0	Camborne Consols	30	173 7 0
Wheal Charlotte	211	1449 0 6	East Alfred	25	153 15 0
Great Wheal Alfred	185	874 19 6	Carvanall	12	57 6 0
Pendeen Consols	127	336 10 0	East Carn Brea	10	58 0 0
Wheal Buller	106	788 1 0	Boiling Well	9	33 10 6
North Basset	100	544 17 0	West Carvanall	9	0 18 0
Trebarvah	100	614 14 0	Wheal Hender	8	51 0 0
Treloweth	99	475 14 6			
Average Standard		£129 18 0	Average Produce		6⅜

Average Price per ton £5 12 0

Quantity of Ore 3799 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 244 tons 9 cwts.

Amount of Money £21,307 11 6

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Company	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	187	£ 858 0 0
Vivian and Sons	448½	2572 1 9
Freeman and Co.	215	1212 17 6
Grenfell and Sons	359¾	2917 4 11
Crown Copper Company	100½	643 14 9
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	554	2493 4 11
Williams, Foster, and Co.	709	4680 12 6
Mason and Elkington	559	2335 19 6
F. Bankart	219½	1218 4 4
Copper Miners' Company	117	714 5 6
C. Lambert	115½	490 11 6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	97½	727 2 4
Alkali Company	20	42 10 0
Briton Ferry Company	97	401 2 0
Total	3799	£21,307 11 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols 1921—West Caradon 322—Phœnix Mines 310—Devon and Cornwall 250—Bedford United 206—Marke Valley 180—Kelly Bray 174—North Wheal Robert 170—Wheal Emma 136—Crelake 112—South Bedford 110—Wheal Friendship 102 Wheal Edward 69—Gunnis Lake 57—Great Sheba 53—Sortridge Consols 41—Wheal Russell 35—Cornwall Great Consolidated 24—Ashburton United 20.—Total 4292 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—United Mines 665—South Caradon 425—Great Wheal Busy 339—Fowey Consols 310—West Damsel 186—South Crinnis 120—East Tolgus 107—Grambler and St. Aubyn 102—Wheal Messer 100—North Treskerby 47—New Treleigh 40—Wheal Moyle 20—Creegbrawse 18—Treffry's Regulus 7.—Total 2486 tons.

SECOND SALE IN AUGUST.

Years.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake cop.
1850	2882	8⅜	£15,236 4 0	£ 96 9 0	£63 9 0	£84 0
1851	2775	7½	13,804 0 0	102 4 0	65 17 0	84 0
1852	4113	7	25,867 19 0	130 4 0	90 15 0	102 10
1853	3670	7	21,966 0 0	126 13 0	87 8 0	107 10
1854	5222	7⅛	37,028 0 6	136 9 0	98 6 0	126 0
1855	4797	7⅛	35,401 19 0	142 7 0	103 17 0	126 0
1856	4925	7⅛	31,531 1 6	122 18 0	86 0 0	107 10
1857	4598	6¾	31,019 14 0	140 8 0	99 15 0	117 0
1858	4539	6½	24,496 8 0	126 2 0	83 11 0	107 10

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

Copiapo Smelting Company.—About fourteen days since this company held a meeting, to which none but shareholders were admitted, consequently those who are residing at a distance, if they require any information, must apply to the secretary. I need not state if that functionary has to answer every enquiry what an immense deal of unnecessary labour and waste of time it would entail on him. I can perfectly understand that a smelting company may not think it prudent to lay open either to the shareholders or the public all the details of their business, nor allow their rivals to know what stocks they have on hand. The Company of Copper Miners in England some years since entertained a similar objection. This was obviated by their publishing a balance-sheet every year; since then at every meeting great satisfaction has been expressed, and no detriment has been experienced by the Governor and Court. I would, therefore, suggest that a similar course should be pursued here, convinced as I am that it would have no evil effects.—T. L.: *Liverpool.*

Wheal Kitty (Lelant).—Among the "Notices" in last week's Journal, "A Shareholder in Wheal Kitty" intimates that the purser of that mine has withheld information about its improving prospects from a selfish motive. Now, Sir, all who are acquainted with Capt. Thomas Richards can testify to his spotless integrity and his undoubtedly disinterested conduct, and the mine is known to be managed with ability and uprightness. Had the writer of the letter I refer to been really a shareholder in Wheal Kitty (which would appear an improbable assumption), he, of course, would have received with his dividend a statement of accounts. Nothing was concealed or withheld. It would indeed be a blessing to the mining interest if every mine were conducted as well as Wheal Kitty, and if every mining man in his business career conducted himself as justly and blamelessly as Capt. Thos. Richards.—Hubert B. Rye: *Old Broad-st.*

Penhargey and Wheal Wrey.—Who is the secretary of this company? Does Mr. Daly retain his position, or has he resigned? As the non-publication of changes such as these injuriously affect the position of a property, it does not seems politic, nor just, that shareholders should thus be made unwittingly to suffer, when the cause could be so easily prevented.—A. C.

Gold Mines of the United States.—In your able *resumé* of the gold mines of North America, in last week's Journal, there is one which created some little notoriety here which you have omitted to notice—I allude to the Chancellorsville, in which I held some shares. I was one of those persons who believed not only that there was gold in the quartz, but that the mode of manipulation practised by our superintendent would extract it; and when I saw the notice of the wonderful effects produced at Frodsham reported in the *Times*, I imagined that my shares had become of immense value; however, like all who had invested in gold mining, I had faith and was deceived. I think, however, it is not yet too late for the directors to give us some account as to how the remaining funds were disposed of, what the property realised when it was sold, and when the winding-up took place.—Ceta.

Llywernog United Mines.—In our Journal of July 23, it is stated in error that the Llywernog United Mines sold on the 9th of the same month 232*l.* worth of ore. It should have been since the last settlement, and not on July 9.

Ashburton United.—Your last Journal contained an advertisement under this head, purporting to emanate from a Mr. H. Rodd, of Ashburton. Having had occasion to make enquiries, I find that there is no such person as Mr. H. Rodd at Ashburton, and that the advertisement is inserted by another person under that fictitious name. I give you my name, and also that of the real author of the advertisement, and, therefore, request that you will insert this notice. It is unnecessary to point out the improper purposes to which such advertisements may be put, and I am sure you would not knowingly lend your columns to them.—A. Z.

West Tolvadden Mine—"J. B. R." (City).—The section of this mine appeared in the Supplement to the Journal of July 2; the report of Capt. W. Martin in p. 535, July 30.

Maps of Mines.—The attention of Mr. Symons, of Truro, and of those who prepare geological survey maps, should be drawn to the great want which is expressed in mining circles of a map of the setts in the St. Austell, St. Blazey, Fowey, Bodmin, and Roche districts. I doubt not but that the preparation of the mining setts, closely drawn from accurate survey, would meet with a numerous sale, as the shareholders in those districts are without any plan to guide them as to the situation of their properties.—One Interested.

Mineral Statistics of Spain.—In the account of the smelting works of this country it is stated that their number is 700, while those in operation are 400. Your readers must not infer from this that these establishments are of the colossal magnitude of either our copper or tin works. If there is only one furnace on a property, even if it be merely for the purpose of calcining, it is dignified in Spain with the appellation of a smelting work.—St. D.

Chalanches Silver Mining Company.—The mines are situated in the department of Isere. Previous to the great revolution they were held by the Count of Provence, afterwards Louis XVIII.; on his flight with the emigrants they were abandoned. Some few years since an English company, under the presidency of Lord Keane, endeavoured to work them; the results of the investigations were not published: the offices were in Lothbury, but they have been given up for some considerable time.

Wheal Tallack.—Is there to be any final liquidation in the accounts of this mine, or is it to follow in the wake of the other properties which were held in the same offices? If the secretary cannot afford any information, surely it is the duty of the committee of management to let the shareholders know their present position.—P. D.

Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company.—In your last Journal, while alluding to the winding-up of the Californian Quartz Company, you state that it would be as well if the Anglo-Californian would imitate their example. I am told that the liquidators would long since have taken this step, but that they have been obliged to enter into litigation with one of the parties who was first concerned with them in the liquidation, the same person having been assisted by a former legal adviser. The liquidators, it is said, are anxious, if possible, to settle the affairs of the company, but it appears to be such a tangled skein that there seems to be great difficulty in unravelling it.—J.

Great Caradon and Slade.—Seeing Great Caradon and Slade Mine shares advertised in your Journal at 13s. 6d., I sent my clerk with an application for 10 shares. Receiving no answer, I again sent, but the party was not in, and no one knew when he would be. This is not the only instance, as I understand from others who have applied elsewhere. What design can the advertiser have? Surely it must be to injure the mine, as the last *bona fide* sale by transfer was at 30s. a share to my knowledge. The advertiser was "J. S.," care of Mr. Everett, 75, Old Broad-street.—John M. Whaley: 14, *Size-lane, City.*

South Devon Iron Company.—I believe it is an ascertained fact that iron lodes run in a contrary direction to those of copper and tin; at the meeting of this company, I perceive it was stated that one of the iron lodes has turned into copper, thereby verifying the prediction of Mr. Harris, the manager. I should be glad if that gentleman would inform us how this great geological change has taken place, what were the distinctive features accompanying it, and whether there is any likelihood of the other iron veins changing to copper. Should such be the case the value of the mine would be materially enhanced, and the company may congratulate themselves on the purchase they have been so fortunate as to make. In the month of September we are to have returns of tin. I see, however, no estimate of the expense of dressing this, although I observe the report states that there are thousands of tons of tinstuff in sight which can be taken from the back of the lode. I would suggest that this should be done at once, so that the value of the property may be accurately ascertained.—S.

Tretoil and Messer.—"A Pick and Gad Miner" should forward a statement to the committee; they can have no wish to injure Capt. Rich. We could not publish an unauthenticated statement so reflective on the characters of persons occupying a respectable position, and which, indeed, is but little calculated to benefit either Capt. Rich or Mr. John Prince.

Wheal Uny.—Having purchased some shares in this mine, I am desirous of having my name inscribed as a shareholder in the cost-book of the company, and on making application at the office of Mr. Munt, Tokenhouse-yard, who is an unpaid committeeman, I am informed that the resolution to have the old certificate is persisted in, and that without this, or the declaration before a magistrate, the registration is refused. The company should be placed in the office of a paid secretary, where the wishes of the shareholders would meet with a ready response, and where it would not be thought *infra dignitate* to attend to the requirements of a proprietor. Why are the shareholders to be subject to such annoyances as these? Several have expressed their detestation of this rule, and certainly it should not be persevered in. In consequence of the brokers in some cases refusing to deal in the shares of this mine, they not submitting to this useless resolution, as a settling can be only fixed *sine die*, it appears the shares will be unmarketable. Out of about 450 English mining companies, I learn Wheal Uny is the only one that adheres to such a perversion of the rules of the cost-book; and I know of no reason why this obstacle should be offered to the free transmission of business, which can be of no service to the company. The old rules had better be adhered to, when the shareholders can have such easy means of transacting business with their brokers as there were in 1853, when transfers of shares were registered on faith of the proprietor's signature.—Another Shareholder in Wheal Uny.

Coal Mine Inspectors' Reports.—We are prevented by press of matter from continuing our epitome of the Government Inspectors' Reports upon the Accidents in Coal Mines during 1858. We shall publish the commencement of the details of the separate reports in our next, and continue them from week to week.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 13, 1859.

The duty of noticing the successful progress of science is at all times pleasurable. In this country such advancement has been long perseveringly promoted, but although self-confidence is the characteristic of the nation, and must be regarded as the original source of its power, the generality of people since the first laying down of the *Leviathan*, now the *Great Eastern*, have been somewhat obstinately sceptical that *such* magnitude could be united to proportionate utility. The details necessary to work so ponderous a mass as this mighty ship, it was averred, would be too numerous and intricate; and that such complication would mar the efforts of constructive genius, and leave the vessel "a log on the waters," was accepted by the majority of reasoners on the subject as a self-evident truth. Such scepticism, however, must now give place to the very opposite conviction, for the most experienced in the science of shipbuilding, who on Monday last were invited to witness the first movement of the *Great Eastern's* machinery, and give a dispassionate and public opinion of its efficiency, hesitate not to testify to its perfect adaptation to those requirements indicated on the one side by failures in existing systems of maritime construction, and on the other hand established by long trial and the severest test of usage.

Without stopping to attempt any illustration of the gorgeous, yet appropriate, fitting up of the chief saloon, so chastely elegant in the combination of embellishments; and merely noticing the comforts of cabins and births, so calculated to make the voyaging world at home at sea—a desideratum of which there are but few in our time who mingle with "Life" that have not felt the want—we pass on to that in which our readers are more immediately interested—namely, the general character of the machinery which was set to play on the occasion we have referred to.

To test the action of the screw and paddle engines for the first time was the scientific motive which drew together most of those who visited, by invitation, this noble vessel on the 8th inst. The former engines were supplied by Messrs. Boulton and Watt, the latter by Mr. Scott Russell; and these paddle engines may be described as consisting of four oscillating cylinders of 74 in. diameter, and 14 ft. stroke, each pair of cylinders with all its gear being so constructed that, by means of a friction-clutch connecting the two cranks, it can be easily disconnected, thus constituting it a complete and separate engine if necessary. All the engines—paddle, screw, and auxiliary—are furnished with governors, expansion and throttle valves. And with steam-pressure on boiler at 15 lbs., working at 11 strokes per minute, expansion valve cutting off at one-third of the stroke, the paddle engines work up to an indicated power of 3000 of 33,000 lbs. However, the construction of all the parts is so perfect they will work easily at eight strokes per minute at 25 lbs. without expansion—that unavoidably effected in the slides excepted—or, with the expansion valve cutting off at one-quarter of the stroke, 16 strokes per minute; under this latter circumstance the paddle engines alone would give the indicated power of 5000 horses. The weight of boilers, including donkey-engines, pumps, funnels, &c., amounts to 210 tons, and they are capable of holding 156 tons of water. The test applied to them has been to double the pressure required. Exclusive of flue, or furnace, each set has 8000 square feet of tube surface, with about 400 square feet of fire-bar surface, each being equal, with moderate fuel, to supply, working with 15 lbs., an indicator of 1800-horse power: with full firing, 2500-horse-power.

With respect to fuel, the advantage is secured of having ash-pits and fire-places for the use of anthracite coal.

The screw engines have four cylinders, of 84 in. diameter and 4-ft. stroke. The facility of connection and disconnection, with the consequent individuality of action, applies to them also. These engines give an indicator of 4400 horses, at 15 lbs. pressure; strokes 45 per minute, cutting off at one-third of the stroke; but with steam at 25 lbs., 55 strokes per minute, cutting off at one-fourth of the stroke, the power will reach to 6500 horses.

The weight of the boilers of the screw engines, which are in three sets, is 362 tons, capacity for water 270 tons, and the consumption of coal per diem, when both engines are at full work, is calculated to amount on an average to 250 tons; and the provision for ballast is ingeniously contrived through means of the cellular compartments at the bottom of the ship, which can be filled with water in detail or in the aggregate as may be required.

The first motion of all this massive machinery was characterised by a smoothness and almost noiseless ease, which evidently had not been anticipated by the uninitiated among those assembled. The giant power seemed to glide into action with a natural instinct; no sign of heaving, no hitching or vibrating was in its working; it took to it as though it had long been its wont. The steam in the boiler was then at a pressure of 21 lbs., but, of necessity, the revolutions of the wheels were confined to six per minute; nevertheless, the effect on the ship was evidently powerful, for she strained so severely on her anchors that the screw engines had to be called into requisition in order to counterbalance the power of the paddles. And in that great effort of the subdued and graduated power of this machinery on that huge mass of naval architecture, weighing 30,000 tons, and capable of being propelled by a force of 12,000 horse power, at the rate of 23 miles per hour, science has achieved a triumph of which this country may well be proud.

In a former Journal a detailed description will be found of the masts, spars, &c., of the *Great Eastern*, and it only remains for us now to say that her decks are as trim as those of any vessel in the service, that the paint brushes have done much for her exterior as well as her interior, and that with reference to her facilities for coaling, a pair of cranes on each side of the vessel, worked by four small deck steam-winches, or engines, can lift into her with ease 5000 tons of coals in 24 hours.

Calculated to carry 10,000 passengers, the safety of those who voyage in her vastness is secured in case of accident by a fleet of 20 boats, or rather sailing cutters, which hang conspicuously and imposingly in ordinary positions in the davits.

The *Great Eastern* is the pioneer of a maritime system which is destined to unite England to the East by commercial ties far more potent to civilise and hold those far off peoples in subjection than all the Acts legislators can frame, or military power enforce.

Although we can scarcely hope within the limits of a single article to be enabled to publish a perfect digest of the Mr. Robert Hunt's "Statistics of the Mineral Wealth of the Kingdom," we have endeavoured, in another column, so far to enlarge upon the summaries given in last week's Journal as to afford an opportunity of judging of the immense amount of information which he has succeeded in bringing together. The returns this year are believed to approach very nearly to absolute exactness; and when it is considered that such a result is attained by the diligence of the compiler alone, and that his success depends entirely upon his obtaining the voluntary assistance of those willing to aid him—no legislative enactment compelling any return to be made—the laborious nature of the task will be better understood. Indeed, the labour which the carrying out of any suggestion calculated to benefit those concerned in the development of the mineral resources of the country entails upon himself appears never to enter the thoughts of Mr. Hunt, and consequently each year we are presented with a more accurate and more elaborate statement. But a few years since the return was confined to metals, metallic ores, and coals; then the advantages of adding building stones, and similar earthy minerals, was pointed out, and forthwith Mr. Hunt set to work to include them, and this year the returns of earthy minerals, rendered valuable in commerce, and which include limestone, building stone, pottery, clays, &c., are so extensive that it has been found necessary to publish them in a separate volume. In his report prefixed to the Statistics, he informs us that the necessity of returns of the tin-plates, bar-iron, &c., manufactured has been suggested; and that he has not permitted the suggestion to pass unnoticed is apparent from his remark, that "attempts have been made to collect information of these points, but as yet the success has not been such as would warrant any publication of returns;" so that in the volume for 1859 we may expect that the value of our metallurgical productions will be as fully stated as our mineralogical productions are in that for 1858.

The Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, not only conceded to commercial enterprise the principle of "limited liability," but provided a cheap and expeditious means for winding-up a moribund company. The Legislature, in order to obviate the insuperable difficulties of winding-up a company under the old law, cast a new formula, and made it subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Bankruptcy. The pet notion was cheap and easy winding-up. It was to be cheap and easy; the cost was to be within everyone's means, and the proceeding was to be so easy as to be within the ability of everyone. These objects were given effect to by ordaining that a winding-up order should be obtained on a mere petition and affidavit. Nothing could be so cheap—nothing so easy. But, alas! no sooner was the law known, than it was found to be capable of being, and has been, used as an instrument of certain destruction to companies in the hands of unscrupulous men. For instance, companies were found to be at the mercy of any creditor to the amount of 50*l.* whose claim might not be paid within three weeks after demand. Now, although the principle of this "cheap and easy" power may be unobjectionable, and it may in theory be proper that an unsatisfied creditor should have so powerful a remedy, yet in practice it has been found that such a power can be, and has been, fearfully abused; and, to their cost, limited liability companies are so aware of the fatal character of the proceeding, that whilst a shilling remains in their safes they disburse it to the importunate creditor who threatens a winding-up order. Now-a-days, no creditor thinks of bringing an action for his debt—No, he has a stronger remedy: it is to apply for a winding-up order. Experience has further proved that it is not necessary in order to ruin a company that the winding-up order should be obtained, but that the mere application for the order in a public court is sufficient. Thus, for the last three months many applications to wind-up were made against the Metropolitan Saloon Company, all of which applications not only failed, but signally failed, and yet what was the consequence of such abortive applications? Why, that now the same company has petitioned for its own winding-up, and states in its petition that the necessity for the winding-up order has been caused by the previous unsuccessful applications. Another instance—During the week a petition for winding-up was filed against the Howbeach Coal Company (Limited), by shareholders whose shares had been forfeited. The learned Commissioner dismissed, and we think rightly, the petition, with costs, as an illegal proceeding. But a notice of the application appeared in the newspapers, and we doubt not that the affairs of the Howbeach Company will be fearfully damaged by the application. This is a sad result, and for the moment the Legislature is blamed for providing a "cheap and easy" winding-up. But on cool reflection it will be found that the law is not in fault, but that the mischief lies with those who maliciously, or without due consideration, put in movement legal machinery capable of such serious and disastrous consequences. Admitted that if such a power be exercised maliciously, and the malice can be proved, that the person or persons so acting render themselves liable to an action, yet the doubt as to the successful termination of such an action has hitherto screened unscrupulous applicants for winding-up orders. Still we warn all those contemplating such proceeding to pause ere they commit themselves to a course that may not only ruin the company proceeded against, but themselves too. We know nothing about the Howbeach Coal Mining Company, except that it is a victim, because a mere application to wind it up has been made; we trust, however, that this sad proceeding will not prejudicially affect its credit, and that in future so severe a proceeding will not be lightly taken.

A MINISTER FOR MINES.—No. I.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

In last week's Journal it is stated that the total value of metals, metalliferous minerals, and coal produced in 1858 amounted to the value of 31,266,932*l.*; the value of building stones, slates, clays, &c., and non-metalliferous minerals is not included in this return, but on a rough calculation, estimating the worth of these at one quarter, or in round numbers at 8,000,000*l.* sterling, it will give an aggregate of nearly 40,000,000*l.*—a greater production than that of any other country in the world, yet it is only within the last few years that any reliable records have been published of the produce of the different mines, collieries, and quarries, and even these have been obtained in many cases with great difficulty from the proprietors of the several works. A Record Office, owing to the indefatigable labour of one man, has been established, but this is deficient in many of the maps and statistics which ought to be deposited there. If the maps were prepared here as in Saxony, so that incoming adventurers could see the state of a mine at the time it was abandoned, so many speculative and delusive projects would not be taken up, and much capital that is now wasted would be profitably employed. Though essentially a trading nation, the higher classes, or as they are technically termed the "upper ten thousand," have endeavoured, as far as lay in their power, to ignore commerce, manufactures, engineering, trade, and mining; in short, all those useful pursuits which have rendered England not only the wonder, but likewise the envy, of the world.

Merit is only recognised in England in the army, navy, the diplomatic, and certain portions of the civil service. Decorations are awarded either for distinguished services in those professions, or they are accorded to aristocratic incapables, whom in many instances courts of inquiry (Chelsea to wit) have stigmatised as incompetent and unfit for the duties which have been assigned them, and when merit is rewarded in those not of the favoured class it is dispensed with a niggard and ungracious hand, as was the case the other day when Sir John Lawrence received a baronetcy for saving the Indian empire, while three electioneering squires were made peers as a reward for having driven their tenants to the poll for the purpose of party faction. None of our great engineers have ever been ennobled, nor is there any distinction with which they can be rewarded in this career save a baronetcy, which is always given to the Lord Mayor of the day, when the Queen visits the City, or a knighthood to any tradesman who as sheriff may present an address of congratulation either on a birth or marriage. Such honours offered to men of eminence and science, who have been benefactors to the human race, when shared with the people on whom they are generally bestowed, become badges of degradation, instead of marks of distinction. It was stated by a great authority, some time since, that there was this similitude between the Austrian and English army, that both were badly commanded, inasmuch as the officers were always taken from that set which is supposed to possess a bluer blood and less brains than those in the class beneath them. Although this may be the case as regards the Austrian army, nevertheless every successive Government there has endea-

voured, as much as possible, to foster all the industrial arts, and great protection has been accorded to mining, and every encouragement given to the development of mineral enterprise in all the various provinces of the empire, thereby setting this country a praiseworthy example. The regulation of mines in Great Britain is of a most anomalous nature; there are many conflicting jurisdictions, and a general and a simple code is required to govern all. In order that this should be carried into effect, it would be necessary that a proper department for the conduct of mining affairs should be erected, and a responsible Minister appointed to direct it. In a subsequent communication what his duties would be, and how these are to be carried out, will be fully detailed.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

COAL.—During the year 1858 the quantity of coal raised was 65,008,649 tons, which were derived from the several districts as follows:—

	No. of collieries.	Tons.	Value.
Durham and Northumberland	275	15,853,484	£ 3,963,371
Cumberland	28	920,137	230,034
Yorkshire	383	8,302,150	2,075,537
Derbysh., Nottinghamsh., and Leicestersh.	198	4,710,750	11,776,687
Warwickshire	17	356,500	89,125
Staffordshire	548	6,680,780	1,670,195
Lancashire	380	8,050,000	2,012,500
Cheshire	35	695,450	173,862
Shropshire	57	749,360	187,340
Gloucestersh., Somersetsh., and Devonshire	96	1,125,250	281,313
North Wales	81	1,022,500	255,624
South Wales	352	7,495,239	1,873,823
Scotland	417	8,926,249	2,231,563
Ireland	74	120,750	30,188
Total	2941	65,008,649	£16,252,162
In the year 1857 the amounts were—			
England and Wales	2410	57,062,604	£14,265,651
Scotland	425	8,211,473	2,052,868
Ireland	70	120,630	30,157
Total	2905	65,394,707	£16,348,676

This being the value of the coal at the pit's mouth, it is estimated that at the place of consumption (when freight, &c., has been paid) its value is raised to nearly 30,000,000*l.*, and by the time it reaches the consumer this amount is still further enhanced. The capital invested by colliery owners is estimated to amount to 45,000,000*l.*; and, in connection with the coal trade, a further sum of 47,000,000*l.* may be added as the value of shipping engaged in the conveyance of coal, including a proportionate share of the cost of railways, canals, and docks used alone for purposes of coal traffic. These sums form a grand total of 92,000,000*l.*, of which 16,000,000*l.* may be apportioned to Durham and Northumberland; 40,000,000*l.* to other parts of England; and 21,000,000*l.* to Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. The Hetton Coal Company is believed to derive a profit of 35,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* per annum, and two or three other large establishments average about the same sum. Yet, whilst the owners of coal lands have, no doubt, accumulated large fortunes from the rental of the coal in the mine, &c., the business of coal mining, generally speaking, is not an advantageous one, which is corroborated by Mr. Buddle's opinion before a committee of the House of Lords, that although many collieries had made more than a reasonable profit, according to the risk incurred, like a prize in a lottery, yet, as a trade, he should say that by no means 10 per cent. had been made at simple interest, without allowing any extra interest for the redemption of capital. Of the 65,000,000 tons of coals raised in 1858, we exported little more than 6,000,000 tons:—From the Northern Coal Field, 3,592,191 tons; from Yorkshire, 253,063 tons; from Lancashire, 467,802 tons; from South Wales, 1,381,953 tons; and from Scotland, 382,262 tons: total, 6,077,271 tons.

IRON.—It is gratifying to find that Mr. Hunt has been enabled to obtain the iron ore produce with more than usual accuracy; the subjoined table giving the result of his labours:—

	Iron Ore. Tons.	Iron Ore. Value.	Iron. Tons.	Iron. Value.
Cornwall	55,150	£ 19,988 14 1	—	—
Devonshire	4,754	2,257 7 9	—	—
Gloucestershire	107,652	48,443 8 0	23,580	£ 73,098
Somersetshire	26,041	13,020 14 0	2,040	6,324
Wiltshire	9,822	4,665 9 0		
Hampshire	6,933	2,876 18 0	—	—
Northamptonshire, &c.	140,485	35,121 5 0	9,750	30,226
Warwickshire	29,500	11,060 0 0	—	—
Staffordshire, North	699,947	244,978 0 0	135,308	419,454
Staffordshire, South	959,000	330,650 0 0	597,869	1,852,207
Shropshire	150,500	38,135 0 0	101,016	313,149
Derbyshire	328,950	82,237 0 0	131,577	407,888
Yorkshire	1,557,145	255,364 18 0	275,256	853,294
Northumberland & Durham	20,924	9,416 0 0	310,496	962,537
Cumberland	348,638	187,478 6 0	26,264	81,418
Lancashire	438,546	230,236 13 0	2,840	8,804
Wales, North	88,575	45,980 0 0	28,150	87,266
Wales, South	752,231	257,395 14 0	886,478	2,748,082
Scotland	2,312,000	750,000 0 0	925,500	2,869,051
Ireland	3,600	1,170 0 0	—	—
Isle of Man	566	226 9 0	—	—
Total	8,040,959	£2,570,701 15 10	3,456,064	£10,368,192

For smelting the 8,000,000 tons of ore, referred to above, 617 blast furnaces were employed:—332 in England, 153 in Wales, and 132 in Scotland.

The rapid progress which the iron trade has made within the last few years is shown in a recent parliamentary return, which states that in 1844 the total value of the iron and steel exports of the United Kingdom was 3,191,541*l.* In 1858 this total had risen to 11,197,072*l.*, although this amount was not so great as in 1857 or 1856. The following table shows more in detail the extraordinary expansion which has taken place:—

	1844.		1858.	
Iron, pig Tons	99,877	£ 316,490	Tons 363,143	£1,084,170
" bar, bolt, and rod	249,832	1,498,141	687,311	5,624,387
" cast	18,944	188,972	78,192	822,979
" other kinds	1,963	46,031	10,220	209,073
" wrought of all kinds	82,771	949,515	193,814	2,866,787
Steel, unwrought	5,120	192,392	16,378	589,676

The declared value of the steam-engines and machinery exported in 1844 was 776,115*l.*; in 1858 the total had risen to 3,599,352*l.*,—an increase of nearly 500 per cent. in 14 years, and a convincing proof that, notwithstanding the increased exportation of iron, British mechanical skill continues to carry all before it.

TIN.—The antiquated notion entertained in the Stannaries that September is the month in which annual statistics should terminate prevents the publication of more than an estimate of the quantity of tin ore raised in Cornwall and Devonshire during the year ending Dec. 31. The estimate shows that 10,618 tons of ore were raised, from which 6920 tons of metallic tin were produced, the value of the tin ore being 671,057*l.* From the Stannary returns to Sept. 29 Mr. Hunt deduces the following particulars:—

	No. of mines.	Quantities: Tons	c.	qr.	lbs.	Value.
Cornwall:—Western District	25	3009	11	0	2	£191,531 16 9
Middle District	67	5508	16	2	15	349,108 12 5
Eastern District	15	1105	14	2	2	72,598 13 2
Sundry mines, from which money returns only were made	23	155	0	0	0	9,239 8 1
Ore from tin streams	3	126	12	3	9	7,849 15 9
Devonshire	4	54	10	3	15	3,173 4 0
Total	137	9960	2	3	15	£633,501 10 2

The mean average market price of metallic tin was 119*l.* per ton; and, as it is estimated that this quantity of tin ore would produce 6491 tons of metallic tin, it appears that the tin smelters charged the consumer for smelting the ore raised in Cornwall and Devon 138,928*l.*, or about 14*l.* per ton of ore. The number of mines returning tin during the year ending Sept. 29, 1858, was 138, against 135 in the preceding year; the quantity of tin ore returned from them was 9960 tons in 1858, against 9708 tons in 1857; the money value of which was 633,501*l.* in 1858, against 748,158*l.* in the preceding year. The white or metallic tin produced in 1857 was 6380 tons, consequently there was an increase last year of 111 tons; but the low price of tin during 1858 caused a decrease in the total money value, the figures being 867,680*l.* in 1857, and only 772,429*l.* in 1858. From the Board of Trade Returns, it appears that 138 tons more were exported in 1858 than in the preceding year, and the decline in the money value was likewise trifling, being 270,580*l.* in 1858, against 290,721*l.* in 1857. With regard to the production of tin in foreign countries, in addition to that produced in the East Indies, Austria produced 42 tons in 1857, and Spain 13½ tons of tin ore and 90½ tons of metallic tin.

COPPER.—The production of copper appears to be somewhat on the decline, the quantity of ore having but slightly increased, while the fine copper has decreased nearly 3000 tons. The following table shows the ore raised, &c., in each year:—

	Mines.	Tons ore.	Value.	Tons fine copper.	
Cornwall:—Penzance District	15	15,336	£ 92,445	1,207	The estimated value of copper, at 16*l.* 2*s.*, the average price of the year, was in 1858 1,562,693*l.*
Redruth District	66	91,164	513,128	5,743	
St. Austell District	11	14,554	98,216	1,099	
Liskeard District	14	24,369	161,416	1,771	
Devonshire	20	35,061	184,187	2,104	
Sundries sold in small quantities	—	1,207	8,142	97	
Swansea sales (British ores)	13	15,010	150,054	1,598	
Mona	6	12,504	81,024	485	
Cumberland	4	3,610	27,012	216	
Cheshire	1	8,007	14,511	122	
Ireland	5	3,878	3,300	134	
Sundries	12	1,452	2,500	70	
Total	164	226,352	£1,336,535	14,456	£1,562,693
In the year 1857 the amounts were—					
England and Wales	152	206,290	£1,452,422	15,859	£1,966,561
Ireland	11	12,408	108,500	1,516	187,984
Total	163	218,698	£1,560,922	17,375	£2,154,545

More than 3500 tons of the ore described above as from Ireland in 1858 consisted of pyrites, containing from 1 to 2 per cent. only of copper. The total quantity of copper produced from British and from foreign and colonial ores smelted in Great Britain in 1858 was 31,610 t. 17 c. 1 qr. 18 lbs., thus:—Fine copper produce from ores sold at the Cornish Ticketings, 11,831 t. 16 c. 1 qr. 22 lbs.; from ores sold at Swansea, 5229 t. 6 c. 0 qr. 3 lbs.; from ores purchased by private contract, 13,571 t. 14 c. 3 qrs. 21 lbs.; and from ores purchased by private contract and not included in the returns, 978 tons. As stated in our last Journal, the consumer pays the smelter less than 1*l.* more for the copper extracted from a ton of ore than the smelter pays the Cornishman; and from a similar calculation, based upon the figures given by Mr. Hunt with respect to the whole of the copper ores smelted in Great Britain, it appears that the Cornishman is highly favoured; for whilst the copper produced from all the ores smelted was 31,610 tons, worth 3,417,149*l.*, the ores from which it was smelted appears to have cost the smelters but little over 3,000,000*l.*, the consumer thus phying about 1*l.* 3*s.* or 1*l.* 4*s.* more for the copper extracted from a ton of ore than the smelter pays the producer.

LEAD AND SILVER.—The total quantity of lead ore raised in the United Kingdom during 1858 was 95,855 t. 18 c., from which 68,303 t. 12 c. of lead and 569,345 ozs. of silver were produced. The value of the lead ore was 1,370,726*l.*, whilst the market value of the metallic lead produced therefrom was 1,489,005*l.*, and of the silver 156,570*l.*, together 1,645,575*l.*, consequently the smelter received from the consumer for converting the ore into metal (including expenses of doing so, interest of capital, profits, &c.) 274,849*l.*, or 2*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* per ton of ore. The following is the summary of the lead and silver produce for 1858:—

	Lead ore. Tons	c.	qr.	Lead.		Silver. Ozs.
ENGLAND.—Cornwall Tons	9,710	0		5,436	15	223,189
Devonshire	2,779	6		1,695	4	53,366
Somersetshire	1,000	0		435	0	1,295
Shropshire	3,994	12		2,993	7	—
Derbyshire	10,466	0		6,277	0	*3,000
Yorkshire	11,480	20		7,605	18	1,657
Westmoreland	2,190	9		1,673	15	22,508
Cumberland	7,235	13		5,207	14	43,721
Durham and Northumberland	19,999	2		16,776	7	78,238
WALES.—Glamorganshire	—			—		—
Carmarthenshire	1,328	12		934	7	3,263
Cardiganshire	7,086	12		5,440	3	41,100
Radnorshire	102	3		76	9	304
Montgomeryshire	1,975	7		1,495	20	3,173
Merionethshire	326	12		244	4	1,341
Denbighshire	4,749	20		3,728	5	3,176
Flintshire	3,696	11		2,839	2	18,797
Carnarvonshire	289	12		202	20	439
ISLE OF MAN	2,457	0		1,880	20	46,985
SCOTLAND	2,290	10		1,585	11	4,882
IRELAND	2,603	10		1,704	20	14,361
Sundries under 10 tons	93	15		70	0	300
Silver from silver ore—British mines	—			—		4,250
Total of the United Kingdom	95,855	18		68,303	14	569,345

* The quantity of silver separated by the while lead manufacturers cannot be accurately determined; but it appears the silver is separated from nearly one-half of the lead raised, in about the proportion given above.

The yield of lead in the principal lead-producing countries of Europe, according to the tables which Mr. Hunt has compiled from the most recent official documents, has been:—Spain (1858): Lead, 54,348 tons; galena, 19,973 tons; selected ores, 2717 tons; and red lead and litharge, 136 tons.—Prussia (1857): Dressed ores, 30,390 tons, valued by the Bergamt for royalty at 267,557*l.* 7*s.*—Austria (1857): Lead, 7680 tons.—Belgium (1855): Lead, 5901 tons. Of silver ore, North Dolcoath Mine sold 8 t. 6 c. 3 qrs. 1 lb. of chloride of silver for 918*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*; and East Rosewarne sold 200*l.* worth of arsenical silver ore. West Dolcoath also raised a little silver ore, but it was not sold in the year under consideration.

Appended to the lead returns is a series of tables, by Mr. J. G. Anderson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, which show the quantity of lead ore raised and lead made therefrom, the quantity of ore required to make 100 tons of lead, and the percentage of the lead in the ore in each district; offering every facility for comparing the progress made during the last ten years, the calculations being carried to three places of decimals.

ZINC.—The total quantity of zinc ore raised in the United Kingdom in 1858 was 11,556 tons 2 c., of an average produce of rather less than 30 per cent. The value of the ore was 36,199*l.* 12*s.*; the quantity of metal produced from it was about 6900 tons, the market value of which was 174,225*l.*, the mean average price of spelter during the year being 25*l.* 5*s.* per ton, consequently the consumer paid 135,025*l.* for smelting 11,556 tons of ore, or 11*l.* 13*s.* per ton more was paid by the consumer for the metal contained in each ton of ore than the smelter paid the miner. The Isle of Man stands first on the list of zinc-producing districts, and North Wales second. Subjoined is the summary of the production of our zinc mines in 1858:—

	No. of mines.	Tons	c.	qr.	Value.		
Cornwall	17	2,014	4	1	£ 5,658	18	0
Devonshire	3	392	7	3	1,225	2	6
Derbyshire	—	1,200	0	0	3,300	0	0
Shropshire	1	21	6	0	69	5	0
Cardiganshire	6	1,611	10	3	2,598	13	10
North Wales	5	2,642	7	1	8,985	5	7
Cumberland, &c.	—	850	20	0	1,701	7	6
Isle of Man	1	2,777	0	0	12,496	10	0
Ireland	1	46	16	0	164	10	0
Total		11,556	2	0	£36,199	12	5

There are 13 zinc smelters:—The Avoneitha, Ruabon, Brymbo, Minera, and Hope Spelter Works, in North Wales, employing in the aggregate 24 furnaces; and Messrs. J. H. Attwood, Carlisle; Vivian and Sons, Swansea; Sims, Willyams, and Co., Llanelly; Wm. Marsden, Bristol; Charles Titterton, Warrington Junction; W. H. Brooke, Chester; J. H. Dillwyn, Swansea; and the Mines Royal Company, Neath.

IRON PYRITES.—Under the head of iron pyrites is included the ores sold as mundic, sulphur ores, and coal brasses. The price varies considerably, according to the ore associated with it; the average price per ton is about 10*s.* or 15*s.*, although, from Mr. Hunt's return, it appears that one parcel of 8 tons of South Garras ore realised about 2*l.* 10*s.*, and a parcel of 5 tons from Polberro Consols under 6*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Subjoined is the summary of the production of British sulphur ores:—

	Tons	c.	qr.	Value.		
Cornwall	10,549	1	0	£ 9,923	14	9
Devonshire	274	10	0	97	11	9
Cumberland	1,319	0	0	762	12	7
Northumberland and Durham	3,570	0	0	1,500	0	0
Yorkshire	4,110	0	0	1,837	0	0
Lancashire	4,000	0	0	1,800	0	0
North Wales	620	0	0	407	0	0
South Wales	3,790	18	0	2,100	0	0
Ireland	72,030	0	0	58,696	0	0
Total	100,263	9	0	£77,123	19	1

MISCELLANEOUS MINERALS.—Of minerals produced in but small quantities in this country,—as arsenic, tungsten, nickel, uranium, manganese, ochre, &c.,—the value scarcely exceeded 5600*l.* They were—

	No. of mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lbs.	Value.		
Arsenic	12	555	14	0	0	£ 860	2	0
Tungsten	—	No return.				—		
Nickel ores	2	4	9	0	4	188	17	9
Uranium	1	0	1	3	21	21	14	0
Manganese	6	1400	0	0	0	2800	0	0
Fluor-spar	3	790	6	0	0	518	1	3
Gossan, ochre, &c.	—	—				1221	0	0
Total	24	2750	10	0	7	£5609	15	0

The foregoing epitome will give an idea of the comparative importance of the several metals, and the position they occupy in the mineral industry of the kingdom, in forming the grand total of 30,000,000*l.*, at which our mining produce is valued. In a future Journal we shall give a review of the aggregate mineral wealth of each county.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

The Iron Trade continues in a state of tolerable activity. No maker of good iron is short of orders, although the supply is not generally for a long period in advance. There is a fair business doing for the United States, but as yet the influence of the news of peace on the market has not produced any effect upon the demand for the manufactures of this district. Such a result must necessarily be gradual.

Below is given a statement of the number of blast-furnaces in this and the adjoining districts, showing the number in and out of blast at the present time. It has been compiled by Mr. Samuel Griffiths, metal broker, of this town, and appeared in his weekly Circular of Saturday last. From this statement it appears that nearly 20 furnaces have been blown out recently, making an estimated diminution in the make of pig-iron weekly of 2200 tons. Comparing the number of blast-furnaces in and out of blast at various periods, from data published in the *Mining Journal*, at the respective dates, the following results are shown. It should be remembered that the first statement refers to a period immediately preceding the crisis of the autumn of 1857, and the next to the time immediately following it. It will be seen that there are three furnaces in blast less than at the close of last year. This statement refers to South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire, or the Wolverhampton and Dudley districts only:—

	In blast.	Out.	Total.
Sept., 1857	157	22	179
Dec., 1857	111	69	180
Dec., 1858	132	51	183
Aug., 1859	129	55	184

Calculating the average weekly produce of each blast-furnace at 110 tons of pig-iron, Mr. Griffiths estimates the amount of pig-iron produced per week in this district at 14,190 tons. Calculating further that each ton of pig-iron requires for its production 3 tons of uncalcined ore, and the same quantity of coal and slack, the weekly consumption of each of these minerals in the 129 blast-furnaces of South Staffordshire now at work is 42,570 tons. Besides this, about 12½ cwts. of limestone are required in the production of a ton of pig-iron. The total weekly make of 30 furnaces in blast in Shropshire and the Forest of Dean would be 3300 tons, and the total of those districts and South Staffordshire would be 17,490 tons per week.

With respect to the furnaces out of blast, many belong to firms which have failed, and a proportion are unfavourably situated with regard to a supply of minerals. The fact that there are at present 28 less furnaces in blast in this district than in September, 1857, is to be explained—first, by the fact that many parties were then making iron, not to meet a legitimate demand, but to enable them to raise money to meet their bills; and by the further fact, that experience proves more and more clearly that the make of this district must be confined to superior iron; hence those who make an inferior article are not busy. The following are the details as published by Mr. Griffiths:—

WOLVERHAMPTON AND BILSTON DISTRICTS.

Proprietors.	Names.	Total furnaces.	In blast.	Out.
Addenbrooke and Co.	Rough Hay	3	2	1
Aston and Corns	Wolverhampton	3	1	2
Bagnall, J., and Sons	Capponfield	3	2	1
Bagnall, J., and Sons	Gold's Green	3	3	0
Baldwin, Wm., and Co.	Bovereux	2	2	0
Banks, Thos., and Son	Barborsfield	2	1	1
Bennitt, William	Oldbury	4	4	0
Blackwell and Co.*	Bilston, New	5	4	1
Chillington Company	Chillington	4	4	0
Chillington Company	Moseley	3	2	1
Chillington Company	Bentley	2	0	2
Colbourn and Sons*	Horsley	4	3	1
Creswell, Edward, and Sons*	Tipton	2	1	1
Davies, Bloomer, and Co.	Pelsall	2	2	0
Fletcher, Solly, and Co.*	Willenhall	3	2	1
Gibbons, Benjamin, jun.†	Millfield	3	3	0
Gibbons, Benjamin, jun.	Hallfields	1	1	0
Groucutt, S., and Sons	Broadwaters	3	3	0
Haines, Job and Henry	Willingsworth	3	3	0
Hickman, G. H. and A.	Bilston Brook	3	3	0
Hickman, G. H. and A.	Stonefield	1	1	0
Highway, T. and C.*	Birchills	2	0	2
Hopkins and Son	Dudley Port	2	2	0
Jones, D.	Darlaston	1	1	0
Jones and Murcott	Bilston	3	2	1
Jones, John	New Birchills	5	2	3
Lloyds, Fosters, and Co.	Wednesbury Old Park	3	3	0
Mills, Samuel	Darlaston Green	3	3	0
Morris, Thomas (trustees)	Park Lane	2	1	1
Motteram and Deeley (late)	Toll End	2	0	2
Osier Bed Iron Company	Osier Bed	3	3	0
Parkfield Iron Company*	Parkfield	5	3	2
Pemberton, Thomas H.*	Deepfields	3	1	2
Perry, F. Charles	Rough Wood	2	1	1
Roberts and Homfray	Tipton Green	4	2	2
Richards, B. and Son*	Stour Valley	2	0	2
Sparrow, Wm., and Co.	Stow Heath	5	3	2
Thorneycroft, G. B., and Co.	Hatherton	2	2	0
Thomson, G., and Co.*	Crook Hay	4	2	2
Turley, J., and Co.	Coseley	2	2	0
Ward, Wm., and Sons*	Priestfields	3	2	1
Ward, Wm., and Sons	New Priestfields	2	1	1
Whitehouse, H. B.	Prior Field	3	3	0
Williams, P., and Co.	Wednesbury Oak	3	2	1
Williams, P., and Sons*	Union	3	2	1
Total		128	90	38

DUDLEY DISTRICT.

Blackwell and Co.	Russell's Hall	5	5	0
Bradley, John, and Co.*	Shut End	4	2	2
Badger, T. and J.	Old Hill	2	1	1
Cochrane and Co.	Woodside	3	2	1
Dawes, John, and Sons	Withymoor	2	2	0
Evers and Martin	Park Head	2	1	1
Firmstone, G. and W.	Oak Farm	2	2	0
Firmstone, G. and W.	Lays	3	3	0
Grazebrook, M. and W.	Netherton	2	2	0
Gibbons, Benjamin	Ketleys	3	0	3
Gibbons, Benjamin	Corbyn's Hall, New	4	2	2
Hall, Holcroft, and Pearson	Brettel Lane	2	2	0
Hall, Holcroft, and Pearson*	Old Level	2	1	1
Haden, Wm.*	Dixon's Green	1	0	1
Hingley, Noah, and Sons	Dudley Wood	6	4	2
Mathews, William*	Corbyn's Hall	4	3	1
Pell, George	Windmill End	3	2	1
Ward, Right Hon. Lord	Coneygree	3	2	1
Ward, Right Hon. Lord	Level	3	3	0
Total		56	39	17

SHROPSHIRE.

Botfield, Beriah	Dark Lane	2	2	0
Botfield, Beriah	Hinkshay	2	1	1
Botfield, Beriah	Langley Field	2	0	2
Bradley, John, and Co.	Madeley Court	3	2	1
Coalbrookdale Company	Castle	2	1	1
Coalbrookdale Company	Horsehay	3	1	2
Coalbrookdale Company	Lawley	1	1	0
Coalbrookdale Company	Lightmoor	2	2	0
Ketley Company	Ketley	3	1	2
Lilleshall Company	Lilleshall	8	8	0
Madeley Wood Company	Madeley Wood	3	3	0
Old Park Iron Company	Stirchley	4	4	0
Total		35	26	9

FOREST OF DEAN.

Cinderford Iron Company	Newnham	4	3	1
Gibbons, B., jun.	Soudley	2	0	2
Greenham, James	Park End	2	1	1
Total		8	4	4

	Gross.	In.	Out.
Wolverhampton and Bilston districts	128	90	38
Dudley district	56	39	17
Shropshire	35	26	9
Forest of Dean	8	4	4
Total	227	159	68

* Those marked with astericks have been blown out recently.

In the Hardware Trades a quiet steady trade is doing. Some branches are dull, whilst others are more active. Letters by the last Australian mail are more favourable in regard to the state of trade in that colony. Copper is very firm, and there is a difficulty in procuring supplies at present rates.

A serious accident occurred at Walsall, on Tuesday. The embankment of two canals at their terminus gave way, owing, as it is believed, to the

mining underneath. A number of streets were flooded, and presented a scene of general devastation.

The *Wolverhampton Chronicle*, of Wednesday, has the following:—

It may not be uninteresting to refer to the increased production of pig-iron from the year 1750. In that year the annual production was 75,000 tons; in 1800, 180,000 tons; in 1825, 600,000 tons; in 1851, 2,500,000 tons; and in 1858, 3,456,064 tons; and there is no doubt that if the peace of the world is firmly established, and we obtain increased commercial relations with all nations, the make of pig-iron will be more wonderfully increased. A retrospective account of the state of the iron trade, from the panic of 1857 to the present time, when the prospects of trade begin to brighten, and the state of the Continent appears more assuring than it has been for several months, may also be interesting. Bar-iron, "marked qualities," was 8*l.* per ton at the time of the panic, and good brands of hot-blast pig-iron were quoted from 3*l.* 17s. 6d. to 4*l.* per ton. It became evident, in 1858, that these prices could not be maintained; and though every endeavour was made to keep up the prices of the "best brands," in July, 1858, the price of bar-iron was reduced to 7*l.* 10s. per ton, good hot-blasts pigs fetching from 3*l.* 10s. to 3*l.* 12s. 6d. per ton. The reduction in price appeared to act beneficially, for the demand for manufactured iron improved, and by Christmas, 1858, the price of pig-iron had advanced to 3*l.* 15s. per ton, which, with bar-iron at 7*l.* 10s., was the highest price that pig-iron could be expected to reach. At this time the prospects of the trade seemed bright, but all visions of a good trade were soon dissolved by the January speech of the Emperor Napoleon, and the probability of war between France and Austria. In April, bar-iron being still 7*l.* 10s. per ton, pig-iron was not easily sold at full prices as it was in January, but no great quantity was sold at much under 3*l.* 15s. When, however, war was declared, pig-iron became almost unsaleable, and sellers had to submit to a reduction of at least 5s. per ton, and the trade continued in this unsatisfactory state until peace was declared. Pig-iron almost immediately rallied 2s. 6d. per ton, but nevertheless the prices freely given in Jan. last cannot yet be obtained. The demand for manufactured iron is, however, improving, and by Michaelmas pig makers expect to realise 3*l.* 15s. per ton, the price of last Christmas, but which price is nevertheless from 5s. to 7s. 6d. higher than could have been obtained by any one in May, or the early part of June. It is worthy of remark, as showing how desirous masters are not to reduce wages until actually compelled, that wages are now the same as when bar-iron was 8*l.* and pig-iron 4*l.* per ton, no reduction having been made since. After a long depression prospects are now better, and, with peace and a good harvest, a brisker trade is looked for, and it is to be hoped that ere long prices will advance, when the workmen may expect higher wages. The trade for the last twelve months cannot have been in a paying state.

MINING DISTRICTS OF SCOTLAND.

KILMARNOCK, AUG. 10.—Since I last wrote to you there have been a great many accidents of a fatal character, as well as some of a less serious nature. In one of the small coal pits belonging to the Duke of Argyle, in Argyleshire, three men were ascending the shaft, when the bell rope, which had been broken some time, caught one of the men, dragged him from the cage, and threw him to the bottom, where he was killed: the man left a large family to regret his death. Neil Mitchell, a miner, was killed by a fall from the roof in the No. 1 Carnhoe Coal Pit, belonging to Jas. Merry, M.P., in Lanarkshire. James Wilson was killed in the Commonhead Pit, in Airdrie, county of Lanarkshire, by a fall from the roof: the deceased has left eight children. And John Huges was so seriously crushed in the Canal Pit, near the same place, that he is not expected to recover. To this we may add a young man named Paterson, who was sevecely injured by the exploding of a shot he was charging: by this untoward event he has lost both his eyes. On Tuesday, Robt .Fulton, an overman, was tried for culpable neglect of duty, in so far as he left a mine foul with fire-damp, and it did explode and cause the death of John Guthrie, a miner. The trial took place before the sheriff, at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. The panel pleaded not quilty, but was found so by the jury. On returning their verdict they recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

BATHGATE COAL.—The traffic in this valuable mineral still continues to extend: recently, we believe, very heavy orders have been received from America for it. Some of the proprietors are extending their mines.

BATHGATE AND AIRDRIE MINERAL LINE OF RAILWAY.—The works of this line rapidly progress. Near Airdrie immense numbers of hands are employed, and from all appearances the line will be completed within the prescribed time to the principal contractor.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

AUG. 11.—The decline in the standard last week is regarded as merely a temporary fluctuation, and, therefore, it has had no depreciating effect on the prices of shares in copper mines. The decline still left the price of ore copper as high as 90*l.*, and, as before observed, whenever it reaches that amount, the miners may consider they have a very good price for their ores. The more pacific aspect of affairs on the Continent, and the assurance that appears to be gaining ground that there will be a continuance of peace, cannot but have a good effect on trade, and already a better demand is arising for metals, as well as other articles of use in daily life. The position of the tin trade is especially satisfactory, and very encouraging to the holders of shares in tin mines. There is a good demand for black tin, and it is expected that the price will advance in the course of the autumn. Both tin and copper mines have a prospect of good prices for their ores in the autumn and closing quarter of the year.

There is not a very active demand for shares, although whenever it is ascertained that a mine is looking well, and likely to increase returns, purchasers are at once forthcoming. At Dolcoath meeting it appeared that the profit on the two months' working had been 2924*l.*, after charging upwards of 200*l.* on account of the new steam-whim; the dividend was 8*l.* per share, the same as at the last meeting, but the balance in hand was increased from 745*l.* to 805*l.* There had been sold during the two months 120 tons of tin, for 9293*l.*, and copper ore amounting to 570*l.* The engine-shaft has been sunk 5½ fathoms below the 254 fm. level, on the south part of the main lode, and in the shaft the lode is of no value. On the north part there are some very valuable ends, the 254 east being worth 120*l.* per fathom; the 254 west, 50*l.*; the 242 west, 60*l.*; and the 242 east, 18*l.* per fathom. The value of all the ends in the mine amounts in the aggregate to 314*l.* per fathom, and one of the shafts is sinking on a lode worth 25*l.* per fathom. A most remarkable old mine is this, and one that is likely to pay dividends for a long period. The adjoining mine of Stray Park is also looked upon by many persons with a great deal of confidence. the main lode being the same as that which is now so rich for tin at Dolcoath. It was formerly productive of copper, as in Dolcoath, and a rich tin deposit is expected to be found underneath the copper. When the water is forked to the bottom of the mine its further development will be watched with much interest. At Camborne Vean also there are reasonable hopes of a good mine. The south lode is very large, the bottom level driving on a lode from 12 to 14 feet wide, and reported worth 60*l.* per fathom. At West Seton the new drawing-machine will facilitate operations, and with the present standard the amount of the returns will increase; the shares have lately been on the advance, and are now firm. At Wheal Seton meeting a dividend of 2*l.* 10s. per share was declared. The profit on the two months' working was only 357*l.*, but there was a large balance previously in hand in favour of the adventurers, amounting to about 1200*l.*, which enabled the dividend to be declared, and about 1100*l.* carried to next account. Wendron Consols is looking well, and likely to increase sales of tin. Trelyon is also reported in a state of improvement, and will increase returns; this mine is under very good management. Providence shares are from 75*l.* to 80*l.* At St. Day United, the lode continues very productive in the 144, and in the stopes. Wheal Clifford shares have been on the advance, in anticipation of an increase of dividend. Grambler and St. Aubyn shares are from 60*l.* to 65*l.* Wheal Basset, 180*l.* and upwards. East Basset, about 175*l.* Carn Brea shares, 82*l.* East Carn Brea has a very promising lode in the shaft. East Trefusis is still thought well of by many, though the mine has thus far disappointed expectations; it is evident that greater depth is required. Pedn-an-drea is reported to be in an improving state, and likely very soon to increase returns.

In consequence of the abundance of rain that has fallen in Cornwall for some days past, and the close warm weather, it is feared that the corn which is unsaved will be greatly damaged. In some districts there is almost the whole crop remaining to be saved, but others are more forward. A week or ten days of dry weather would be of immense advantage to the farmers of the county.

This is the time of year at which the various cottage gardening societies established in the county hold their annual exhibitions. The St. Austell and the Illogan exhibitions took place last week, and were attended by a vast number of persons. These are two great mining districts, and a very large proportion of the working miners, their wives and daughters, a great many of the latter working at the mines, made those occasions a holiday, and appeared greatly to enjoy it. These cottage garden societies, although humble in name, are believed to be the instruments of a good deal of good in the crowded mining districts, where they help to stimulate a taste for gardening, and induce the miner, in his leisure hours, to attend to the cultivation of his garden instead of frequenting the beer-shop. The flowers and vegetables raised by many of the miners are surprising with regard to their excellence; and many a miner's family table is the better supplied in consequence of the industrious habits encouraged by the cottage gardening societies.

It is rather early as yet for the Cornish fishery, but pilchards have already been taken at Mevagissey, St. Ives, Porthleven, and Newquay. It is hoped the hardy and active fishermen will have a good season, and that the mining population will have the boon of cheap pilchards and potatoes.

One of the Members for Bodmin, Dr. Michell, having vacated his seat in consequence of a petition being presented against his election, a new writ has been issued, and another election for the borough will take place in a few days. Mr. Wyld, who petitioned against Dr. Michell's return, expected to have been quietly elected; and, it is said, there will be two or three other candidates; but Mr. Tremayne, the high sheriff, having consented to stand, there can be little doubt of his being returned.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

AUG. 11.—During the past week a steady business has been doing in both coal and iron, and at the chief ports great activity has been apparent. A marked improvement has taken place in the trade of Newport, the alterations made by the dock directors in the dues having had the effect of inducing a larger number of captains to come to the port. Only the first step, however, in the work of reformation has yet been taken, and before any very decided change in trade can take place the dues must be assimilated as closely as possible to those levied at Cardiff. The subject is now occupying the attention of the Town Council, and a committee appointed to enquire into the matter are shortly expected to make their report.

The warm weather experienced during the last few days is likely to have the effect of again diminishing the supply of water on the hills, and already partial complaints are made. It is to be hoped no greater scarcity will be felt at Rhymney, as some necessary repairs about to be carried out will deprive a large number of hands of employment for a time. In Monmouthshire generally the works are going on prosperously, and favourable accounts have reached us from Blaenarvon, Nant-y-Glo, Ebbw Vale, Blaina, and other centres of the trade. The demand for steam-coal is tolerably good, but not so active as a short time ago.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred last Saturday morning, in No. 8 coal-pit, Tredegar. On the previous day a "fall" had taken place near the spot where two men were at work. The fire-damp entered, and when the colliers went to work it exploded immediately a lighted candle was introduced. The two men were dreadfully burned about the neck and arms, but they are expected to survive.

A fatal accident has also happened on the incline at the Tredegar Works. The incline passes at a considerable elevation over the forge, with a paling on one side and a wall on a level with the road on the other, there not being room for a man's body between. A man named Norris was at the point described, when the trucks rushed down upon him. He clung with his hands to the rail on the forge side, but his hands were cut off, and he was hurled to a great depth into the forge, where he was dashed to pieces.

At Brethdw, near Neath, a fall of coal recently took place, and broke the leg of one of the men employed.

The arrivals of copper at Swansea this week have been on an average scale. The greater part has come to order, but the remainder is quickly taken out of hand.

Mr. Mark Fryar, of the Bristol School of Mines, has published in the local papers an appeal on behalf of the institution with which he is associated. He asks for subscriptions from the mining interest in South Wales, and says that if a certain sum were obtained, more attention could be paid to the district than at present. He also contends that, by increasing the staff of the Bristol School, the immediate necessity for an independent institution of a similar kind in South Wales would not be felt. His letter has been read by many without, however, changing their views as to the desirability of having a School of Mines *for* South Wales and *in* South Wales. To further such a project influential persons are willing to afford assistance, and the movement, if once energetically made, would be popular throughout the district. Some time, however, will probably elapse before a definite and practical scheme is submitted to the public.

At the Tredegar Petty Sessions, John Witney, a collier in the employ of the Blaina Company, was charged with leaving his work without giving the usual notice. A commitment being pressed for, the prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

AUG. 11.—The Coal and Iron Trades have not undergone any remarkable change since our last. A little improvement may indeed be noticed, but, on the whole, they continue very quiet. The export coal trade exhibits a falling off at all the principal ports; those from Newcastle having been 201,667 tons, against 203,338 tons in the corresponding month last year; from Sunderland, 89,214 tons, against 99,711 tons; from Shields, 9356 tons, against 4477 tons; from Blyth, 11,791 tons, against 12,603 tons; from Seaham, 5092 tons, against 7785 tons; from Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 55,585 tons, against 58,906 tons.

A general meeting of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers was held on Thursday, at the rooms of the Institute, Neville Hall, Newcastle; this being the anniversary meeting, the President, Mr. N. Wood was in the chair. The society has made good progress during the year, and a considerable number of new members have been entered. A resolution was proposed and carried, to allow the monthly or bi-monthly papers to be forwarded to persons subscribing one guinea per annum, to be paid in advance, thus forming a new class of members or associates. This will afford the means of access to those papers, as they are published, to a large class of overmen, &c., and will much extend the usefulness of the society. A paper was read by Mr. J. Daglish, of Hetton, "On Wire Ropes." A number of useful papers have been read during the year, and published in the *Transactions*—the most important being those of the late Mr. John Wales, of Hetton, "On the Working and Ventilation of Collieries;" and those of Messrs. Atkinson and Taylor, "On Splitting Air in Mines," &c. The President, in his address, alluded to the proposed establishment of a Mining College in connection with the University of Durham; and expressed his hopes in strong terms that this desirable object will now be speedily accomplished. He stated that it is intended to ask the Government to contribute the sum of 3000*l.* per annum as an endowment, and that the sum of 5000*l.* is expected to be raised by the coal-owners and others connected with the staple trades of this district for the foundation of the College. That ample funds can be raised in such an extensive and rich district for the purpose, without pressing heavily on any one individual, there can be little doubt. It is, therefore, sincerely to be hoped that no short-sighted policy, nor feelings of parsimony, will prevent the funds being raised to carry the object out on a liberal scale.

The Elswick Coal Company have for a long period been engaged in pumping the water out of the old workings in the various seams of coal in that colliery, a large quantity having accumulated during the time the colliery was abandoned; they have now, however, nearly drained the water out of the lower or Beaumont seam, and it is expected that they will commence sinking to the lower or Brockwell seam shortly. This is a coking seam, and has some repute in this district for that and other purposes. The company have been very persevering, having already expended a considerable sum of money; and they deserve to achieve success, which there is little doubt they will do in the end.

Messrs. R. Morrison and Co., Ouseburn, Newcastle, have just completed an enormous hammer, to be used in the construction of rifled ordnance, at the Elswick Ordnance Works. This gigantic piece of machinery is called a 60-cwt. hammer, and is of the following dimensions:—2 feet 2½ inches diameter of cylinder; 4 ft. 6 in. length of stroke; 12 in. diameter of bar; and 15 ft. 6 in. in length in one solid piece with the piston. The height under the frame is 7 ft. 3 in., and width between the frames 12ft. A few weeks ago a large anvil block was cast at Messrs. Morrison and Co.'s, for the Ordnance Works at Elswick. The hammer for which that enormous mass of metal was constructed is now finished, and in course of being removed to Elswick. The only novel feature in the present piece of machinery is the framing, which is hollow, and of immense strength, in order to give the tool rigidity, when working with the very large hammer faces necessary for the construction of cannon. Each frame weighs 7½ tons, and the appearance of the hammer though neat is very imposing. We understand that Messrs. Morrison and Co. have two more hammers in course of construction for the same firm, making in all four large hammers to be used exclusively in the formation of ordnance.

A melancholy accident occurred at the Heworth Colliery on Saturday week. Two men were engaged in the shaft in putting in a new brattice and removing the old one. The two men were working on a cradle suspended 200 ft. from the bottom of the shaft, when a portion of the old brattice fell away, breaking the chain which supported the cradle, and thus precipitating the unfortunate men to the bottom of the shaft, causing them instant death. They were careful and steady pitmen, but it appears they had not noticed the looseness of the brattice. They were both very highly respected, and are much lamented. No blame was attached to any one.

At the Radcliffe Colliery, near Warkworth, situated at the northern extremity of the steam coal district, the coal seam has been on fire some time, having been occasioned by some flues connected with the underground engine. A part of the colliery has been flooded for the purpose of extinguishing it, but this has not as yet been fully accomplished.

The sinking of the shaft to win the Bewick's main connected with the Ouston Coal Company commenced on Monday last, it having been undertaken by Mr. Coulson, the eminent sinker. Some difficulty may be expected from water, &c., in the sinking.

THE MINING INDUSTRY OF IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

AUG. 10.—I feel that I am again at liberty in leading off with another allusion to the Connorree Mining Company, as it is one which at the present moment is especially before the public, and demanding its support. Monday next is stated to be the last day; but, from all I can learn, it would be highly advantageous if the time for receiving applications for shares could be postponed to a later date, as very many parties would then take advantage of the privilege who are now making enquiries, and in fact hearing of the project. As I know such to be the case, I would suggest to the directors to postpone the last day for allotment—say, one week after the time stated—in case the list is not already fully closed; and, if not, I feel sure advantage would be taken of the extended time. I understand that some of the directors are at the mine on a deputation from the board; and should I become cognisant of any new feature to interest your readers I will not fail to keep you advised. The position of the mine—the perfect working order in which the machinery is—the previous character of the mine itself—the establishment of a local committee—and the proximity of the proposed line of railway to the mines—all recommend the project at present, and will ensure success.

On this day a preliminary meeting of the proprietors of the Gievraunn Mine was held, for the purpose of increasing the capital of the company, and bringing the project and the prospects of the company more fully before the public. Lord George Hill was in the chair, and a resolution was passed to the effect that the meeting was of opinion that the capital should be increased to 15,000*l.*, and that a special general meeting should be summoned for this day fortnight to confirm this view, and make the necessary arrangements for the extension of the company. In the meantime a competent engineer is to inspect the property, and give a report of the proceedings since last inspection. Some fresh specimens of ore were exhibited, and if the general quality approach them, and that it can be raised without much cost, it speaks well for the prospects when the property is properly developed.

The meeting of the Cork and Bandon Railway Company was held today, and the extension of railway communication was actively canvassed, and from the tone adopted by the speakers it is evident that some important lines will be formed from Bandon towards the West; the difficulty, however, is to get the counties to guarantee a fair interest. The Cork and Bandon Railway report was rather a fair one; it declared dividends on the preference shares.

A line of railway is projected between Charleville and Limerick, making a direct route from the latter city to Cork.

I observe your able correspondent, Mr. Henwood, has been over at this side. His communications are interesting to us here, and all the information he can furnish is needed, and will be highly acceptable—coming from one who can wield his pen so freely.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

AUG. 11.—The past week has afforded many indications of the gradual improvement which is taking place in the different branches of the Iron Trade. The only drawback has been the receipt of some unfavourable advices from Calcutta of the state of the Indian trade; but this has been more than compensated for by the increasing demand for finished iron for America. All houses engaged in the United States trade are full of orders. There is an increasing enquiry for railway ironwork, so that the iron trade, taken as a whole, may be regarded as in a very satisfactory position. The demand for pig-iron has much improved, and higher prices are asked than were current last week.

The Coal Trade may be reported as making satisfactory progress. The men are fully employed, and the demand is generally more steady and regular than we have known it for some seasons past. The competition of which we spoke in our last is still going on.

The efforts which are making for the development of the Derbyshire lead mines are very encouraging, and we feel confident that in a few months we shall have some excellent mines in full working condition. As far as the market value of the stock goes, the Mill Dam Company seems to have had the greatest enquiry. There can be no doubt but that it is a good mine. The Mill Town Mine is looking exceedingly well, and the men were never at a greater height of prosperity and good humour than at the present time. There is sufficient money now in the bank to pay a good dividend. The North Derbyshire has a colossal work to go through, but when the gigantic nature of the undertaking is looked at, the shareholders will not experience much surprise.

There is to be a meeting of the Haslam Pipe Mining Company (Matlock) on Tuesday at Chesterfield. We have been favoured with a sight of the accounts and reports. The agent, Mr. S. Hall, says that the Haslam Pipe vein has yielded a great deal of lead ore, and that, if a shaft be put down on the Ringing Rake and next to the Seven Rakes, there may be a good prospect, but he is in favour of a shaft at the free of the Shining Rock and Haslam Pipe to the second-bearing clay to the top of the Toadstone, where there is an old shaft, and continuing the driving of a level at Shining Rock, where, at a cost of 100*l.*, they would cut a strong vein which has not yet been worked. Mr. Boden, the captain of the Mill Town Mine, who is thoroughly acquainted with the strata of the district, reports that he is decidedly of opinion that the adventurers had no right to expect to find the vein on the south-west side. He recommends two points to be tried, and says, "The only time to do this is the present, for, as the Cowden engine has laid dry the Gentlewoman's Pipe even at that distance, and every intermediate hole, it is but fair to infer that your Pipe will be dry when you reach it. The meeting will be called upon to decide whether they will advance further capital to carry out the workings, and upon the decision of that committee the directors will act.

There will be a general meeting of the Cowden Rake Mining Company.

There has been little enquiry for shares, except in Mill Town and Mill Dam stocks.

A shocking accident occurred at Mr. William Day's, Mount Osborne Colliery, near Manchester. Matthew Limbert, aged 70, had just finished his work, and was going towards the pit bottom to be drawn out, when in crossing a tramway his foot caught the rope, and he was thrown across the rails. A train of waggons which was coming along the pit bottom at the time passed over the poor fellow, killing him on the spot.

Friday last was a *fete* day at Dale Mine, the engine from New York Mine having been got to work, the water pumped out, and the men put to work upon the Pipe vein at the 37 and 43 fm. levels. The directors met upon

the mine to celebrate the event by a dinner, which was served at the National School-room, Warslow, Mr. Joseph Procter presiding, and Mr. Johnson occupying the vice-chair. The whole of the workmen will be entertained on Saturday next (Aug. 13), when a good dinner will be given them. The development of the mine is now cleared of all obstacles, and the rich course of lead in the Pipe vein can be worked without any apprehension of an increase of water.

The Association for Awarding Prizes among the Schools in the Mining Districts of Derbyshire and Leicestershire have just completed their annual examination of the children in the various schools in the districts, which was conducted by the Rev. J. J. Blandford, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, and 93*l.* was distributed in sums varying from 1*l.* to 3*l.*, according to the respective merits of the children receiving them. Mr. Charles Binns, of the Clay Cross Coal and Iron-works, presided at the distribution of the prizes, and in the course of his address observed that he understood from Mr. Blandford, the Government Inspector, that the success of the miners' examination scheme had been most encouraging, and that its effect upon the population of the district was very cheering. It was a matter of great satisfaction to find that the sources of knowledge and education were now open to many who were formerly totally devoid of such blessings, and it had become the duty of every man to forward with all his endeavours the advancement of the great cause, the promotion of which was calculated to ensure the moral, social, and religious well-being of his fellow-men. The proceedings were of a very satisfactory character, and amongst those present were Mr. George Vaughan, of Snibston Collieries, the Rev. Mr. Wade, Mr. Pickering, of Eastwood, and other influential gentlemen. At the conclusion thanks were unanimously voted to Mr. Binns, and to the officers engaged in the examination.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—A change has taken place in the market for British mines of the nature of a reaction in prices, which indicates no more than that being from temporary causes it will be temporary in its nature. One cause affecting large producing copper mines is that the standard for copper has undergone a reduction, which a further decline does not appear to come within the scope of expectation. The mines feeling the effect of this decline are such as St. Day United, Buller, Basset, and United Mines. In tin mines there is a decline in the market value of Providence; but with this exception the class are in considerable favour, particularly Wendron Consols, who report a sale of tin for the month of July, amount 201*l.* It must be assumed that the writer's remarks on this mine, when the shares were at or under 40*l.*, has had some influence in bringing them into more extended notice on the London market. A more than usual amount of attention has been paid by investors to Tincroft shares, in which there has been large transactions, and still in request at an advance of 5s. to 7s. 6d. per share on the price before the dividend of 5s., now in course of payment. Of the class of cheap or low-priced shares, particularised in last week's letter, Wheal Unity, Catherine and Laze Consols, North Frances, North Treinawny, South Condurrow, Wheal Addams, and Herward United, have all advanced more or less in value; whilst Wheal Grenville has declined to 2¾, 2⅞, sellers. North Minera are in request; it appears, from a statement preliminary to a general meeting to be held on Aug. 16, that 4000*l.* out of the 5000*l.* capital has been called up, and there are assets in cash in hand and unpaid calls of 444*l.* Central Minera has scarcely yet assumed a consolidated form on the market, whilst the accounts from private sources speak in high terms of its prospects. Money becoming of more value (indicating a healthy state of commerce), and war being no longer a prominent topic, investors in mines enjoy the chances of large profits realisable from purchases judiciously made under able guidance.

The two lead mines near Holywell, under the same management, and with nearly the same list of adventurers,—Brynford Hall and Herward United,—held their meetings on Aug. 2, when the seat of management was removed to Liverpool. The Brynford Hall account shows a balance in hand of 208*l.*; and the report states that various discoveries are making, which will enhance the value of the property. Herward showed a cash balance of 477*l.*,—why not have distributed 3*l.* per share in a dividend?—and the report highly encouraging, 15 tons of ore being raised per month, "and the indications very promising for a larger return;" the expenses average about 120*l.* per month, whilst 15 tons of ore would give a profit of 100*l.*, or 1*l.* per share for dividends. These shares are an admirable investment, if bought at once. An extraordinary flatness, the cause of which it is difficult to trace, has come over Wheal Grenville shares: and as the last report states that the lode in the 90, east and west, is worth 15*l.* per fathom, and in the back for 17 ft. there is a good branch of ore, whilst there is no corresponding falling-off in any other part of the mine, a sudden rally may take place, for which buyers should be prepared by forestalling it. In Catherine and Jane Consols a new feature has developed itself in sinking the shaft from the deep adit to prove the lode, and which has been met with below that level, the ore valued at more than ½ ton per fm. each end; an enhanced value of the shares to 12s. 6d. or 15s. is looked for should the discovery hold good, of which there is every probability, as a large additional quantity of ore ground will have been developed to add to the already flourishing condition of the property; and the writer has no hesitation in fixing a much higher price to the shares as their *bona fide* value than above quoted. It is probably the best low-priced share on the market at the moment for investment at the quotations; and it is also reported that about one-fourth of the shares have been purchased by a speculator, which will be held for a considerable advance.

Amongst the speculative mines, East Wheal Russell continues to excite much attention, implying a strong confidence in its becoming permanently productive; and whilst the jobber and speculator continue their way through all the embarrassment of constant fluctuations (which have been during the last few days from 9¼ to 11¼), the investor looks to the right point—the fact of there being a large quantity of ore in the mine, and this class of operators are always buyers at a low price. Under these circumstances, it is much to be regretted that the ordinary course of business at the office of the mine is much impeded by a paltry demand of a fee for the registration of shares, to which, since almost every one defaurs, or refuses to pay, the shares in the office, although registered in the books, come to a dead lock. It can scarcely be the wish of the management to wilfully assume a disagreeable attitude towards the adventurers, but the practical effect of the demand in question is pre-eminently so, whilst it is extremely doubtful if the demand is not an illegal one, and could, therefore, be successfully resisted by action at law, could any one individual be found to "put the bell round the cat's neck." The secretary is manifestly paid for his services by the adventurers, and a graceful compliment to their convenience by counselling the abandonment of the demand might save some public discussion hereafter, in which the settlement of the question would assume the shape of a *casus belli;* it being certain that the fee will never be paid at all by brokers or dealers, except for their convenience in particular cases, and always unwillingly by *bona fide* purchasers of the shares.

Findens Consols, in St. Just, Cornwall, in 5000 shares, appear worth a special notice, being fast progressing towards a satisfactory position; about 14,000*l.* has been expended. The mine, as reported, "never looked better;" the lode in the shaft (copper) being worth 4 to 5 tons per fm.; shares still low, 4 to 4¼. North Roskear have defined in value, the late demand at higher prices having subsided. Great Crinnis is an improving property. At Great Retallack, one lode is yielding 10 tons of blende per fm., a large production; 300 tons are in course of re-dressing, and an additional 100 tons will be sampled this week. At the meeting of Lady Bertha, held on Thursday, the balance in hand to the credit of the mine was 1100*l.*; no call required; these shares are quite steady at 2½. to 2¾. An improvement is announced in Wheal Arthur; lode worth 20*l.* per fm. Great Caradon United is also reported as improving considerably. Wheal Unity has rallied from 12s. 6d. to 20s. per share, and a report states that "the agent is under the impression that it will be in the Dividend List in 1860." There shares were strongly recommended as an investment from the origin. Herodsfoot have advanced, but it does not appear upon what *data*, no report of importance having been received at the office. Bray Park rose to 12*l.*, buyers, on Wednesday, and fell to 10¼ on Thursday; holders, who neglected the opportunity will apparently have to look out for another chance to realise at a profit. The report that more than the usual quantity of water was in Redmoor Mine does not appear to be fast, and it is to be regretted that such reports should gain circulation from apparently respectable sources.

Wheal Treiawny made the best sale of ore on record—64 tons, at 27*l.* 3s. 6d. per ton. The shares are low, but will rally. The July dividends in British tin, copper, and lead mines amount to 36,000*l.*, of which one-fifth was contributed by Devon Consols.

Allusion was made last week to Kelly Bray Mine being subject to a contingent danger from water in Holmbush and Redmoor Mines, a report to which effect was current on the market. The management of Kelly Bray have, however, assured the writer that no such contingency exists, or can ever exist, as Kelly Bray Mine being damaged by an excess of water in either of the above concerns; the reaction in the shares, therefore, offers a good opportunity to investors to come in and buy, the mine being an unquestionably sound one, and approaching dividends.

P.S.—Important reports are at hand from Dale Mine. In the 37 fm. level operating on the "Pipe" vein, the lode is 12 ft. wide, and reported large bunches of solid lead; whilst the 43 fm. level (going towards the "Lum") is equally rich. Shares in much demand, but very scarce. A general meeting is to be held on the 16th, when probably the calls, of 17s. 6d. shares, to bring them to the par of 20s., will be called up; when there are 4000 shares unissued, at 20s. per share, held as reserved capital, the application of which will save the shareholders from all further calls. Crowlwm is a progressive mine, and it appears the workings are getting into the "grit"—a highly favourable matrix for the lead ore of the district. They are shares to buy and hold. It is worthy of note that the costs of Crowlwm Mine are only 16*l.* a month.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—The market has not been quite so active as for some previous weeks, owing to the temporary decline in the standard. Good dividend mines, however, are still in demand—in fact, it far exceeds the supply, in consequence of the increased favour this class of investments is obtaining from the public generally. As I have on former occasions observed, British mines, paying as they do a larger percentage in the shape of dividends than any other property, and free from any risk except the slight fluctuations in price, cannot fail to command the attention of all capitalists who wish to get the best return for their capital. Let us instance a few of the mines in which any amount of money may be invested with safety. South Caradon pays bi-monthly about 12½ per cent. West Seton, bi-monthly dividends at the same rate, with every probability of an increase. Wheal Clifford, paying from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum. Wheal Basset, 6*l.* bi-monthly, being more than 18 per cent.: one of the cheapest mines in the list. Wheal Mary Ann, 2*l.* to 2*l.* 5*s.* quarterly, or about 20 per cent. per annum. The shares in this mine receded from 48 to the present price, 37½ to 38, owing to the bottom levels having become of rather less value than the upper; during the past few days, however, improvements in the bottom of the mine have taken place, and the shares have, consequently, been in demand at advanced prices; no time should be lost in purchasing. Wendron Consols may be classed among the safe investments, although at present only paying about 12½ per cent., much larger dividends may be calculated on for the future. Wheal Treiawny is one of the best lead mines in the list; dividends of 20s. to 25s. per share are paid quarterly, with every probability of a continuance for many years. Grambler and St. Aubyn is paying 2*l.* per share bi-monthly; the current price of the shares equal to about 18 per cent. Great South Tolgus is also a good dividend stock; an investment in these mines could not fail to give the greatest satisfaction to the investor: if means admitted, it would be wise to have an interest in both: adverse fluctuations may take place occasionally in some part of this interest, but improvements in the value of the other, according to the ordinary rule, are constantly taking place to counterbalance them; and the old adage should be observed, as far as practicable—"Never put too many eggs," &c.

The selection of mines made are unquestionably the very best, but those who wish to get their money can, of course, take their choice among the numerous mines in the list. The shareholders, or at least some of them, who do not know the real position of the mine (Kelly Bray) have allowed themselves to be unduly alarmed by an announcement that the water from the adjoining mine (Holmbush) was likely to cause some inconvenience to their property. I am assured, however, that such is not the case; and even if a great influx of water above the present quantity were to occur, the present pumping power on Kelly Bray is quite adequate for all purposes. While on this subject I may be allowed to state that the meeting on Thursday next (at which dividends will be again resumed) is expected to be highly satisfactory, while the prospects of the mine cannot fail to be most gratifying to those who have contributed to bring it into its present profitable state. There appears every probability of great success in the eastern mine, and of its becoming one of the most important properties in the district. East Russell having very much improved, a more active business has been done in the shares. Judging from the large orders to buy from parties in the locality of the mine, it would appear that great hopes are entertained of its becoming a permanent property of value. No mine in the list has caused so much excitement as East Russell, and nothing could certainly conduce more to the interest of the market generally than its success; or, in other words, its becoming a good dividend mine. The present prospects are more in favour of this result than for some time past. The autumn will probably witness a larger amount of business in mines than the most sanguine contemplate, consequently all good stock will advance in price; I would, therefore, suggest investments to be made immediately, with proper care and attention, feeling assured that a more favourable opportunity will not present itself for some time to come.

THE COAL TRADE.

The appearance of the London Coal Market has been without animation, although a fair quantity of coals has been disposed of. On Monday there was much difficulty in effecting sales at quoted prices; but as sellers were disinclined to hold back until the next market day, owing to the probability of a large number of the ships at sea coming in before that time, and therefore accepted lower prices. Although 74 ships were at market, nearly two-thirds were cleared off; 22 being sold for the ordinary consumption, and 25 to supply gas contracts, 27 only remaining on hand. On Wednesday, as anticipated, there were a large number (140) of ships at market, and a further reduction of 3d. per ton was willingly accepted on all descriptions of house coals. Hartley's and manufacturers' were fairly dealt in at Monday's prices; 29 ships were sold, 61 went to supply gas contracts, and 50 remained on hand.

Yesterday a fair amount of business was transacted, at previous prices. The quotations at the close of the market were—House coals, 16s. 6d. to 17s.; seconds, 15s. to 15s. 6d.; Hartley's, 12s. to 13s.; and manufacturers' 12s. to 12s. 6d.

The importation of coal into London during the past month was within a few thousand tons the same as in the corresponding month of last year; and the aggregate supply which has been received during the first seven months of the present year is but 10,000 tons below that of 1858. The following is the tabular statement:—

Importations of seaborne coals into London in July, 1859	Tons	264,312
Importation from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1858		1,823,424
Importation from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1859		1,812,825
Decrease in the present year		10,569
Delivery in July		264,312
Delivery from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1858		1,873,764
Delivery from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1859		1,804,021
Decrease in the present year		69,743
By railway and canal, in July		87,780
By railway and canal, from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1858		702,847
By railway and canal, from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1859		678,766
Decrease in the present year		24,081

The quantity of coals sent from the respective ports was—

Newcastle	Tons 99,920	The Hartlepools	Tons 49,596
Seaham	24,719	Blyth	2,089
Sunderland	60,804	Scotch, Welsh, Yorkshire, &c., ports	22,287
Middlesbro'	4,897		
Total			264,312

BRAY'S TRACTION ENGINE IN DEVONSHIRE.

On Monday last another trial of this engine was made by the South Devon Iron Company. In order to judge of the results, it will be necessary to give a short description of the ground the engine worked over. Ventiford Wharf, the shipping-place of the South Devon Company, is situated in the centre of the Bovey heath-field, an extensive tertiary deposit, occupying the broad valley between the Haldon Hills and Dartmoor. The heath-field is for Devonshire a comparative level, broken only by gentle undulations. In the direction of the Atlas Mine, it extends from the wharf a distance of 3¼ miles to Livarton, where the slate country comes in, rising into the ordinary Devonshire hills.

Since the first trial it has been recognised as quite hopeless to attempt the steep hills, even without any load; and the only point to be solved by the trial of Monday was to ascertain what load the engine was capable of drawing across the heath-field from Livarton to Ventiford. If it were found equal to drawing a heavy load over that ground, it was proposed to cart the iron ore from the mine to Livarton, and take it thence by the engine to Ventiford. Consequently on Monday the engine started from the wharf at one o'clock precisely without any load, and accomplished the 3¼ miles to Livarton in exactly one hour. Here two trucks had been loaded, each with 10 tons of iron (long weight), by the road side. When the engine attempted to move them, one side of the road unfortunately gave way, and the wheels of the trucks sank in the ground nearly to the axles. Two hours were consumed in getting the trucks out of this and putting them on the firm road, when at about four o'clock the engine started with one truck only, it being considered, from what had been seen of its action, that it would be as much as it could manage to draw to the wharf. At about a quarter of a mile from Livarton the engine stopped and filled the tanks and boiler with water, and then started with the 10 tons to Ventiford. The three miles from this point to Ventiford may be divided into three parts, as follows:—1. ⅞ths of a mile of parish road, very nearly level.—2. ⅞ths of a mile of the mail-coach road from Plymouth to Exeter. On this portion of the road is the heaviest hill on the journey, between Drum Bridge and Stoner Lodge Gates; but although a heavy hill for the heath-field, it is yet one a good horse would trot up at full speed.—3. 1¼ mile of road from the mail-coach road to Ventiford. In this part of the journey there is a moderate hill, but it is downwards to the wharf. For the first half of this journey—to Drum Bridge—the engine drew the load pretty well, although at the most trifling elevation it was found necessary to put on the highest power, giving rise to an immense consumption of steam. The great tug was to ascend the hill from Drum Bridge to Stoner Lodge Gates, and to accomplish this with only 10 tons the engine was taxed to the very utmost, and only reached the top by such an expenditure of steam that the tanks were nearly exhausted. The engineer having guaged the tanks here, he found he had only just sufficient water to take the engine to the wharf without the load; and as there was no opportunity of getting a supply of water near, the truck had to be left at the side of the road, while the engine returned to the wharf, where it arrived at about a quarter to seven o'clock—the useful result of its day's labour being to draw 10 tons 1¼ mile.

It is impossible for the most ardent advocate of the engine to deny that this trial was a complete failure. The result was utterly disproportionate to the means used. The truck, which the traction engine only succeeded in drawing 1¼ mile with great difficulty, was drawn readily along the level road near Livarton by three horses.

However well Bray's traction engine may be suited for a country nearly level, and with good smooth roads, it is quite out of place in this country, where the roads are rough. To overcome the smallest irregularities an amount of power quite disproportionate is required. It was originally contemplated that the engine should go up the steep hills to the mines; but to go up these hills would be purely and simply impossible, and no man valuing his life would attempt to bring the engine down them. It was then thought that over the more moderate undulations of the heath-field it might be useful; but here it is clear that, from the roughness of the roads, the failure is equally complete.

BOYDELL'S TRACTION ENGINE AND ENDLESS RAILWAY.—One of Boydell's patent traction engines and endless railway, with a train of wagons, ordered by the Secretary of State for India, for Bombay, has been publicly exhibited in Hyde-park, by permission of Her Majesty's Government. The exhibition attracted a large number of persons, who appeared to pay much attention to the proceedings. The most interesting portion of the trial took place between two and four o'clock, when, to test the efficacy of the invention, the five wagons attached to the engine were filled with about 120 soldiers, who were drawn over the park with the greatest ease. The experiments were highly successful; and although the engine and wagons weighed several tons, their passage over the grass left no marks behind. Mr. Young, the acting engineer, asserts that ample experience had confirmed the opinions of road surveyors and others—that this peculiar construction of traction engine would improve rather than injure the public roads; and the exhibition satisfactorily demonstrated that it may be used with the greatest advantage in the transport of merchandise and all heavy materials, and as a feeder to railways; whilst its value to quarries and mines will at once be recognised.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION IN CORNWALL.—We understand that a company is in course of formation for the construction of a railway from Hayle to Helston, for goods and passenger traffic. It has been the subject of great surprise to many that a line of railway so desirable, and so remunerative as it would have been, has been so long neglected. So much was its want felt by the late adventurers in Wheal Vor, that about thirty years ago they employed a surveyor to go over the ground, and prepare an estimate of expense, &c., but they proceeded no further. Had they carried out their design it would have been a saving to them, using the line exclusively for themselves. Now that Wheal Vor is being re-worked the want must be again felt, the charge for carriage of coals, timber, &c., being a heavy item in their cost-book. Instead, however, of confining the use of the line to that mine, it is proposed to convey materials to all the mines in the neighbourhood, and to Helston, in the vicinity of which many mines are at work. It is intended, also, to convey passengers on the line. By means of its junction with the West Cornwall Railway, passengers from Helston and all intermediate places will be able to proceed to Penzance, Truro, &c., without the use of the "slow coaches" now employed. The population on the course of the line, and in the neighbourhood of it, is very dense, by whom such an accommodation would be delightfully felt and appreciated. The course of the line will be from Messrs. Harvey's wharf, at Hayle Foundry (whence a branch of the West Cornwall Railway goes to Messrs. Sandys, Vivian, and Co.'s wharves), thence to St. Erth, Relubbus, Godolphin, Herland Cross, Wheal Vor, Sithey, and Helston. For the first five miles there is no cutting and little banking required, and after that the expense is of the average degree. The Helston terminus is to be near the church in that town. We believe that the scheme is very favourably entertained by the local gentry, manufacturers, and merchants. We have not seen a prospectus of the company, but we understand that it will shortly be issued. Mr. R. Symons, surveyor of Truro, has surveyed the line.

THE TIN STANDARD.—The price of block tin has remained the same during the last fortnight. The present standard for common tin is 124*l.*, best 131*l.*, and best refined 135*l.* The demand being good, and prices firm, an advance may reasonably be expected if no political question arises on the Continent to disturb the peace of Europe.—*West Briton.*

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUÆNANGEN.—Report from July 9 to 23: Raipas: During the last fortnight the lode in the sink below the 15 has yielded remunerative returns, being 1½ fm. wide, with purple ore disseminated throughout, and the present indications are highly encouraging. The vein of purple ore in the north-west working has not materially altered since our last, being still about 5 in. wide. In the south-west stope the lode varies from 6 to 18 in. in width, and is seldom without good bunches of yellow ore intermixed, yielding at present about 1½ ton per fm. There is no change calling for remark in the other workings.—Old Mine: The water has considerably abated in No. 1 workings, and in the last week we have been enabled to resume the sinking of the winze below the stopes. The lode is upwards of 6 feet wide, and for the last few feet has been composed principally of quartz; this substance is apparently decreasing, and a good looking calc-spar, intermixed with mundic and copper ore, replacing it. The lode in the south stope continues fully 12 feet wide, the upper portion of which, for about 4 feet below the hanging wall, looks well, being worth over 4 tons of ore per fathom; the under part is composed chiefly of quartz, with patches of ore irregularly disseminated throughout the mass. In the roof stope the lode is 5 feet wide, yielding from 3½ to 4 tons of ore per fm. The work produced from the north stope has latterly been more corrupted with mundic, and the lode smaller than usual, but appearances lead us to expect that it will recover its former size and value again. The orey part of the lode in Bergmester's stope has widened out to about 4 feet, and yields 3 tons per fm.; the other parts of the vein also show increased quantities of calc-spar, and look more promising. The lode in the shallow level continues large and kindly, though it is not producing so much ore as before. The dressing of the winter stocks is now being pretty well caught up, and at present we are collecting and sorting the old stuff dispersed through the workings, and stulling the attle in the mine, to save the expenses of transport.—United Mines: In the pitch south of Michell's adit the lode is 2 feet wide, and yields about 1½ ton of ore per fathom; other parties are also raising some tolerably good ore from the backs of the lodes, and we expect from appearances they will find sufficient to ensure their wages.—At Thomas's they are further laying open the lode at surface, both to the north and south of the old stope; it contains yellow ore of an excellent quality, but is small in size. We hope, however, it will widen out as the depth increases. The tributers have commenced operations again on Carl Johan's lode, and in one of the pitches the prospects are very encouraging, the vein being worth fully 2 tons of yellow ore per fathom. No information of any importance has been received from Quænangen since the date of our last report.—C. TRELEASE.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Guanaxuato, June 24: Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: The works by buscones go on favourably, and, notwithstanding holidays and other interruptions, the amounts of the sales have increased, having in five weeks produced $8128, and ore extracted by day miners has been sold to the value of $1588, giving together $5652 to the credit of the mine. Nearly all the works by day miners are now on or near the union of the two veins, and have decidedly improved. The frente of Santa Victoria, distant about 30 varas to the north-west, has cut a thread about half a vara wide, which during the last three weeks has yielded very rich ore, and promises a continuance. The pozo of Dolores on the union, and in very good ore, is for a short time suspended, till two frentes, one north-east and the other south-west, shall have made progress. They are of considerable size, and give a width of about 6 varas of very good ore. The pozo of San Miguel is still poor; the frente of San Margarita has much improved. The level of San Hilario, driven at a higher point, and necessary for ventilation, has given no fruits, but will be concluded in about a fortnight. The extraction during four weeks, to the 18th inst., has been 1847 cargas, independently of that by buscones. Much of the more distant portions of the mine of Dolores is not likely to be productive, but in the part adjoining to Jesus Maria, in that mine itself, and in La Trinidad, it is evident there is a large field for hopeful exploration, which I shall follow out to the extent possible with my means. The works in Jesus Maria must be carried to a further depth of 28 varas, calculated according to the inclination of the vein, before the Mine of Dolores will be reached. In the beginning of the month the rasp a was received from the hacienda of Duran, the value of which is $5197. Though a less sum than the previous raspa realised, the result is really better, being the produce of considerably less ore. I believe there is no reason to doubt that the mine will continue to give ample cargas, and in this case haciendas are a certain source of income, and will give a means of meeting expenses, both here and in London, irrespective of the profits derived more immediately from the mine. Much of the profits calculated as belonging to the mine ought to be expended in exploring as much as possible the untried ground, and any decided success of real importance to the association must spring from some valuable discovery, for which there is an ample field. La Trinidad goes on as before.—Quicksilver: Price $80 per quintal, cash. Stock in use and in store 9638·8 lbs. A despatch has been received from the British Minister to the effect that instructions have been sent to the naval commander at Vera Cruz to demand and enforce the restitution of the money taken from the Mint. Immediately on the receipt or that which belongs to us I will make another remittance to England. The company's mines had been in no way further molested.

WILDBERG.—Z. Walls, Aug. 6: The ore taken out of the mine and dressed for July is not yet all weighed; we shall finish weighing this evening, and sample on Monday morning, but I am sorry to say that we are below our estimate, the cause of which may be attributed to two reasons—first, some of our best stopes are rather declined in value; and second, the great number of strangers who have settled here, in the place of the men who were obliged to leave us to join the army, are not able to do as much work in this kind of ground as our old hands; consequently, I fear the ore which we shall sample on Monday for the whole month will not far exceed 240 tons.

LUSITANIAN MINING COMPANY.—July 15: Our raisings for the nine months ending with June last amount to 763 tons. We are doing our best to get the year's returns to 1000 tons. This is an increase of about 26 per cent. on the published account of ore extracted during the nine months ending the 30th of September last.

— T. Chegwin, Aug. 5: Palhal Mine, Basto's Lode: Taylor's diagonal engine-shaft is put through from the bottom of the 28 to the 38 on the course of the lode; since the communication has been made the shaftmen have been sinking below the 18 and rising above the 28, which we hope to get through this month. The ground in the 50 cross-cut, driving north of Taylor's engine-shaft, is still hard. The lode in the 38, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is looking promising for an improvement. The lode in the 38, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 1 foot wide, but unproductive. The stopes No. 1 are finished, being holed to Taylor's diagonal engine-shaft. The lode in the stopes No. 4, in the back of the 38, east of Ferreira's winze, is 1½ foot wide, worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the stopes Nos. 3 and 7, in the back of the 38, west of Ferreira's winze, is worth 2 tons per fm. each. The lode in the stopes No. 8, in the back of the 38, west of Pereira's winze, is worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the 28, driving south-west, on the slide lode, is 2½ feet wide, producing some small stones of copper ore. The lode in the 38, driving west of River shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz and mundic. The lode in the 38, driving east of River shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and stones of ore. The lode in the 28, driving south-west, on the slide lode, is 1½ foot wide, of the same quality as for some time past. The lode in a new winze sinking below the 28 west, to within 3 fathoms of the slide lode, is 3 feet wide, worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the 18, driving east of River shaft, is 6 in. wide, composed of schist and flookan. The lode in the 8, driving east of River shaft, is 1½ foot wide, composed of quartz and a small branch of flookan. The lode in the stopes No. 5, in the back of the 8, east of River shaft, is 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, with good nests of black ore in it. The adit end east of Pinto's shaft is suspended, and the men brought back to sink a winze to come down on the 8, about 15 fathoms to the east of the before-named shaft (Pinto's), where the lode is 1½ foot wide, composed of quartz and stones of ore. The lode in the stopes No. 2, in the back of the 28, west of Fontouro's winze, is 1 foot wide, worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 6, in the bottom of the 18, west of Souza's winze, is worth ½ ton per fm. The ground in the cross-cut driving north towards Perez's shaft, still continues its hard character.—Mill Lode: The lode in the 50, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 6 inches wide of quartz. The lode in the 38, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 1 foot wide, composed of quartz, flookan, and mundic. The lode in the 38, driving south-west, on the caunter lode, is 2 feet wide, but not containing mineral. The lode in the rise above the 38, and west at the junction of Mill lode and Caunter lode, is 6 inches wide, being composed of flookan. The lode in the 18, driving south-west, on the caunter lode, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, flookan, and stones of mundic. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 18, west of Dea's winze, is 1 foot wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 18, east of Dea's winze, is 1 foot wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The ground in Oak engine-shaft, sinking below the 20, is much the same as for some time past. The ground in the 29 cross-cut has been a little better as we have been getting nearer the House lode. We have cut a small branch of flookan in the end, but we cannot see enough of it to say anything about the lode.—Carvalhal Mine: The lode in the adit level, driving west of the River Caima, is split into branches, and appears to be very unsettled; we have therefore put the men to run down a fathom or two on the course of the lode, some 30 fathoms to the west of the end, to see if it continues in depth or not from the surface.

GREAT BARRIER LAND, HARBOUR, AND MINING COMPANY.—Auckland, April 13: There are about 100 tons of copper ore ready for shipment, and I now reckon on dressing 10 tons per week. There is a decided tendency to a fall in wages, provisions of all sorts being very much lower. I have made some reductions at the mine, and hope to make more, or at all events to make such alterations in the hours of labour as will increase production, without additional expense.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—J. L. VERGNIAIS, Paris: Machinery for the manufacture of bolts and rivets.—W. J. and D. GRADWELL, Manchester: Certain improvements in bearings or journals employed in machinery, which improvements are also applicable to the bearings of railway and other wheels and axles.—C. and J. B. TAFF, Chesterfield: Improvements applicable to steam-boilers and furnaces for consuming smoke and economising fuel in the generation of steam, and in the apparatus connected therewith.—W. H. BUCKLAND, Maesteg Iron-works: Preparation of peat.—D. JOHNSON, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.: Improved spring for railroad and other carriages, and for uses and applications where springs are required.—J. DAVIES, Tetbury: New or improved self-adjusting ventilating apparatus.—C. W. SMITH, Evans, Erie, New York: Improvements in electric telegraphs, and in the apparatus connected therewith.—G. GURNEY, Woodleigh, Cornwall: Electric telegraph conductors.—T. FIRTH, Sheffield: Improved breech-loading cannon.—P. M. PARSONS, Arthur-st. west: Switches and crossings of railways.—J. GRICE, New York, U.S.: An improvement applicable to salinometer cases for steam-boilers.

In Chancery.

IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the CAE-CYNON MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, by direction of the Master of the Rolls, the Judge to whose Court the winding-up of this company is attached, ALL that the RIGHT and INTEREST of the said company in the VALUABLE LEAD MINE, known as CAE-CYNON, situate near Aberystwith, in the parish of Llanbadarnfawr, in the county of Cardigan, together with all the VALUABLE MACHINERY, PLANT, and MATERIALS on the surface belonging to the said company at the said mines, subject to certain conditions of sale, copies of which may be had on application to the Official Manager, or his solicitors, from whom, also, permission to inspect the property may be obtained.—For further particulars, apply to the Official Manager, 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, London, by whom proposals in writing will be received up to Twelve o'clock at noon on the 23d day of August, 1859; and if the highest offer be approved the person making such offer will within four days from such date be declared the purchaser.

R. P. HARDING, Official Manager.

CHILTON AND BURTON, Solicitors, 7, Chancery-lane, London.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1859. 48

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, AND OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE ARTS.

DIRECTOR—Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, D.C.L., M.A., F.R.S., &c.

During the Session 1859-60, which will COMMENCE on the 3d October, the following COURSES of LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—

1. CHEMISTRY ..... By A. W. HOFMANN, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.
2. METALLURGY ..... By JOHN PERCY, M.D., F.R.S.
3. NATURAL HISTORY..... By T. H. HUXLEY, F.R.S.
4. MINERALOGY ..... } By WARINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A., F.R.S.
5. MINING ..... }
6. GEOLOGY ..... By A. C. RAMSAY, F.R.S.
7. APPLIED MECHANICS .. By ROBERT WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S.
8. PHYSICS ..... By G. G. STOKES, M.A., F.R.S.

INSTRUCTION IN MECHANICAL DRAWING, by Mr. BINNS.

The fee for Matriculated Students (exclusive of the laboratories) is £30 in one sum on entrance, or two annual payments of £20.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the laboratory of the school), under the direction of Dr. Hofmann, at a fee of £10 for the term of three months. The same fee is charged in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy. Tickets to separate courses of lectures are issued at £1, £1 10s., and £2 each. Officers in the Queen's service, Her Majesty's Consuls, acting mine agents and managers, may obtain tickets at reduced charges.

Certificated schoolmasters, pupil teachers, and others engaged in education, are also admitted to the lectures at reduced fees.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted Two Exhibitions, and others have also been established.

For a prospectus and information, apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, London. TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

TO GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURERS.—The LOCAL BOARD OF TEIGNMOUTH, DEVON, are DESIROUS of RECEIVING TENDERS to SUPPLY and ERECT at their works a GAS HOLDER, with cast-iron tank, a VERTICAL CONDENSER, a SCRUBBER, GOVERNOR, and other apparatus.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. William Cotton, surveyor, Teignmouth, or copies will be forwarded on receipt of a Post-office Order for £1 5s.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Gas Holder, &c.," to be delivered at my office on or before the 30th day of August, 1859.

The local board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

By order of the Local Board, W. R. HALL JORDAN, Clerk.

Dated Teignmouth, August 9, 1859. 46

COAL.—TO BE LET, the COAL lying UNDER FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN ACRES of LAND, at Snydale, belonging to James Whitwell Torre, Esq., comprising the Shale and Stanley Main Beds. The estate is intersected by the Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole Railway for a mile in length, over which the Great Northern Railway Company have running powers. The coal field has been proved by borings. The Shale coal was found at 162 yards from the surface, and 3 ft. in thickness. The Stanley Main Coal was found at 172 yards from the surface, and 7 ft. in thickness.—Mr. JOHN E. LINDLEY, of Snydale, will show the estate; and to see the plan, section, and samples of the coal, and for further particulars, apply to Mr. J. O. GREAVES, land and mineral surveyor, Wakefield. 41

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, CHOLLACOTT CONSOLS MINE and MATERIALS, comprising a 22 in. cylinder ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, with 6 ton boiler, all new, with all the pitwork, machinery, tools, tackle, &c. This mine is situate in the parish of Whitchurch, in the well-known mining district of Tavistock, and is held under lease at 1-15th dues, from May, 1856, and December, 1857.—For particulars, apply to Capt. JAMES CARPENTER, Anderton Cottage, near Tavistock; or to Mr. NICHOLSON, 57, Old Broad-street, to whom tenders, addressed to the committee, are to be sent.—August 9, 1859. 42

GREAT BARRIER LAND, HARBOUR, AND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in the above company will be HELD on MONDAY, the 29th inst.. at the offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, at Twelve o'clock precisely, to confirm, or otherwise, the following resolution, passed at the extraordinary general meeting, held on the 30th of May last:—

1.—That the regulation, No. 70 of Table B, shall not apply to this company, but in lieu thereof the following shall be a rule of the company:—"Once at the least in every year the directors shall lay before the company, in general meeting, a statement of the income and expenditure for the past year, made up to a date not more than six months before such meeting." By order of the Directors, J. H. MURCHISON, Sec.

August 8, 1859. 43

THE GREAT NORTH TOLGUS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN THE PARISH OF REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

Capital £4096, in 1024 shares of £4 each. £1 to be paid at the time of allotment.

BANKERS—Sir J. W. Lubbock and Co., London.

AGENT AT THE MINE—Captain Cornwall Henwood.

SECRETARY—Mr. James Hammon.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.—224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This valuable mine, situate in the parish of Redruth, in the county of Cornwall, has lately been acquired at considerable expense, though far short of the sum already expended in sinking shafts, driving levels, and opening upon the lodes above and below the adit level.

The position of the sett is all that can be desired, being situate in the richest mineral district in the world, and indications are such as to guarantee the shareholders a highly remunerative return upon the capital embarked. The area of the mine is upwards of 200 acres, and is traversed by four lodes and two cross-courses; the junction of granite and slate is not far from the property, which is an important feature in the mineral districts of Cornwall, four-fifths of the rich mines in the county being in a similar position.

The great cross-courses that pass through Wheal Buller, West Wheal Basset, Carn Brea, and other rich mines in this district, and which made such immense deposits of ore in those mines, intersect the whole of the lodes in the Great North Tolgus, and it is fully anticipated that by sinking the engine-shaft to the 70, to intersect the lodes at that depth, large deposits of rich ore will be met with, and place the Great North Tolgus second to none in the district.

The mine will be worked for dividends and not for market premiums. There are no free shares in the undertaking, and the operations at the mine will be prosecuted with all practical skill and dispatch, under the able superintendence of an experienced and scientific miner.

The peculiar advantages presented by this property are, that it is surrounded by rich mines, the West Wheal Seton lode traverses the entire length of the sett, the railway passes near the property to the port of Portreath, which is not more than two miles distant, and it is fully expected, within twelve months from the present date, that the shares will be selling at a large premium; the shares in some of the mines in the same district having advanced to more than £400 premium in two months.

Form of application for shares to be made in the usual manner at the offices of the company, where maps, plans, and sections of the mine may be seen, and every information procured. 44

WEST SNAILBEACH LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857.

Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each.—5s. payable on allotment.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

JOHN BOURNE, Esq., Hilderstone Hall, Staffordshire.
Major HENRY FITZGERALD, Maparton House, Somerset.
Mr. HENRY GROVE, Cheadle, Staffordshire.
Mr. HENRY LANGLEY, Rakeway House, Cheadle, Staffordshire.
Mr. BETHUEL PHILLIPS, The Hall Green, Tean, Staffordshire.
Mr. THOMAS WESTON, Tean, Staffordshire.

BANKERS—Messrs. Rocke, Eyton, and Co., Old Bank, Shrewsbury.

SOLICITOR—J. J. Peele, Esq., Shrewsbury.

SECRETARY—Mr. J. D. Brunton.

REGISTERED OFFICES,—10, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.

In the county of Salop, at a distance of 15 miles south-west of Shrewsbury, there is a district which has been for ages productive of lead ore. At the present time the principal mine at work is Snailbeach, which is yielding a large revenue to its proprietors.

The property proposed to be worked by this company is situated about four miles west of Snailbeach, and lies in the direction of its lodes. It extends over more than 500 acres, and commands a long run of the lodes. Harrison's lode is now producing about 1 ton to the fathom, and is set on tribute at 8l. per ton of lead produced, which bears a profit of about 6l. per ton. Great results may be anticipated from the continuation of the winze, from which this ore is being raised.

In and above the adit is a large lode, of from 5 to 10 ft. wide, of sulphate and carbonate of barytes; the quality is very good, and will at all times ensure a market. A contract has been entered into for 1000 tons, at 16s. per ton, delivered at the mine, which will leave a good profit. There is also some carbonate of barytes, which obtains a higher price than the sulphate, and can readily be sold. About 10,000 tons of the sulphate are in sight, and may be estimated to be worth 3500l. after all costs of raising are defrayed.

There are upon the mine all the buildings requisite for carrying on operations on a large scale.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained of the solicitor; and at the offices of the company, where may be seen specimens of the lead and barytes. 45

PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL (Part 137, for August, 1859, Price 1s.), contains a highly finished large folio size Engraving of Mr. W. R. Alexander's Sugar Boiling Furnace, and 40 Wood Engravings. Also, Original Articles on Smoke-Consuming Furnaces; History of the Sewing Machine, Art. 17; Society of Arts Exhibition; Houses for Engine Drivers; Agricultural Society; the Marquis of Stafford's Locomotive; Schoenberg's Railway Springs.—Recent Patents: Leek, Drying; Alexander, Bleaching; Drummond, Reaping; Clark, Presses; Nibbs, Lighting; Ridley, Mining Cages; Aston, Propelling; Walker, Weaving.—Patent Law Reports: Nalder v. Clayton; O'Regan v. Todd. Scientific Societies, Reviews, Monthly Notes, Marine Memoranda, Treating Peat, Steam Digging Apparatus, New Sewing Machine, Raising Sunken Ships, Scientific Intelligence, Designs Registered, Lists of Patents, &c.—London: Longmans, Paternoster-row; Editor's Offices (Offices for Patents), 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

PURSUANT to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in the Cause of DANIEL v. PENPRASE, the CREDITORS in respect of PENHARGET WHEAL WREY UNITED MINE, in the parish of St. Ive, within the said Stannaries, are, on or before the 24th day of August inst., to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office, in Truro, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 11, 1859. 77

AUSTRALIA, THIRTY MILES FROM ADELAIDE.

THE STRATHALBYN MINING AND SMELTING WORKS, AND FREEHOLD ESTATE OF SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE ACRES, WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS, STEAM-ENGINES, MACHINERY, STORES, MATERIALS, &c.

MESSRS. CHINNOCK AND GALSWORTHY are instructed by the Directors of the Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company (Limited) to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 18th of January, 1860, at Twelve o'clock, the VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, known as the STRATHALBYN MINING AND SMELTING WORKS, situate in the county of Hindmarsh, 30 miles from Adelaide, 12 from the River Murray, and 36 from Port Elliott, comprising SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND, of a most metalliferous character, especial rich in deposits of COPPER, LEAD, and SILVER, which, judging from the results already ascertained, and the reports of competent mining surveyors, require but a small capital thoroughly to develope and work to advantage.

Upon the property has been erected, at a considerable outlay, workmen's dwellings, stores, reverberatory and blast furnaces, a horizontal engine, and a portable engine, having all necessary pump work, shafting, and materials. One of the shafts (Basset's), worked only to 30 fms., displays mineral lodes of great value for lead and silver; while other valuable lodes of copper have been discovered, requiring only a small outlay to develope them.

The estate is also admirably adapted for agricultural purposes, or may be profitably employed as a run for cattle and sheep, and is well worthy the attention of any gentleman proceeding to the colony, being of easy management for individual enterprise, and possessing particular advantages for successful working by a company with limited liability.—Reports of the company's agents and others, inventories of the materials, &c., and plans of the property, may be seen at the offices of Messrs. G. A. and H. BARTLEET, Adelaide; at the Offices of the Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company (Limited), 8, Finch-lane, City; and particulars may be obtained there, and at the Auction Mart, City; of Messrs. VALLANCE and VALLANCE, solicitors, 20, Essex-street, Strand; and of Messrs. CHINNOCK and GALSWORTHY, land agents, 11, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall. 78

RAILWAY FOUNDRY, HUNSLET, LEEDS.

TO LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, IRONFOUNDERS, ENGINE AND BOILER MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

Pursuant to the ORDER of the HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY made in certain Causes, POLLARD v. WILSON, ROBERTS v. POLLARD, and TURNER v. WILSON,

MESSRS. HARDWICKS AND BEST have received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 15th day of August, and 20 following days of business, at the works of the railway foundry, Hunslet, Leeds, recently in the occupation of Messrs. E. B. Wilson and Co., locomotive engine manufacturers, the whole of the EXTENSIVE and truly IMPORTANT PLANT, ENGINES, BOILERS, ENGINEERING TOOLS, MACHINERY, FOUNDRY, and WORKING TOOLS, CRANES, SHAFTING, and GEARING, STORES, IMPLEMENTS, and UTENSILS of TRADE of the GREAT LOCOMOTIVE and ENGINEERING WORKS of the RAILWAY FOUNDRY, LEEDS, including TWO NEW four wheel coupled LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, 16 in. cylinders, 22 in. stroke, leading wheels 4 ft. diameter, driving and trailing wheels 5 ft. 6 in. diameter, with tenders on six wheels, and copper fire boxes; small LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, with iron fire box, brass tubes and tender; ONE double inclined cylinder HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, 30 horse power, and a 40 horse power double flued Cornish boiler and appendages; a 25 horse power HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, and two double flued Cornish boilers; a 27 horse power CONDENSING BEAM STEAM ENGINE, and double flued Cornish boiler; a 10 horse HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, and multitubular boiler; two double flued Cornish boilers; a rivetting machine, Garforth's patent, with all appendages; a ditto, Naylor's patent, with ditto; Nasmyth's patent 30 cwt. steam hammer, two 15 cwt. ditto, and two 5 cwt. ditto; five punching and shearing machines, two plate bending machines; eleven shaping machines, and one double ditto, 13 in. stroke, face plates 2 ft. 6 in. diameter, horizontal traverse 2 ft., perpendicular ditto 1 ft. 8 in.; 35 planing machines, by Lawson and Sons, Maclea and March, Shepherd, Hill, and Spink, Shanks, Lewis, Roberts, and Co., Collier and Co., and Lord and Brooke, to take in from 4 ft. 7 in. down to 1 ft. 4 in.; 20 slotting machines, by Hetherington, Lawson and Sons, Nasmyth, Smith, Beacock, and Co., Fairbairn and Co., Hattersley, and others, varying from 17 in. stroke to 4 in. stroke; 37 upright drilling machines, by Shepherd, Hill, and Spink, Smith, Beacock, and Tannett, Whitworth, Batho, Lawson and Sons, Taylor, Wordsworth, and Co., Hattersley and Son, and Buckton, the traverse of spindle varying from 4 ft. to 9 in.; radial ditto, by Roberts and Co., traverse of spindle 7 in., centre of pillar to extreme distance of spindle 5 ft. 3 in.; four boring machines, by Hetherington, Hattersley, and Whitworth; two boring mills, and one upright ditto; two boring spindles, one 12 ft. 4 in. long and 13¾ in. diameter, the other 13 ft. 8 in. long and 6¼ in. diameter; seven screwing machines, by Maclea and March, Bray, Waddington, and Co., and Shepherd, Hill, and Spink, to screw from 1¼ to 2 in.; four nut shaping and cutting machines, by Lawson and Sons; 90 wheel, slide, and hand lathes, by P. Fairbairn and Co., Shepherd, Hill, and Spink, McKenzie and Cotton, Bray and Co., Taylor, Wordsworth, and Co., Lewis, Buckton, Lawson and Sons, Wood and Co., Smith, Beacock, and Tannett, and other eminent makers, centering from 5 to 48 in., beds from 6 ft. to 32 ft. long; two screw cutting machines, crank and bar cutting machines, steam crab and grinding machines; seven travelling cranes, 10 ton movable derrick crane, Henderson's patent; several powerful cranes and fixings, two 3 horse power steam pumps, several double power crabs, a tyre blocking machine, hydraulic ram and appendages complete, sand and loam mills, case hardening furnace, cast-iron bending blocks, hydraulic wheel press, 8 in. ram; moulding boxes, core plates, shank ladles, blowing fans, lathe tools; drilling, planing, slotting, shaping, screwing, and nut cutting tools; plumbers and coppersmiths' tools, upwards of 200 pairs vices, with the necessary tools and benches; wrought iron and steel tools, wrought iron wheels, rails, and axles; smiths' tools and contents of the smiths' shops; lifting jacks, cast-iron water troughs and cisterns; weighing machines up to 10 tons; a six-table weighing machine, engine weighing machine; all the important shafting, gearing, and appendages; large quantity of 2, 3, 4, and 6 in. iron piping; all the valuable and extensive stock of stores; seasoned wood and timber of all sorts; wrought-iron water tank, 36 ft. high, 5 ft. diameter; all the gas piping and apparatus; a large and valuable collection of patterns and drawings; all the excellent office furniture and fittings; several sets of cart harness, gig harness, dog cart, narrow and broad wheeled carts, boiler wherries, water barrel, wrought-iron manure cart, wheelbarrows and hand-carts, three six-wheeled skeleton trucks, four four-wheeled coal wagons, hay cutting machine, bean and oat splitting ditto; cast-iron hay racks, stabling implements, and an immense accumulation of valuable engineering property and effects.

Catalogues now preparing, and to be had of the auctioneers, at Leeds and Bradford, price 1s. each, on and after the 28th July inst.

The engineering tools and machinery are by the most eminent makers known to the trade, with all recent improvements, and will be found in the best possible working order and condition. The machinery may be viewed at all hours of business after the 28th July, by parties with catalogues only. The sale will commence each morning at Eleven o'clock.

N.B.—There will be every facility for the removal of the lots by the branch railway running through the centre of the works, in connection with the Midland Railway.

For further information respecting the above valuable plant and machinery, application to be made to the auctioneers, at their offices, in Leeds and Bradford; or at the offices of Mr. TAYLOR, solicitor, 5, Piccadilly, Bradford. 74

YORKSHIRE.

RAILWAY FOUNDRY, HUNSLET, NEAR LEEDS.

ROBERTS v. POLLARD.
POLLARD v. WILSON.
TURNER v. WILSON.

The EXTENSIVE PREMISES, situate in Hunslet, near Leeds, in the county of York, and known by the name of the RAILWAY FOUNDRY, offered for sale by public auction on the 20th day of July inst., at the Scarborough Hotel, Leeds, and which sale has been lately advertised in this paper, were not then disposed of. The VENDORS are now OPEN to RECEIVE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the ENTIRE ESTATE, or any of the Lots, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, such offers to be addressed to Mr. TAYLOR, solicitor, 5, Piccadilly, Bradford.

Particulars and conditions of sale may also be obtained of Messrs. FIELD and ROSCOE, 36, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; J. T. VINING, Esq., 2, Moorgate-street, London; WM. LOVELL, Esq., 26, Charles-street, St. James's, London; T. W. NELSON, Esq., 4, Cloak-lane, London; Messrs. NELSON and BULMER, solicitors, Leeds; and S. D. MARTIN, Esq., land agent, Leeds.—July 27, 1859. 80

CHURWELL COLLIERIES, NEAR LEEDS.

MESSRS. HARDWICKS AND BEST WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 23d day of August, 1859, at the Scarborough Hotel, Leeds, at Three o'clock P.M., by order of the representative of the late proprietor, subject to conditions of sale:—

1.—The LEASES of the VALUABLE COAL MINES, known as the CHURWELL AND GELDARD ROAD AND DARTMOUTH COLLIERIES, situate within three miles of Leeds, and adjacent to the London and North-Western Railway, with the pits already opened, and all the machinery attached. The coal lies under the lands of Lord Dartmouth, James Milnes Gaskell, Esq., Andrew Montague, Esq., and others, and consists of about 500 acres, of which about 307 acres are thick coal, and 193 acres thin coal.

Also, TWELVE LEASEHOLD COTTAGES in Churwell, known as COLLIER ROW, and the close of land adjoining, containing 1 A. 1 R. 5 P., called Collier Row Field.

Also, EIGHTEEN LEASEHOLD COTTAGES, known as BROWN'S COTTAGES, or Clay Row.

Also, the LEASEHOLD MILL, called PROVIDENCE MILL, situate at Roomes, in Morley, near Churwell.

The PLANT and MACHINERY comprise ONE HIGH PRESSURE PUMPING ENGINE, 22 horse power, with two boilers 20 horse power each, with pump trees, 12 in. diameter, and pumping gear complete, by Butler and Co. ONE HIGH PRESSURE DRAWING ENGINE, 12 horse power, complete. ONE HIGH PRESSURE PERPENDICULAR ENGINE and boiler, complete. TWO HIGH PRESSURE ENGINES, 10 horse power, and boilers, complete, by the Kirkstall Forge Company. ONE HIGH PRESSURE PERPENDICULAR ENGINE, 9 horse power, and boiler, complete. ONE PERPENDICULAR CONDENSING ENGINE, 17 horse power, and boiler, complete. WEIGHING MACHINES.

Also, horses, carts, railway wagons, corves, tram rails, tools, &c., and all other materials and implements requisite for carrying on the working of an extensive colliery.

The greater part of the machinery and plant are nearly new, of the best construction, and by eminent makers, and in every respect adapted, on the development of the collieries, to carry on an extended trade.

These collieries are connected by short and most convenient sidings with the London and North-Western Railway, both at Churwell and Morley, affording direct communication with the important manufacturing towns of Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, and Manchester, and the manufacturing districts of South Yorkshire and Lancashire.

The turnpike-roads from Leeds to Halifax, and also from Leeds to Huddersfield, run past these collieries.

The offices, smiths' shops, and joiners' shops, are convenient in situation, as well as internal arrangement.

The collieries are well ventilated, and in good working condition, and the upper bed of coal averages within 60 yards of the surface.

For farther particulars, apply to Mr. WARD, at the colliery; the auctioneers; Mr. T. D. JEFFCOCK, mineral agent, Sheffield; and to Messrs. T. and H. WATSON, solicitors, Sheffield.—July 22, 1859. 81

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, CAPITALISTS, COAL MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

HENRY BRUTON has been instructed to OFFER BY AUCTION, at the Great Western Railway Yard, Docks, Gloucester, on Friday, the 19th of August, 1859, at One o'clock precisely, TWENTY-FOUR BROAD GUAGE RAILWAY TRUCKS, capable of carrying 10 tons each, and in good working condition. The trucks will be sold singly.

Colliery proprietors, whose collieries are connected with broad guage railways, have now an opportunity of obtaining valuable stock which is rarely met with.

Capitalists may obtain by investing money in railway wagons a high rate of interest, as trucks are readily let to good tenants, at rents varying from £16 to £20 per truck per annum. Coal merchants drawing supplies by broad guage lines can secure for the approaching winter trucks suitable for their trade.

Approved bills, with interest from date of purchase at 5 per cent., taken in payment, if desired.

The trucks may be viewed the day before the sale, on applying to the auctioneer, King-street, Gloucester.

FLINTSHIRE.

SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, NEAR MOLD, comprehending about 70 statute acres, with the IMPORTANT MINES OF LEAD and OTHER MINERALS, LIME ROCKS, &c., in, upon, and under the same.

MESSRS. CHURTON respectfully announce that they are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Black Lion Hotel, in Mold, on Thursday, the 22d day of September, 1859, at Two for Three o'clock in the afternoon, in the Lots set forth in the particulars of sale, or in such other and in such order as the vendors' agent may decide upon at the time of sale, and subject to conditions then to be produced,

LOT 1.—An extremely compact and VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARM, called the FRON, in the occupation of John Davies, situate in the parish of, and within one mile from, the town of Mold, including a MEADOW held by him or his under tenant, and containing in the whole 48 A. 2 R. 23 P., be the same more or less. The farm buildings are capacious, and well arranged. The estate, which is well timbered, is entirely in a ring fence, of excellent quality, and in a high state of cultivation; it commands fine views of the town and vale of Mold, &c., and presents several beautiful building sites.

LOT 2.—The MINERALS under Lot 1, with all the usual and necessary powers for winning, raising, and carrying away the same. These minerals have been worked, and the mine is known as the FRON FOWNOG MINE. One mine only has been opened, and from which upwards of 10,000 tons of lead ore have been raised. The workings hitherto have been very limited, and as the "flat" from which the ore was obtained must extend under the whole of Lot 1, and many of the rich veins that have been worked in adjoining properties must run through it, an opportunity is offered to capitalists that is rarely to be met with. The deepest part of the mine is only about 55 fms. below the adit level, which is 20 fms. from the surface. A new engine-shaft has been sunk to about the depth of the adit, and winding and other shafts are now open to the bottom of the mine, and there are several buildings on the surface that could be made available for future workings.

LOT 3.—All those extremely VALUABLE LIME ROCKS, with the kilns thereto belonging, and 9 A. 2 R. 32 P. of land adjoining thereto, in the several occupations of Mrs. Jones and Robert Edwards, situate about two miles from the town of Mold, and near to Pant-y-Buarth.

LOT 4.—A COTTAGE, with garden, and 6 A. 2 R. 12 P. of land, in the holding of the said Robert Edwards, adjoining Lot 3.

LOT 5.—An allotment, or PIECE of LAND, containing 4 A. 2 R. 2 P., in the holding of the before-named John Davies, adjoining the road from Coloumendu to Cilcen.

N.B.—The tenants will show the respective Lots.

Printed particulars, with lithographic plans, may be had at the Black Lion Hotel, Mold; from Mr. W. H. BROWN, solicitor, Chester; Mr. EDWARD WILLIAMS, land surveyor, Garregilwyd, Mold; or from Messrs. Churton, the auctioneers, Chemical Whitchurch, Shropshire.

OVOCA, COUNTY WICKLOW, IRELAND.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, of which due notice will be given, the FEE-SIMPLE and the MINERAL and OTHER ROYALTIES of the TOWNLANDS of KNOCKANODE and RAHEENAVINE, containing about 400 imperial acres. This property is situate at the Meeting of the Waters, extending in frontage to the valley from above the Meetings Bridge to below the weir of Mr. Michael Williams's mines. The weekly market for the miners is held on the property, the northern extremity of which is admirably situated for villa building enterprise, and the southern for the general trade of this rising mineral district. It is within a quarter of a mile of the intended railway station.

The country is killas, traversed by elvan, within about a mile from the granite. There is a great variety of mineral ground. On Knockanode a course of sulphur ore is being worked by Mr. Von Uster, to whom the royalties have been leased. Another mineral lode has just been opened, showing at surface as a powerful deposit of carbonate of iron and lime (the only thing of the kind at present known in the district), with prills of copper pyrites and galena. A third lode has been discovered, consisting of micaceous specular iron, almost unmixed with any gangue. The gossan of the tops of other lodes is visible, but none have as yet been attempted except the sulphur course.

Rental about £250 per annum, paid with the greatest regularity. Government valuation, £268 per annum. Two-thirds of the purchase-money may, if desired, remain out for seven years, on the security of the property, at 3 per cent.

For particulars, apply to J. H. CHOMLEY, Esq., 3, Inns Quay, Dublin. OWEN KAVANAGH, of the Meetings Bridge, will show the property.

MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.—The whole of the MATERIALS at BOILING WELL MINE, HAYLE, will be SOLD at an early day BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the mine, consisting of TWO 60 in. PUMPING ENGINES, five 10 ton boilers, 22 in. whim engine, 8 ton boiler, 18 in. pitwork, waterwheel, crusher, account-house furniture, &c. Full particulars of sale will be given next week.—Apply to E. KING, 27, Austinfriars, London.

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE, under peculiar circumstances, and worthy the immediate consideration of capitalists. A COPPER MINE in full operation, the whole of the plant in first-rate condition, and making returns of copper ore to the extent of £500 per month.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. BARKER, news agent, Throgmorton-street, London.

VALUABLE MINING SETT, comprised within the limits of two leases, in one of the richest mineral districts in Cornwall, with water-power and every other facility, TO BE DISPOSED OF, in consequence of the present holder retiring from mining, for the expenses incurred in leases, reports, plans, &c.—viz., £75.—Address to "U. V. W.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.—VALUABLE BITUMINOUS SCHIST PROPERTY FOR SALE.—An EXTENSIVE PROPERTY, situate in the districts of TOULON and OLLIOULES, and producing bituminous schist from which far larger quantities of mineral oil than usual can be extracted, is OFFERED FOR SALE, upon reasonable terms. A notice of the property is published in another column.—Address, Monsieur LA PARAZ, 33, Marylebone-road, London.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD MILLS AND MACHINERY, AND FREEHOLD HOUSES AND LAND,

Midway between Bristol and Bath, known as HARFORD'S AND THE BRISTOL BRASS BATTERY AND WIRE COMPANY'S WORKS, possessing unusual advantages of position and approach by excellent roads, by water on the Kennet and Avon Canal, and by the Great Western Railway; stations of the latter adjoin the principal mills.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all the above very IMPORTANT ESTATE, comprising the WORKS at KEYNSHAM, containing METAL FURNACES, ANNEALING OVENS, ROLLING, METAL SHEATHING, METAL TUBE, WIRE DRAWING, GRINDING and BATTERY MILLS, MACHINERY and TOOLS, driven by FIFTEEN WATER WHEELS and one 10 horse power STEAM ENGINE: also, the manager's residence, gardens, cottages, and land.

The premises at Saltford include ROLLING and BRASS BATTERY MILLS, MACHINERY and TOOLS, driven by FOUR POWERFUL WATER WHEELS; also, the dwelling house, cottages, gardens, and land, and the site of the old mills. There is an abundant and very extensive right of water on the Rivers Avon and Chew.

As manufacturing works, the above may be justly ranked amongst the most eligible in the kingdom, to which are attached commercial connections of the very highest character, commanding a lucrative trade that has been carried on for upwards of a century by the present and late firms of Harford's and the Bristol Brass Battery and Wire Company. The whole property is freehold, and including the site of the mills, houses, cottages, gardens, ponds, and land, contains about 14 acres.

Schedules of the costly machinery and tools, comprehending everything necessary for the conduct of an extensive business, and which will be sold with the property, are now prepared, and may be referred to. All other particulars of the estate now offered for sale, with orders to view, can be obtained of Mr. EDWIN NAISH, auctioneer, Clare-street, Bristol; or of Messrs. OSBORNE, WARD, and Co., solicitors, Bristol.

N.B. This advertisement for the sale of the works does not imply the closing of the business, which is still carried on by Harford's and the Bristol Brass Battery and Wire Company. 47

IRONWORKS AND ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES (FREEHOLD).—TO BE ABSOLUTELY SOLD, OR LET ON LEASE, at low royalties, VALUABLE IRONWORKS, situated three miles from the Kidwelly station, on the main line of the South Wales Railway, and five miles from the excellent harbour of Berry Port, Carmarthenshire, with which there is direct communication by railway and Canal.

The ironworks comprise TWO SMELTING FURNACES for pig-iron, capital BLAST ENGINE, 120 horse power, cast-house, and refineries.

The mining, coal, and other works comprise PUMPING, WINDING, and HYDRAULIC ENGINES, surface railways and tramways, pits, levels, and underground roads.

Among the moveable effects are barges, wagons, trams, cranes, foundry and miners' tools. There are workmen's cottages, with convenient manager's house, office, and shop.

The mineral ground extends under nearly 750 acres, and comprises 20 veins of coal, having an aggregate thickness of 57 ft., and various rich courses of ironstone. The coal is of the free burning class of anthracites, especially valuable for iron making and steam purposes. The freehold of the above 750 acres, which would let for about 1l. per acre for agricultural purposes, can be purchased if wished.

For further particulars, apply by letter to "Anthracite," at Messrs. Scarborough and Alderson's, 5, Bloomsbury-square, London, W.C.; or to Mr. JOHN BLETHYN, engineer, New Cut, Swansea.

MINERALS AT ERINS, ON LOCHFYNE.—TO LET, a LARGE DEPOSIT of fine MAGNETIC IRON ORE, a great part in a state of decay, and would prove a valuable flux, being easily soluble. It is seen on the surface for a mile, also veins of copper and lead, all opened up, only 500 yards from the shore.—Apply to W. FORLONG, Esq., of Erins, the proprietor; or to Capt. VIVIAN, M.E., at Erins, on Lochfyne.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the LLANHILLETH COLLIERY, advantageously situated at the junction of the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway with the Western Valleys Railway, and 14 miles from the port of Newport, containing 203 A. 2 R. 5 P. A pit of about 60 yards in depth has already been sunk on the property, which contains all the valuable steam coal measures of the district. This is the key to an extensive mineral property at the back, which could be had if required.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. COLLEY, SMITH, HUNTER, and GWATKIN, 9, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, London; or to A. BASSETT, Esq., C.E., Cardiff.

SEWDLEY, EAST DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the GOODWILL, STOCK IN TRADE, FIXTURES, and EFFECTS in and upon the SEWDLEY IRON FOUNDRY, situate in the township of East Dean, in Her Majesty's Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester. Also, all benefit and advantage to be derived and obtained from an assignment of a lease of the above foundry (of which 77 years are unexpired), including therein all requisite furnaces, erections, and buildings for carrying on the business of a foundry in all its branches. Also, five workmen's cottages, with suitable gardens, and about 2 acres of land adjoining, included in the said lease, and lying contiguous to the said foundry.

The situation is admirably adapted for the erection of tin-plate works or rolling mills, and there is a continual running stream of water for the supply of engines and other purposes. Coal and iron, the produce of Dean Forest, are obtained in the immediate locality, and the Forest branch of the South Wales Railway, with the use of a siding, is within a distance of 300 yards.

The above business, which is capable of much extension and improvement, has been successfully carried on by the present proprietor and his ancestors for the last half century. Satisfactory reasons will be given for the relinquishment by the present proprietor, and further information obtained on application to Mr. GEORGE HEWLETT, Bradley House, near Blakeney, Gloucestershire.

N.B.—A portion of the purchase money might remain on approved security.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, NORTH POOL MINE AND MATERIALS, comprising a 50 in. cylinder ENGINE, WHIM ENGINE and CRUSHER, with all the PITWORK, MACHINERY, TOOLS, TACKLE, and HALVANS. This mine is situate in the best mining district in the county, and a great portion of the western ground is unexplored, and considered valuable. It is held under a lease from the Hon. A. M. Agar, at 1-15th dues.—For terms, apply to Mr. H. Bonsow, Truro; or Capt. JAMES EVANS, Nance, Illogan.—Dated July 18, 1859.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, in the SWANSEA VALLEY, GLAMORGANSHIRE, the ABERCRAVE IRONWORKS, ANTHRACITE COAL COLLIERY, and LIMESTONE QUARRIES, together with their respective plant, workmen's cottages, &c. This valuable property is held under moderate royalties.—Apply to Mr. THOMAS WALTERS, Swansea; or Mr. MOSES DODD, 29, New Broad-street, City.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.
Conducted by MITCHELL and RICKARD (late John Mitchell, F.C.S., Author of *Manual of Practical Assaying*, Metallurgical Papers, &c.)
Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Instruction in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c.
For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1852, AND COPYRIGHT OF DESIGNS ACT—TO INVENTORS.—PROVISIONAL PROTECTION GUARANTEED, SPECIFICATIONS and DRAWINGS PREPARED, SALES EFFECTED. Circular forwarded gratis, and no charge for preliminary interviews or advice. HENRY FLETCHER, PATENT and DESIGNS OFFICE, 42, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS by WINDING OVER the HEAD GEAR, USE the PATENT SELF-ACTING STEAM BREAK, which at every [illegible] the mine shuts off the steam from the winding engine and applies the break; records the number of lifts made.—For illustrated circular and price, apply to [illegible] OGDEN, engineer, St. Mary's, Manchester.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.
The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs Registry, 156, Strand.

NOTICE.—The WHITE STAR clippers, comprising the LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST CLIPPERS in the WORLD, will be dispatched punctually at noon of the 1st and 20th of every month.

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

SAILING FROM LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE, on the 1st and 20th of every month, and from MELBOURNE TO LIVERPOOL on the 1st of every month.
Passengers forwarded by steamers to ALL PARTS OF AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, &c., at through rates.

RED JACKET	KIRBY.	WHITE STAR	T. C. KERR.
PRINCE OF THE SEAS	H. A. BROWN.	STAR OF THE EAST	GAGGS.
BLUE JACKET	CLARKE.	SHALIMAR	J. R. BROWN.
MERMAID	JAMES WHITE.	ARABIAN	M. GANDY.
BEECHWORTH	THOMAS FRAIN.	SIROCCO	O'HALLORAN.
CYCLONE	GEORGE KERR.	TORNADO	AIKIN.

And other celebrated clippers.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Captain.	Date.
GREYHOUND	1562	4650	DAVIES	August 20.

Passengers embark on the 19th August.

The above splendid and far-famed clippers will be dispatched punctually on the days advertised with mails and passengers. The clippers of this line have made some of the fastest passages on record; they were built especially for the Australian passenger trade, and are commanded by men of great experience and skill. The saloons are fitted with great splendour, and furnished with bedding, linen, and all necessaries. The accommodations for second cabin and other classes cannot be surpassed by those of any fleet in the kingdom.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLAY and Co., 63, Cornhill, London; or SEYMOUR, PEACOCK, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

N.B.—Just published, and sent for two stamps, "Willox's Practical Hints to Emigrants to Australia and New Zealand."

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

WHITE STAR LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND NEW ZEALAND CLIPPERS.

Sailing on the 10th of every month.
FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW ZEALAND.

The clippers of this line consist of the largest, handsomest, and fastest sailing ships afloat, including the *Red Jacket*, *White Star*, *Blue Jacket*, *Tornado*, *Mermaid*, *Shalimar*, *Telegraph*, and *Prince of the Seas*, many of which have been employed in Her Majesty's postal service, and are famous for the rapidity of their passages, and the uniform satisfaction given to the passengers carried by them to Australia.

For Auckland and Wellington, forwarding passengers to Nelson, Otago, and Canterbury.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Captain.	Date.
SHALIMAR	1456	4250	J. R. BROWN	Sept. 10.
BLUE JACKET	1074	3200	CLARKE	Oct. 10.
TELEGRAPH	1108	3200	DAVIS	Nov. 10.

The famous ex-royal mail clipper *Shalimar* will be dispatched punctually on the 10th of September, for Auckland and Wellington. This renowned clipper has sailed between Liverpool and Melbourne in 74, 75, 76, and 79 days, and on one of which voyages she sighted the land in 67 days, and sailed the enormous distance of 420 miles in one day. Her captain (J. R. Brown) is one of the most popular commanders in the passenger trade, and has received on his several voyages the most handsome and flattering testimonials from his fellow voyagers. The *Shalimar* has accommodation for a large number of saloon passengers, for whose use a piano, library bedding, linen, and all necessaries are provided; a milch cow is carried for passengers in this class. The fore cabin is a large and elegant apartment, specially suited for a select number on second cabin dietary. The arrangements for second cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers cannot be excelled by any ship afloat. Passengers embark on the 9th of September; saloon passengers at Ten A.M. on the morning of the 10th September.

For all information respecting freight and passage, also the free land grants of 40 acres and upwards in the fine province of Auckland, New Zealand, list of agents, &c., refer to H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLAY and Co., 63, Cornhill, London; or SEYMOUR, PEACOCK, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

N.B.—Just published, and sent for two stamps, "Willox's New Zealand Hand Book."

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA UNDER SIXTY DAYS.
PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.

BLACK BALL LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS.

In conjunction with the celebrated auxiliary steam clippers GREAT BRITAIN and ROYAL CHARTER.
Appointed to Sail punctually from LIVERPOOL on the 5th and 15th of every Month.
To the consignment of Bright Brothers and Co., Melbourne.

The above, in addition to being the only line with steamers out of Liverpool, is composed of the LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS in the WORLD.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Captain.	Date.
OCEAN CHIEF	1092	3800	W. BROWN	5th September.
KING OF ALGERIA	1385	4000	G. BROWN	15th September.
LIGHTNING	2090	5000	CLARKE	5th October.
MARCO POLO	1625	4500	JOHNSTONE	To follow.

To be succeeded by the following clippers and steamers:—

GREAT BRITAIN.	MARCO POLO.
LIGHTNING.	OCEAN CHIEF.
CHAMPION OF THE SEAS.	BRITISH TRIDENT.
ROYAL CHARTER.	GIPSEY BRIDE.
DONALD M'KAY.	GREAT TASMANIA.
EAGLE.	COMMODORE PERRY.
SALDANHA.	MONTMORENCY.

The above celebrated steam and sailing clippers, forming the only lines honoured by a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, and so well known for their rapid passages, punctuality in sailing, and splendid accommodation unsurpassed by any ships in the world, will continue to sail regularly between Liverpool and Melbourne, thus affording to passengers and shippers the most unrivalled advantages. The commanders are men of experience, and noted for their kindness and attention to passengers.

The cabin accommodation is very superior, the saloons being elegantly furnished with every requisite to ensure comfort to passengers, and are supplied with beds, bedding, &c.

Parties wishing to bring their friends home, can obtain tickets for these ships leaving Australia every month.

Apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT, and Co., merchants, 1, North John-street, and JAMES BAINES and Co., Tower-buildings, Liverpool; or to T. M. MACKAY and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.
[DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*.]

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO. MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY WAGONS TO LET.—The LANCASHIRE WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) are PREPARED to BUILD (according to plan required), and LET to respectable parties, in one or more lots, from TEN to ONE HUNDRED WAGONS.—Address, LANCASHIRE WAGON COMPANY, Bury, Lancashire.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY, OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE.
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STEEL IRON for springs, MERCHANT and OTHER IRONS MANUFACTURED.
WILLIAM F. HOYLE, Proprietor.

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GLYDON and SHORTHOUSE, MANUFACTURERS of BRASS and COPPER, LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, GAS, BELL, and OTHER TUBES. ROLLED METALS, BRASS SHEETS, BRASS and COPPER WIRE, COPPER BOAT NAILS, RIVETS, WASHERS, &c., &c. GERMAN SILVER SHEETS, WIRE, &c., &c. ROLLED STEEL for CRINOLINE, PENS, SPRINGS, &c., &c. GENERAL ENGINEERS.

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WILLIAM F. SIM AND CO., 19, SWEETING STREET, LIVERPOOL.

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JOHN ROGERSON AND CO., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND MIDDLESBOROUGH-ON-TEES, IRON SHIP and STEAM-BOAT BUILDERS. TANKS, BOILERS, BARGES, BRIDGES, DERWENT RAILS, PIG and REFINED IRON. BARS, BOLTS, ANCHORS, and CHAINS. STEAM, GAS, and COKING COALS, COKE, &c.

CALVERT'S PATENT PROCESS FOR MAKING COKE AND IRON FREE FROM SULPHUR.
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HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE, and ready for delivery:—
ONE of 6 horse power, 8 in. cylinder, and 18 in. stroke.
ONE of 8 horse power, 10 in. cylinder, and 18 in. stroke.
ONE of 10 horse power, 10 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.
TWO of 12 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.
ONE of 14 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.
TWO of 14 horse power, 14 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.
ONE of 16 horse power, 14 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.
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The above engines are quite new, of superior manufacture and finish, and very substantially built.—Apply to PAGE and CAMERON, 64, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

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Portable and fixed steam engines, saw mills, &c., for home and exportation.
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1. THE GAUZE CANNOT BE REMOVED, except by the application of a fixed machine key.
2. SIMPLICITY OF LOCKING.
3. THE APPLICATION OF AN ENAMELLED REFLECTOR.
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TURBINES.—WILLIAMSON BROTHERS, CANAL IRONWORKS, KENDAL, MANUFACTURE PATENT TURBINES, adapted for any power or height of fall, and possessing great advantages over the ordinary water-wheel. Also, FIXED and PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, PUMPING ENGINES, CRANES, CORN MILLS, MILL SHAFTING, GEARING, and GENERAL MACHINERY. THRASHING MACHINES and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions. Full particulars and estimates furnished on application.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.
This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.
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For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than, any to be procured elsewhere.

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THE REGULATING AIR DOORS INCREASE STEAM, ECONOMISE FUEL, and PREVENT SMOKE. And the PENDULOUS FIRE BARS SAVE FIFTY PER CENT. PER ANNUM in COST, DECREASE CLINKERS, and IMPROVE COMBUSTION.
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BEDFORD IRONWORKS TAVISTOCK.

MESSRS. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, which may be viewed at their works. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. beg to announce that they MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest and best principle, combining all the modern improvements. Castings and wrought-ironwork made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world, and competent engineers to erect the same. Steam boilers and chains made, and warranted of the best description.

MINING STEAM ENGINES, TO BE LET ON HIRE, OR FOR SALE, PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, From 6 to 20-horse power, & upwards, SUITABLE FOR PUMPING, WINDING, AND WORKING MACHINERY GENERALLY. Apply to T. CRESSWELL, Engineer, No. 92, Blackfriars-road, WHERE THEY MAY BE SEEN.

HALEY'S PATENT LIFTING JACK,
MANUFACTURED BY THE INVENTOR,
JOSEPH HALEY,
ALBION STREET, GAYTHORN, MANCHESTER.

SCREW JACKS, SHIP JACKS.

SLIDE AND CENTRE LATHES, PLANING, SHAPING, BORING, DRILLING SCREWING, WHEEL CUTTING, AND OTHER MACHINES.

RIVET MAKING MACHINES.

THEODOLITES, LEVELS, CIRCUMFERENTERS, MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, SCALES, RULES, TAPES, T SQUARES, &c.—JOHN ARCHBUTT, 20, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LAMBETH, near Astley's Theatre, respectfully calls attention to his stock of the above articles, manufactured by superior workmen. The prices will be found considerably lower than ever charged for articles of similar quality. An illustrated price list forwarded free on application: 8 in. dumpy level, complete, six guineas; 10 in. ditto, eight guineas; 14 in. ditto, ten guineas; with compass, one guinea each extra; best 5 in. theodolite, divided on silver, eighteen guineas.

S. W. SILVER & Co. CORNHILL & BISHOPSGATE LONDON WORKS SILVERTOWN ESSEX

THE SILVERTOWN INDIA-RUBBER WORKS (Opposite Her Majesty's Dockyard), Woolwich.
WAREHOUSES, 3 and 4, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN (Opposite the London Tavern).
MANUFACTURERS OF
VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER AND RAILWAY MACHINERY APPLIANCES.

Solid India-Rubber Head and Foot Valves.	Ballast Bags.	India-Rubber and Canvas Connection Hose.
Delivery Valves.	Railway Buffers.	India-Rubber and Canvas Conducting Hose.
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THE CELEBRATED INDIA-RUBBER STEAM PACKING IN ROPE, SHEET, RINGS, &c., SUITABLE FOR STUFFING BOXES, FLANGE JOINTS, &c.
PATENTEES OF THE
IMPROVED WATERPROOF FABRICS AND GARMENTS
Perfectly free from odour, and not affected by heat.

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Fishing Boots and Stockings, Waterproof Coats, Capes, Caps, and Leggings.

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Ditto ditto ditto, with addition of Writing Materials, Ink, and Light, complete	5	5	0
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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	nil	32½		0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1859
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack* [S.E.]	2 11 10	5⅝	5 5¼	20 3 0	0 2 6	April, 1859
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0 12 6	4		0 0 7½	0 0 7½	May, 1858
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	8¼	7¾ 8	10 18 6	0 5 0	May, 1859
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just†	20 10 0	60	45 50	23 0 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1858
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just*	91 5 0	160		438 5 0	2 10 0	June, 1859
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan†	15 0 0	85	80 83	251 10 0	2 0 0	July, 1859
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33 0 0	15		5 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1858
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	25		7½ per cent.		Half-yrly.
250000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	24½		1 per cent.		Half-yrly.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer*	8 0 0	37	34 36	3 6 0	0 5 0	July, 1859
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardigansh	7 10 0	10		1 0 0	0 10 0	June, 1859
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	260		165 0 0	5 0 0	May, 1859
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	150		127 0 0	5 0 0	July, 1859
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4 6 3	13	9 10	0 10 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1859
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	445	445 450	670 0 0	7 0 0	July, 1859
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	300	290 300	522 10 0	8 0 0	Aug. 1859
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	177½	172 174	22 0 0	8 0 0	July, 1859
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	100		60 0 0	3 0 0	April, 1859
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	150	220 230	305 0 0	2 10 0	Aug. 1858
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 10 0	8¼		0 5 0	0 5 0	July, 1859
5700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow	4 14 0	8		3 17 6	0 2 6	July, 1859
1400	Eyam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0	38		18 13 4	1 0 0	Aug. 1858
2560	Foxdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)†	25 0 0	42		60 8 3	1 0 0	Mar. 1859
486	Grambler and St. Aubyn (cop.)[S.E.]*	54 15 0	65	59 61	25 10 0	2 0 0	July, 1859
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth*	0 14 6	14	13¾ 14	4 7 6	0 8 0	June, 1859
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard†	8 10 0	9¾	11¼ 11¾	5 15 0	0 15 0	June, 1859
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just†	2 10 0	125		1086 0 0	5 0 0	May, 1859
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	107½		331 10 0	3 0 0	June, 1859
5000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset	3 15 0	1¾		1 18 6	0 5 0	May, 1859
1800	Minera Mining Co., Lim. (ld), Wrexham	25 0 0	135		45 12 6	4 10 0	Aug. 1859
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	13¼	13¼	14 3 2	0 9 10	Jan. 1859
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down†	50 0 0	35		56 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1858
5000	North Dolcoath (copper), Camborne	1 6 6	5¾	5½ 5¾	0 5 0	0 2 6	June, 1859
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin), Illogan [S.E.]	nil	8	7 8	14 12 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1858
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	13	11½ 12½	33 15 0	0 10 0	July, 1859
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	100 0 0	420		319 10 0	25 0 0	May, 1859
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	—	5		1 19 6	0 12 6	April, 1859
560	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	20 13 2	80	71 73	90 4 6	5 10 0	May, 1859
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)†	11 5 0	12		0 16 0	0 3 0	July, 1858
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	7 10 0	16	14 14½	2 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1859
15000	Ruardean Colliery Company, Limited	0 7 0	¾		0 1 10½	0 1 0	Aug. 1858
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	245	240 250	288 0 0	5 0 0	July, 1859
256	South Garras, Kenwyn†	26 0 0	40		6 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1859
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	70	72½ 77½	85 10 0	2 0 0	May, 1859
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9	175	170 180	330 5 0	5 0 0	July, 1859
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives†	8 0 0	57½	55 57½	466 5 0	3 10 0	May, 1859
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	4⅞	4¼ 4¾	9 13 6	0 5 0	July, 1859
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	—	8½	7⅞ 8	0 6 0	0 3 0	June, 1859
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	30	24 26	2 15 0	1 0 0	June, 1859
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40 0 0	92½	90 95	72 15 0	2 10 0	Aug. 1859
512	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	23 7 8	45½	44 45	6 10 0	1 10 0	June, 1859
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	23		16 9 0	0 9 0	July, 1859
512	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]*	10 0 0	135	130 135	151 2 6	4 0 0	July, 1859
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	7		0 2 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1858
400	West Wheal Seton (cop.), Camborne*	38 10 0	405	390 400	168 0 0	8 0 0	June, 1859
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	18		4 0 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1859
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 9 6	185	185 190	531 10 0	6 0 0	Aug. 1859
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth* [S.E.]	5 0 0	105	90 100	906 10 0	2 10 0	July, 1859
5150	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	1 0 8	2¼	2 2¼	0 11 6	0 1 6	June, 1859
500	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	215	210 215	28 0 0	5 0 0	June, 1859
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	75		2385 10 0	10 0 0	Feb. 1858
1024	Wheal Gryllis (tin), Perranuthnoe	0 4 0	5¼	4½ 5	1 4 6	0 7 6	July, 1859
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0	4	3¾ 4	0 10 6	0 2 6	July, 1859
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2	11	10 10½	6 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1859
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]†	9 17 6	60	58 59	55 5 0	5 0 0	May, 1859
100	Wheal Mary (tin) Lelant	36 2 6	440		273 5 0	15 0 0	June, 1859
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot† [S.E.]	8 0 0	38½	38 39	45 7 6	2 5 0	June, 1859
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300		230 13 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1859
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107 0 0	120	115 120	297 10 0	2 10 0	Aug. 1859
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]†	4 10 0	28	27 29	39 5 0	1 5 0	July, 1859
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5 0 0	45	45	33 10 6	1 15 0	June, 1859

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11 5 0	12		12 5 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1854
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbysh.	3 0 0	3½		3 0 0	3 0 0	April, 1856
100	Brynford Hall (lead), Flintshire	25 0 0	45		13 0 0	5 0 0	July, 1856
2800	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	4 2 6	5	4½ 5	0 2 6	0 2 6	July, 1856
390	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2 2 6	15		0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1857
6000	Bwlch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3 10 0	1½		0 2 6	0 2 6	Aug. 1856
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 0 0	4	2¾ 3	0 2 6	0 2 6	Dec. 1857
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 15 0	3½		0 15 0	0 3 0	June, 1856
2000	Collacombe (copper), Lamerton	5 0 0	13	12½ 13	3 5 0	0 8 0	Dec. 1857
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0	80		85 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1857
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	36 17 0	11	10 11	16 7 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1857
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	2⅛	1⅝ 1⅞	0 13 6	0 2 0	Sept. 1857
2048	East Falmouth (copper), Gwennap	2 0 0	3	3 3¼	0 7 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1858
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	8 17 6	4	5 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1854
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	4		41 4 3	0 6 0	Feb. 1857
4448	General Mining Co. for Irel. (cop., ld.)	4 0 0	3	3⅛	1 0 8	0 3 3	June, 1853
2000	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	12 10 0	1		22 0 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1850
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	14 5 0	6	5 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	Dec. 1852
26666	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	9 7 6	¾	1 1¼	0 5 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1855
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	110		221 10 0	7 10 0	Feb. 1857
6000	Hingston Down Cons. (cop.), Calstock	4 0 6	4⅛	3¾ 4	2 16 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1856
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11 0 0	8¾		4 2 6	0 5 0	Jan. 1857
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1000		1420 0 0	50 0 0	June, 1857
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	6 9 11	4	3½ 4½	0 10 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1855
8000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	2¼		0 5 6	0 3 0	Sept. 1855
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	3 5 0	½		1 11 0	0 2 6	June, 1853
5000	Nanteos & Penrhiw, Lim. (£2½ sha.)	2 7 0	1⅛		0 1 6	0 1 6	April, 1855
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	40 18 0	5½		324 0 0	2 0 0	Dec. 1854
700	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	15 0 0	22	21 22	750 0 0	4 0 0	Sept. 1853
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwinear	15 0 0	47	45 47¼	32 10 0	1 10 0	June, 1857
12000	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 8 0	11s.	½ ⅝	0 10 0	0 2 6	July, 1857
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285		60 0 0	20 0 0	June, 1855
794	Spearne Con. (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	4 1 0	5	2½ 3½	8 8 6	0 2 6	Dec. 1853
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	28 17 9	15		4 5 0	0 10 0	June, 1856
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	6 8 4	2½		0 17 6	0 7 6	April, 1852
20000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth	2 5 0	1¼	1⅛ 1¼	0 3 6	0 1 0	Feb. 1858
9600	Tamar Con. (sil.-ld.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	2⅜	2¼ 2½	4 13 6	0 2 6	Feb. 1856
120	Trethellan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 10 0	15		403 13 6	2 10 0	April, 1851
4096	Treweatha (sil.-ld.), Menheniot, Cornw.	3 6 0	⅞	⅞ 1	1 12 0	0 3 0	April, 1857
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95 0 0	11		55 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1854
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 13 6	13s.	12s. 14s.	0 5 9	0 1 0	July, 1858
512	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	16 7 6	57	40 45	22 0 0	2 0 0	July, 1857
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	12 9 0	3¾		33 1 9	0 10 0	April, 1857
6140	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	2 15 0	½	½ ⅝	1 6 0	0 0 0	Oct. 1855
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	6 5 0	2¼	2 2¼	6 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1858
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	20	12½ 13½	8 10 0	1 10 0	Oct. 1857
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	38 0 0	6	5 7	31 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1856
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	45 10 0	30	27 30	40 10 0	3 0 0	Aug. 1852
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinear	12 2 6	2½	1¾ 2¼	10 2 6	0 7 6	Jan. 1854
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives	1 19 0	3	2¼ 2½	2 12 6	0 2 6	Dec. 1857

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	145	155 160	200 0 0	5 0 0	April, 1859
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	43	41 43	90 12 0	2 0 0	July, 1859
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	10	8 10	5 18 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1858
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10		7½ per cent.		Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	1¼	1 1¼	0 10 0	0 2 6	Sept. 1858
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	25	23 24	14 5 0	0 15 0	June, 1859
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	2 0 0	3	2½ 3	15 per cent.		Yearly.
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	11½	10¼ 11½	6 5 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1859
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1 15 0	1½ dis.	1 ½ dis.	0 8 9	0 1 3	April, 1859
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅞	⅝ ⅞	0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅝	⅝ ⅝	0 2 0	0 1 0	July, 1859
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	11	9 11	35 17 6	0 10 0	June, 1859

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
10000	Alten & Quænangen Uni. (cop.), Norw.	16 10 0	3		4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1853
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	4	3½ 4½	1 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1855
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	16 15 0	1½	1 1½	33 0 0	1 5 0	July, 1848
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	1⅜	1¼ 1⅜	1 16 6	0 4 0	Feb. 1853

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Acadian Charcoal Iron, Nova Scotia [L.]	8 10 0	6		Nov. 1858
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S. E.]	7 7 6	⅝	½ ⅝	Sept. 1858
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 15 0	1	⅝ ⅞	April, 1859
10000	Brazilian Land and Mining [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	2¼		Fully paid.
6000	Central American (silver), [L.] [2000 £5 pd., 4000 £3]	3 0 0	6½		Feb. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper), [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—		Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 15 0	⅜		May, 1859
53040	Cologne Mining Company (lead), Rhenish Prussia	1 4 0	¼		June, 1856
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	13		
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅜	½ ⅜	Fully paid.
20000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 13 0	1½		July, 1859
8000	Eng. and Canadian Mining Co., Lim. [4000 £5 pd., 4000 £3]	3 0 0	—		May, 1859
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2⅝	2⅜ 2⅝	Fully paid.
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Comp. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
15000	Huelva Copper Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	0 10 0	—		No call.
70000	Kapunda Mining Company, Australia	1 0 0	1	1¼ 1⅜	
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	¼		Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	0 15 0	3		Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 10 0	⅞	⅞	
30000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10 0	½	½ ⅝	Nov. 1858
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	2 0 0	2½		No call.
55615	Strathalbyn (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
25000	Victor Emmanuel, Val d'Ossola, Piedmont [L.]	1 0 0	1⅛		Fully paid.
20000	Wellington Copper Mine Company, West Canada, Limited	1 0 0	21s.		
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	105 0 0	—		Aug. 1858
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	18s.		Fully paid.
75000	Wildberg (silver-lead, copper), Prussia	2 0 0	¼		Fully paid.
100000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L. £1]	0 17 0	13s.	11s. 13s.	May, 1859

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
6000	Abbey Consols (ld.) Cardigan.	1 14 0	1		July, 1859
10000	Angarrack (copper), Phillack.	1 1 6	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜	June, 1859
256	Antron Consols (cp.), St. Erth	9 7 3	8		
1000	Ashburton United (cop., tin)	8 10 0	8	2	June, 1859
10000	Ballymoneen (cop.), Wicklow	2 0 0	—		
4000	Ballyvirgin (lead) [L.]	4 5 0	2¼		
1000	Barf (lead), Keswick	1 5 0	3	3	July, 1857
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	1 8 6	8s.	6s. 8s.	May, 1859
505	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	19 15 0	4	3½ 4	July, 1859
1024	Beneathwood (lead), Linkin.	1 5 0	5		No call.
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0	1¼		
250	Berriow Consols (lead)	15 16 0	8		Nov. 1858
1024	Besore, (lead, tin), Kenwyn	1 10 0	—		July, 1859
8000	Bog (lead), Salop [L. £5]	—	—		No call.
1258	Boscaswell (tin, copper)	—	5		
160	Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just	4 5 0	6½		Nov. 1858
123	Boswedden and Wheal Castle	32 0 0	—		Nov. 1858
10000	Bowdley Consols (tin, copp.).	0 2 0	⅛		No call.
12000	Brea Cons. (tin), St. Ives [L.]	0 10 0	⅜		July, 1859
20000	Bream Iron Mining Company	0 10 0	½		
2000	Bronfloyd (ld.), Llanbad. [L.]	4 0 0	6½	6 6½	Fully paid.
4000	Brynglas (lead), Cardigan	1 2 6	2⅝		April, 1859
6000	Buckland Consols (copper)	0 5 0	¾		
6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	2 5 0	3	3	July, 1858
1200	Buller and Bertha (copper)	3 10 0	6	5 5½	Feb. 1859
1775	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	6 15 0	1		Sept. 1858
915	Calvadnack, Wendron	11 0 10	11		April, 1858
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	15 0 0	2		June, 1859
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	4 12 0	¾	⅝ ¾	April, 1859
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	17 3 0	7		May, 1859
1000	Cardigan Consols [L. £10]	4 0 0	1⅛	1¼ 1½	Mar. 1858
6000	Cardigan South Bog (lead)	1 0 0	1		
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	13 15 7	13	11 13	Oct. 1858
2580	Carnarthen United (lead) [L.]	5 10 0	3		
4370	Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan	0 13 0	—		Oct. 1857
1055	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap	11 0 0	1		
3675	Carvath Uni. (tin), St. Austell	3 15 0	2⅛	2 2¼	Aug. 1859
10000	Carway and Duffryn [L. £5]	5 0 0	5		Fully paid.
20000	Carysfort (cop., ld.) [L. 50s.]	0 10 0	⅜	¾	Mar. 1859
6000	Castell (lead & blende), Card.	0 11 6	⅜		Aug. 1858
7146	Catherine & Jane Cons. (lead)	0 14 0	½	9s. 10s.	Aug. 1858
2500	Central Minera (ld.), [L. £5]	2 10 0	5		June, 1859
6000	Chollacot Consols (copper)	0 10 6	⅜		Oct. 1858
2048	Chyandour, Wendron	2 10 0	3		Sept. 1858
2000	Clara (silver-lead) [L. £4]	3 5 0	2½	2 2⅛	June, 1859
984	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	25 7 6	5		July, 1859
3400	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	3 5 6	—		Nov. 1858
2450	Cook's Kitchen (cop.) Illogan	16 10 9	7	8 9	Feb. 1858
2048	Coombe Valley Con. (ld., sil.)	2 0 0	3		No call.
50000	Connorree (cop., sul.) [L. £1]	0 5 0	—		June, 1859
256	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0	105	100 105	July, 1858
12000	Cornw. Gt. Con. (ld., &c.) [L.]	2 0 0	2		Fully paid.
10000	Craigton (ld.) [L. £1], Kirkcud.	0 10 0	⅛	⅛	June, 1859
30000	Craven Moor (ld.), Yorkshire.	0 10 0	9s.	6s. 7s.	No call.
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	—	3	2¾ 3¼	No call.
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0	1½	1⅛ 1⅜	No call.
6000	Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	0 11 0	3		Nov. 1858
4000	Cumberland Black-Lead [L.]	5 0 0	5½	5¾ 6¼	Fully paid.
6000	Cwm Sebon (lead), [L. £2]	1 11 6	1		Jan. 1859
21000	Dale, North Staffordshire [L.]	1 0 0	¾	⅝ ¾	Nov. 1858
1000	Darren (sil.-lead), Cardigansh.	6 0 0	4½		
6600	Denham Bridge (cp.), [L. 10s.]	0 3 6	4s.	3s. 4s.	June, 1859
4817	Devon and Courtenay (cop.)	1 4 0	11s.		July, 1859
3663	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	6 11 9	2¼	3¼ 4½	Aug. 1859
6240	Devon Great Elizabeth (cop.)	0 12 0	1		July, 1859
20000	Devon Kapunda [L. £1]	0 10 0	½		July, 1859
30000	Devon New Copper Co. [L.]	2 0 0	—		
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	2 9 6	⅝		July, 1859
6000	Devon Wh. Union (cp.) Tavis.	1 0 0	1⅛	1 1⅛	
4315	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	5 9 4	3⅜		Sept. 1858
4000	Dundalk (lead), Scotland	0 15 0	1		
1000	Durio (tin), Lelant	4 6 0	12		June, 1859
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	12	12	Sept. 1858
256	Eaglebrook, Llanfihangel, Car.	40 0 0	9		
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	2 6 8	1⅛	1 1⅛	April, 1859
6000	E. Bertha Con. (cop.), Tavist.	0 6 0	1⅛		July, 1859
1024	East Buller (copper), Redruth	13 0 0	1⅛	1 1¼	
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	2 0 0	6	4½ 5	June, 1859
6144	East Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	2 7 0	1¼		May, 1859
36820	E. Crinnis (tin, cop.), St. Blazey	1 14 6	½	⅛	Dec. 1858
3300	East Frongoch (sil.-lead) [L.]	0 10 0	⅜		Fully paid.
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	4 15 6	3	2⅞ 3⅛	May, 1859
4096	East Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	1 3 2	16s.	14s. 16s.	Mar. 1859
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	2 6 6	⅝	15s. 16s.	Aug. 1859
9000	East Tamar (sl.-ld.) Beerferris	3 4 0	12s.		June, 1859
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	47 0 0	60	55 60	July, 1857
1000	East Trefusis (cop.), Gwen	6 8 10	5	4 5	Aug. 1859
119	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), Illogan	71 0 0	10		Feb. 1859
6000	E. Wheal Clifford (cop.), Kea	2 0 0	1¼		
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	6 11 0	10⅜	9¾ 10	May, 1859
1020	Esgair Llee, Wales [L.]	10 0 0	11⅞		
6000	Fowey Consols East (copper)	1 0 0	1		May, 1859
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 8 6	4		Oct. 1858
1550	Garreg (lead), Flint	3 3 0	¾	⅝ ¾	June, 1859
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	1 0 6	½	½	May, 1859
6000	Gellirheiron (sl.-ld.), Cardig.	1 0 0	1		
6000	Gernick (tin, cop.), Crowan	1 0 0	1		
1024	Gooninnes (tin), St. Agnes	0 12 6	1¼		July, 1859
12000	Great Caradon and Slade [L.]	1 0 0	1	1 1¼	Fully paid.
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive.	0 10 6	⅝	½ ⅝	June, 1859
30000	Gt. Cen. Min. Co. of Dev. [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		Aug. 1859
6000	Gt. Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	1 0 0	1¼		No call.
4000	Gt. Dowgas (tin, &c.) St. Aust.	5 10 0	3½		May, 1858
15000	Great Hewas United, (tin)	2 3 0	11s.	9s. 10s.	Mar. 1859
11742	Great Onslow Cons., Camelft.	1 0 0	¾		Oct. 1858
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	1 0 0	2⅛	1¾ 2	No call.
1024	Gt. Sheba Con., Stoke Clims.	25 17 0	2⅜	2 2½	Feb. 1859
17500	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1 0 6	1⅛		No call.
10000	Great Treveddoe (copper)	0 11 0	13s.		July, 1859
5120	Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.]	12 2 11	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜	July, 1859
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	3 13 0	⅝		Aug. 1858
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cp. & tin), Ken.	11 0 0	4	3 3½	June, 1859
1024	Gt. Wheal Fortune, Breage	27 13 10	4¾		July, 1858
10000	Gt. Wh. Martha (cop.) [L. £1]	0 7 0	6s.	7s. 8s.	June, 1859
2500	Grosvenor Lead, Flint [L. £1]	0 10 0	6s.	6s. 7s.	Mar. 1859
8634	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	0 7 3	⅜		Oct. 1858
6400	Harwood (ld.), Durham [L. £1]	0 2 6	⅛	4s. 5s.	Mar. 1859
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	2 6 0	1½	1¼ 1½	June, 1859
3000	Hernant (ld.), Llangunog [L. £1]	0 5 0	—		May, 1859
100	Herward United (lead) Flint.	74 0 0	45		Oct. 1858
5000	Holmbush (ld., cp.) Callington	4 14 0	1⅛	⅞ 1	Nov. 1858
6000	Huckworthy Bridge (cop.)	0 9 0	⅜	¼ ⅜	May, 1859
4000	Huntingdon (tin), Buckfastl.	1 0 0	1¼	1¼ 1⅛	No call.
5000	Kelly Bray (ld., cp.) Callington	3 19 6	3⅝	3⅛ 3¼	Nov. 1857
2048	Keneggy, (cop., &c.) Breage	1 4 7	2		
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	4 9 6	1¼		April, 1858
1840	Lackamore New Min. Co. [L.]	2 0 0	—		April, 1859
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	1 6 6	1¼	23s. 25s.	Feb. 1859
2500	Lady Eliza (lead) [L. £2]	1 19 6	7s.		May, 1859
1024	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	14 16 3	4		Oct. 1858
1024	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	30 0 0	2¼		May, 1859
12000	Llandudno (copper), N. Wales	1 10 0	1		
2000	Llanfyrnach (ld.) Pemb. [L. £5]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1280	Llwynmalees (lead), Wales	10 0 0	10		
8000	Llywernog United, Card. [L.]	1 16 0	1⅛		July, 1859
1000	Lostwithiel (lead & copper)	0 11 0	1		Feb. 1859
5000	Loughtea (slate), Tip. [L. £2]	1 18 6	1¼		Dec. 1858
12000	Maria Cons. (silver-lead [L.]	1 0 0	1		
2484	Mandlin Mines (copper)	1 0 0	1¼	1 1¼	No call.
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.) St. Hilary	15 1 6	4		Dec. 1858
3000	Milltown (sil.-ld.), Irel. [L.]	1 0 0	1		
16000	Mold (lead), Flints. [L. £1]	0 14 0	13s.		July, 1858
7289	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	2 0 0	3s.	2s. 3s.	June, 1859
6400	Nether Heath (lead), Dufton	0 10 0	⅛		
6000	New Birch Tor & Vitifer Cons.	1 4 0	2	2	July, 1859
6400	New Crow Hill (ld.) St. Steph.	1 10 0	1⅜	1¼ 1⅜	July, 1858
4817	New East Russell, Tavistock	0 1 6	⅜		July, 1859
6000	New Treleigh Cons., Redruth	0 18 0	21s.	19s. 21s.	Jan. 1859
1024	New Wheal Frances, Illogan	0 15 0	⅜		Nov. 1858
2500	New Wh. Vor & E. Wh. Metal	6 0 0	—		June, 1859
2500	N. Wh. Vaddon (cop.), Marazion	0 5 0	2¼		Dec. 1858
90	N. Badnick (tin, ld.), Perranz.	1 10 0	40		No call.
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	15 9 6	6	5 6	May, 1859
2000	North Downs (cop.), Redruth	6 5 0	6	5¼ 5½	April, 1859
1000	N. Fortescue (ld.), Lostwithiel	0 4 0	½	½	April, 1859
2500	North Frances, (cop.) [S.E.]	11 10 0	7	6½ 7	April, 1859
1000	North Great Work, Breage	2 0 0	2½		No call.
1366	North Grambler, Redruth	1 12 6	3	3 3½	Feb. 1859
120	North Laxey (ld.) Isle of Man	50 0 0	55		Jan. 1858
2000	North Levant (tin, cp.) St. Just	6 10 0	4		
1000	North Minera (lead) [L. £5]	4 0 0	2⅜	2 2⅛	June, 1859
512	North Penhaldarva (lead)	1 5 0	5		Aug. 1858
4096	North Rosewarne, Gwinear	0 2 6	⅛		
848	N. Treskerby (cop.), St. Agnes	5 10 6	7½	5	June, 1859
1024	North Wheal Busy (cop., &c.)	8 0 5	4		
1222	North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	9 18 9	7½	6 7	
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	2 10 0	2⅞	2⅝ 2⅞	Aug. 1857
4240	North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	2 10 6	16s.	⅞ 1	Mar. 1858
7000	North Wh. Vor (tin), Breage	2 2 0	2	2	May, 1859
4096	North Wh. Wrey Con., St. Ive	1 16 0	⅜		Jan. 1859
50000	Oakamoor and Stanton [L. £1]	0 5 0	⅜	5s. 6s.	Mar. 1859
4096	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	4 11 6	1½		April, 1859
600	Old Tolgus United (cop.) Redr.	30 18 0	20	17½ 20	June, 1859
256	Old Wh. Basset (cop.), Illogan	11 10 0	2		April, 1859
8465	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	2 18 6	2⅛	1¾ 2	Mar. 1859
5000	Pelyn Wood (cop.), Lostwithiel	1 0 0	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜	
5000	Pendeen Consols, St. Just	2 15 6	4	4 4⅛	June, 18
1024	Pengelly (tin), Crowan	0 3 6	⅛		June, 18
1000	Pengenna (cop.), Ashburton	3 0 0	3		
512	Penhaldarva (lead)	13 0 0	35		April, 18
5000	Penhalls (tin), St. Ann's	1 0 0	7	6 7	Sept. 18
4096	Penhargot and Wh. Wrey Uni.	1 7 3	⅛		
4800	Penhauger (lead), Menheniot	0 2 0	—		July, 18
6000	Penrait (silver-lead) [L.]	2 0 0	3	2½ 3	Fully paid.
6400	Prideaux Wood (tin, cop.)	3 2 0	26s.	24s. 26s.	April, 18
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	7 0 0	12		May, 18
4096	Queen of Dart, Ashburton	0 10 0	⅜		
10000	Queen of Tamar, Beerf. [L. £1]	0 10 0	½		June, 18
12000	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	0 4 0	4s.	3s. 4s.	June, 18
15000	Ribden (lead), Alton [L. £1].	0 5 0	5		April, 18
6000	Ritton Castle Mining [L. £2]	2 0 0	2½		Feb. 18
10000	River Tamar Copper [L.]	0 10 0	⅜		Sept. 18
6000	Rosewall Hill & Ransom Utd.	2 10 0	3	2½ 3	No call.
4096	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	2 9 0	3		Feb. 18
5000	Round Hill (cop., ld.), Salop	2 5 6	1⅛	1⅛ 1⅜	Mar. 18
10000	Sigford Con. (cop., tin) [L. £1]	0 5 0	—		June, 18
8000	Sidney Cove (tin, cop.) [L. £2]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	4 12 0	4		April, 18
200	Shropshire Blackwood [L.]	5 0 0	4		
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	5 0 8	8	10 12	Aug. 18
6400	So. Buller & W. Penstruthal	0 10 0	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜	
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	1 0 0	12s.		Mar. 18
6000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S. E.]	2 13 6	2⅜	2½ 3	June, 18
6000	South Clifford Utd., Gwennap	1 6 6	1½		
6183	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.) Camb.	0 17 0	11s.	9s. 11s.	Jan. 18
3106	So. Crenver (copper), Crowan	6 7 2	1⅜		Dec. 18
6000	South Crowndale (copper)	—	⅜		
6000	South Cuddra (cop.), St. Aust.	0 16 0	⅜		April, 18
100000	S. Dev. Iron & Gen. Min. [L. £1]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	1 14 0	4		Nov. 18
6000	South Lady Bertha (copper)	0 9 0	½	7s. 9s.	May, 18
512	South Penhaldarva (lead)	3 0 0	5		
5537	So. Phœnix (cop.) Linkin.	4 10 0	1⅛	1 1¼	Jan. 18
1024	So. Providence (tin), Sithney	3 7 0	5		
2560	S. Rosewarne (tin, cop.), Gwin.	0 12 6	1		No call.
4096	S. Wh. Betsy, Mary Tavy, Dv.	0 9 0	¾		Aug. 18
1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	1 18 10	4		No call.
1024	S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes	8 9 6	2		July, 18
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Cambo.	13 0 0	18		Aug. 18
5208	St. Austell Consols (tin, &c.)	3 16 0	1¼		Dec. 1
920	Stray Park (cop. and tin)	16 18 0	11⅜	11⅛ 12	June
6000	Sunny Side (ld., iron), Durham	1 0 0	3⅛		No c
2500	Swanpool [1000 £3, 1500 £6½ pd.] [L.]		—		Jan.
5000	Taliesin (silver-lead) [L.]	5 0 0	—		
5000	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavis.	4 16 0	1	¾ 1	May, 18
6400	Tees Side (ld.), Cumberland	1 12 6	⅛		Mar. 18
4096	The Duke (cop.), Buckland	0 12 6	⅝	½ ⅝	July, 18
6000	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	0 18 6	18s.	16s. 18s.	June, 18
4000	Tracton Silver-Lead [L.]	1 0 0	1		
1024	Trebarvah (cop.), Perranuth.	11 0 10	2⅛		Jan. 18
5000	Treburgett, Crowan [L.]	5 0 0	5		
6000	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	0 7 0	¾		Feb. 18
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	4 8 6	5		Sept. 18
1024	Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant	2 10 0	3½	3 3¼	July, 18
4000	Tresellyn Consols (tin, cop.)	1 0 0	—		No call.
8000	Tretoil & Messer Utd. (c., tin)	1 2 6	2⅜	2 2⅛	July, 18
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere	4 7 6	—		Aug. 18
6000	Trevone Consols, Padstow	0 2 0	⅛		
1024	Trevoole, Crowan, Cornwall	14 11 0	7	7 9	July, 18
2048	Treworlis, Wendron	1 10 0	—		Mar. 18
6400	Tyne Head (ld., cop.) [L. £1]	0 5 0	⅛		
5000	United Mines (cp., &c.), Tav.	4 2 6	⅜		Feb. 18
400	Wadhurst Ironstone Min. [L.]	5 0 0	15½		Fully paid.
200	Waenlas (lead), Denbigh	7 10 0	23		
960	Wendron United (tin)	2 14 0	2⅜		
1024	W. Alfred (copper), Phillack	36 0 5	20	15 16	Dec. 18
1218	W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam.	1 0 2	—		June, 18
2000	West Crinnis & Regent United	6 17 6	5		Feb. 18
30000	W. Devon Con. (cop.), [L. £1]	0 5 0	¼		April, 18
4000	West Dolcoath, Gwinear [L.]	1 0 0	3	2½ 3	Fully paid.
1024	W. Garras (sil.-ld.), Kenwyn	0 1 0	⅜		No call.
5000	West Hazel, Ashburton	0 0 6	½		May, 18
25000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	1 6 0	16s.	¾ ⅞	Oct. 18
854	West Porkellis (tin), Wendron	0 10 0	1		
1024	West Rosewarne United (cop.)	8 12 6	2¼		Aug. 18
256	West Sharp Tor (cop.) Rillaton	105 0 0	35		May, 18
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	4 10 0	4½	4½	Feb. 18
5120	West Tolvadden (cop., tin)	0 4 0	1⅞	1⅞	
1879	West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	5 12 6	1⅜		June, 18
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	54 15 0	10	9 10	June, 18
10000	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	2 12 6	¾		Jan. 18
3000	W. Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel.	1 0 0	—	1 1¼	Aug. 18
2560	W. Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lel.	1 0 0	1⅞		
4000	Wheal Addams (copper, lead)	0 13 0	¼	¼ ⅜	Aug. 18
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	2 6 6	3⅛		Feb. 18
8000	Wh. Amery (l. &c.), Christow	0 10 0	½	½	No call.
5000	Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	0 15 0	19s.	17s. 19s.	No call.
512	Wh. Coates (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	6 0 0	2		Feb. 18
1024	Wheal Constance (silver-lead)	5 12 6	6		Oct. 18
6000	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	4 5 0	⅜		June, 18
5120	Wheal Cupid (cop.), Redruth	3 6 0	2		
6000	Wheal Eliza (cop.), Whitch.	1 0 0	3s.		
1024	Wheal Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	5 15 6	4½	5½ 6	
1000	Wheal Emily (cop.), Gwithian	2 0 0	10		April, 18
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	1 12 6	4	4 5	July, 18
12000	Wh. Emma Exten. (cop.) Buck.	0 1 6	⅛		
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	18 16 1	10		Feb. 18
2000	Wheal Falmouth and Sperries	1 10 0	1¼		Jan. 18
6000	Wheal Florence (sil.-ld.) [L.]	1 0 0	1		Fully paid.
720	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	20 10 0	5½		
2048	Wheal Fursden (tin), Sithney	1 0 0	3½		
6000	Wheal Grenville (copper)	5 8 0	3¼	2½ 2¾	July, 18
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	3 15 0	1	¾ ⅞	May, 18
1000	Wheal Hender (cop.), Crowan	3 19 0	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜	Aug. 18
6000	Wh. Henry, Helvn. (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	⅞	¾ ⅞	
6000	Wheal Jewel (cop.), St. Hilary	0 5 0	2⅛		
4800	Wh. Ludcott (lead), St. Ive	2 10 8	3⅞	3½ 3¾	May, 18
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	12 1 0	11⅜	10 11	Mar. 18
6000	Wh. Mary Emma (tin) Lydford	0 6 0	7s.		July, 18
5000	Wh. Maxwell (cop.), Crowan	0 12 6	1⅜	1 1⅛	Dec. 18
128	Wheal Polmear, St. Austell	35 0 0	50		
3900	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	0 19 8	1	¾ 1	July, 18
600	Wheal Rose (lead)	1 0 0	5½	5½ 6	July, 18
12000	Wheal Russell (cp.) Tavistock	2 6 6	12s.		April, 18
4096	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	1 18 9	1	1	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (cop.), Illogan	2 11 0	¾	¾ 1	June, 18
4000	Wheal Treeby (tin), Plympton	0 2 6	⅜		
512	Wh. Trefusis (cop.) Gwennap	26 5 0	7	6 7	Aug. 18
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	2 2 0	2¼		June, 18
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	9 11 0	⅞	18s. 20s.	Aug. 18
1024	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	28 16 0	7¾	9½ 10½	July, 18
6000	Wheal Welcome (tin, copper)	1 0 0	5⅛	5 5⅛	April, 18
5000	Willow Bank (lead) [L. £2]	1 9 6	4s.		Jan. 18
4096	Wrey Consols, Buckfastleigh	0 9 3	1		Dec. 18
4096	Yarner (copper), Devon	1 14 6	1⅛		May, 18
6000	Zeal Manor (cop.), [L. 30s.]	1 2 6	1⅛		Dec. 18

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.		Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Bus. done.
350	Atlantic Telegraph [L.]	1000 0 0	230	200 220
20000	Australian Agricultural	19 0 0	28½	28 29 xd
50000	Australian Royal Mail	10 0 0	⅞	⅝ ⅞
6000	British & Irish Magnetic Telegraph, A.	50 0 0	38	36 38
8915	Canada	32 10 0	116	107 111
3000	Channel Islands Telegraph [L.]	10 0 0	9	8 9
200000	Crystal Palace	5 0 0	1⅝	1⅜ 1⅝
30000	Ditto (Preference)	5 0 0	5⅛	4⅞ 5⅛
700000	Electric Telegraph	100 0 0	108	104 106
7199	Ditto (New)	10 0 0	1½ pm.	½ 1½ pm
70000	Engl. and Austr. Copper Smelting Co.	5 0 0	¾	⅜ ¾
50000	London Discount	5 0 0	1¼ dis.	1½ 1¼ dis
200000	London General Omnibus	4 0 0	1⅝	1⅜ 1⅝
80000	National Discount	5 0 0	1½ dis.	1⅞ 1½ dis
88676	North British Australasian [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅜	⅜ ⅜
50000	Oriental Gas	1 0 0	1⅛	⅞ 1⅛
120000	Peel River Land and Mining	5 0 0	2¾	2½ 2¾
30000	Peninsular and Oriental Steam	50 0 0	78	76 78
20000	Peninsular and Oriental Steam (New)	10 0 0	11 pm.	10 11 pm
40000	Red Sea and India Telegraph [L. £20]	10 0 0	⅞ pm.	⅝ ⅞ pm
15000	Royal Mail Steam	60 0 0	50	
10000	Rhymney New	15 0 0	7	6 7
10000	Rhymney Iron	50 0 0	23	21 23
14200	South Australian Land	25 0 0	37	35 37
75000	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	1 0 0	1	¾ 1
75000	Submarine Telegraph Registered	1 0 0	1	¾ 1
10000	Van Diemen's Land	28 10 0	9	8 9

*** Those mines with [S. E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.

*** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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